BYTE

THE SMALL SYSTEMS JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 1984 VOL. 9, NO. 12

$3.50 IN UNITED STATES
$4.25 IN CANADA / £2.10 IN U.K.
A McGRAW-HILL PUBLICATION
0360-5280

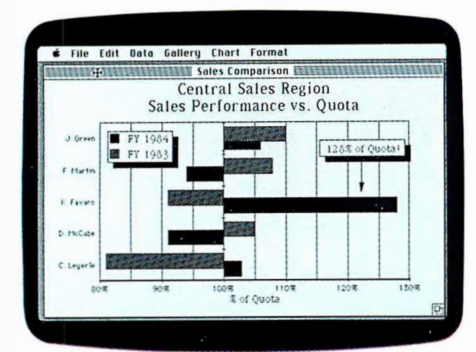
New Chips

PREVIEW:

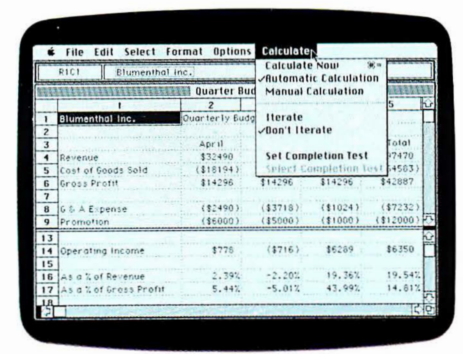
Data General/One



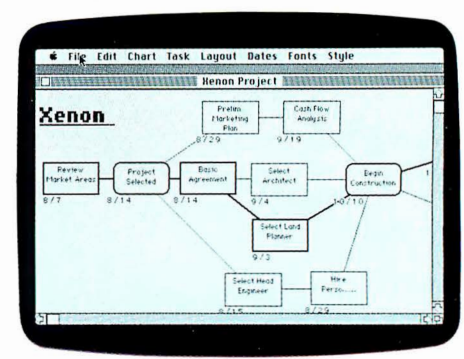
We interrupt this magazine fc



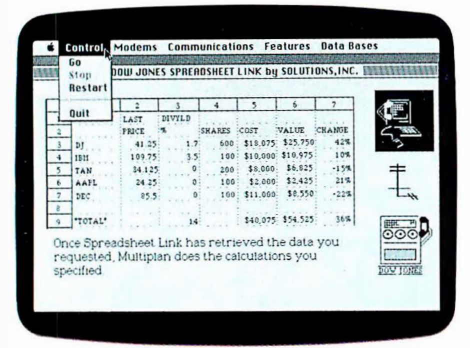
Microsoft Chart,
business graphics.



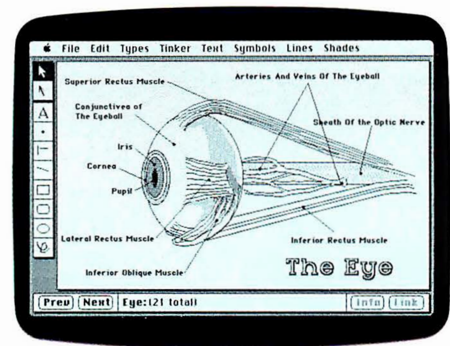
Microsoft Multiplan,
electronic spreadsheet.



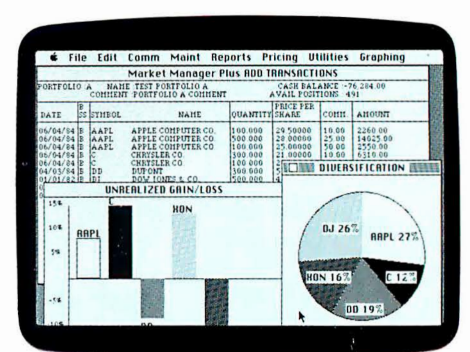
MacProject,
project management.



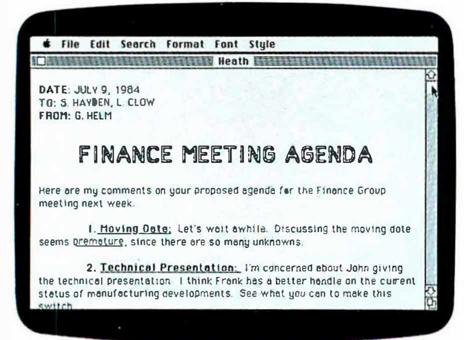
Dow Jones Spreadsheet Link,
stock analysis and communications.



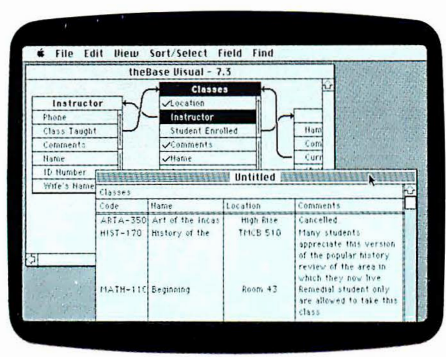
Filevision,
database management.



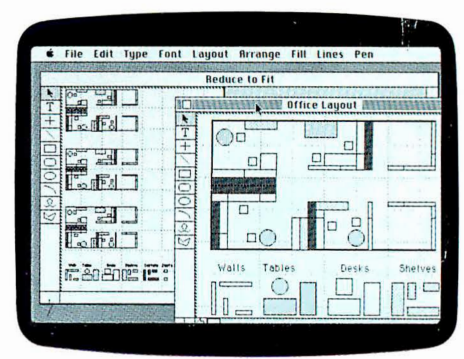
Dow Jones Market Manager
*stock analysis.**



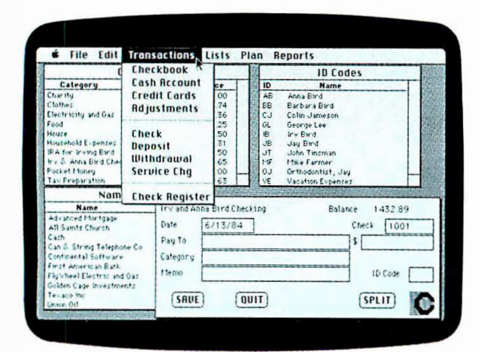
MacWrite,
word processing.



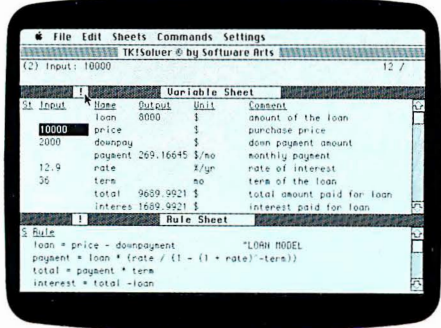
theBase,
database management.



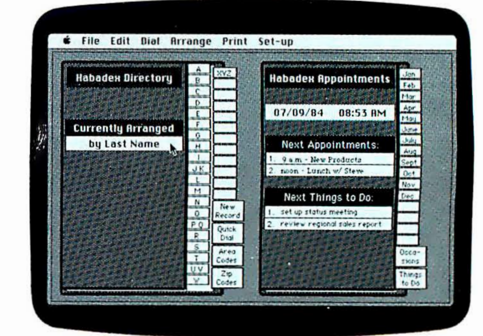
MacDraw,
graphic illustration.



Home "Mac" Accountant,
personal finance.



TK! Solver,
equation processor.

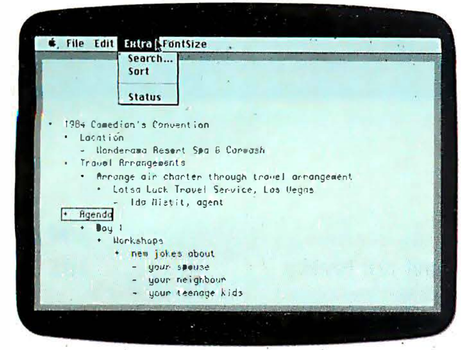


Habadex,
database and communications.

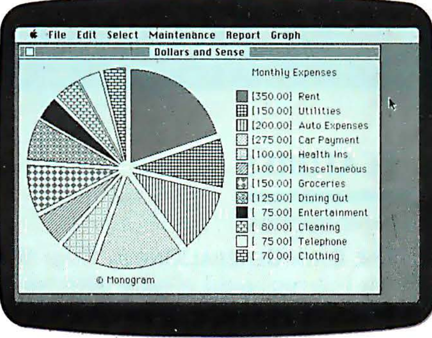
*The programs above are just a few examples of new software for Macintosh. Some are available now, others will be released in the coming weeks. *Available 4th quarter, 1984. **Available 1st quarter, 1985.*

 For an authorized Apple dealer nearest you call **(800) 538-9696.** *In Canada, call* **(800) 268-7796** *or* **(800) 268-7637.**

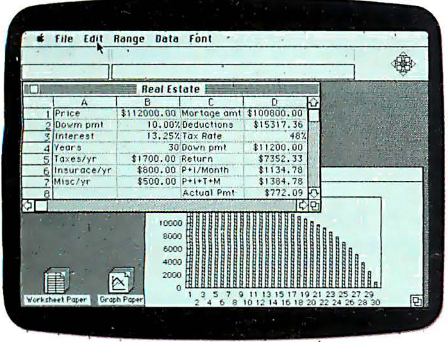
r some important programs.



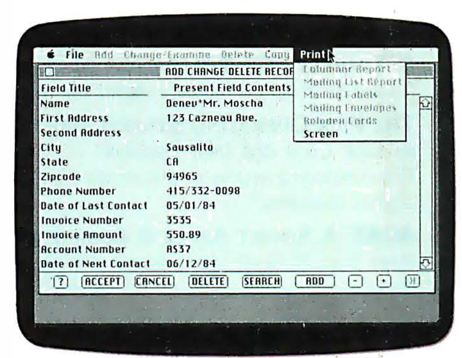
ThinkTank,
idea processor.



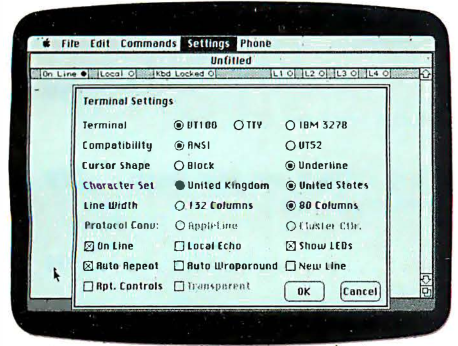
Dollars and $ense,
personal finance.



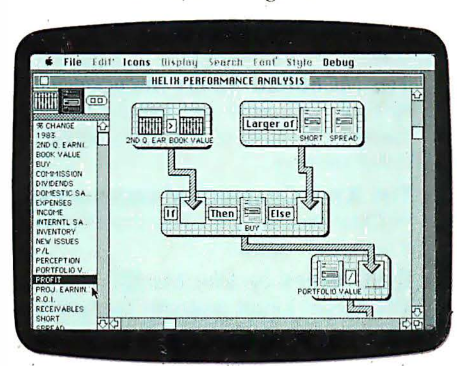
The Lotus Macintosh Product,
*integrated business software.***



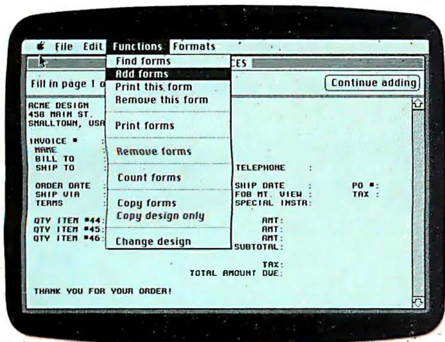
Main Street Filer,
database management.



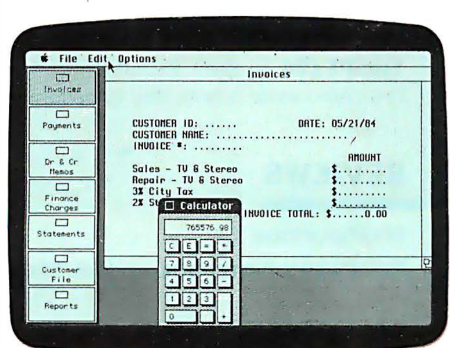
MacTerminal,
data communications.



Helix,
relational database.



PFS: File,
database management.



Peachtree's Back to Basics,
accounting package.

Every business day, a new software program is being developed for the Macintosh™ Personal Computer.

Software for word processing. Spreadsheets. Business graphics. Project management. Database management. And data communications.

As well as software that enables Macintosh to do things that have never been done on a computer before.

Which means the world's easiest-to-use business computer is well on its way to becoming the world's most useful business computer.

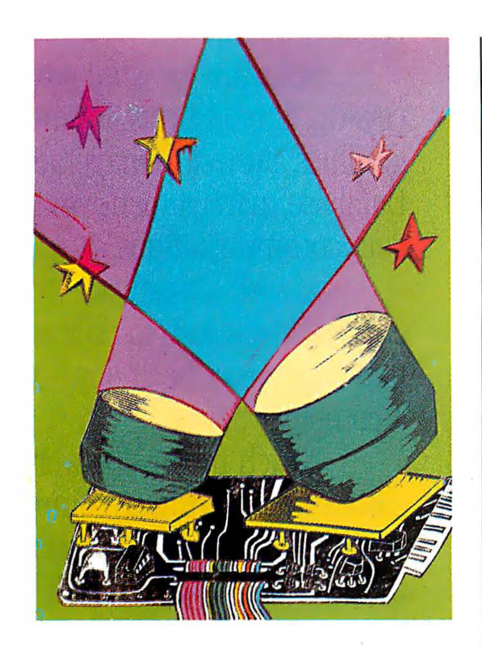
Any authorized Apple dealer will gladly demonstrate that fact.

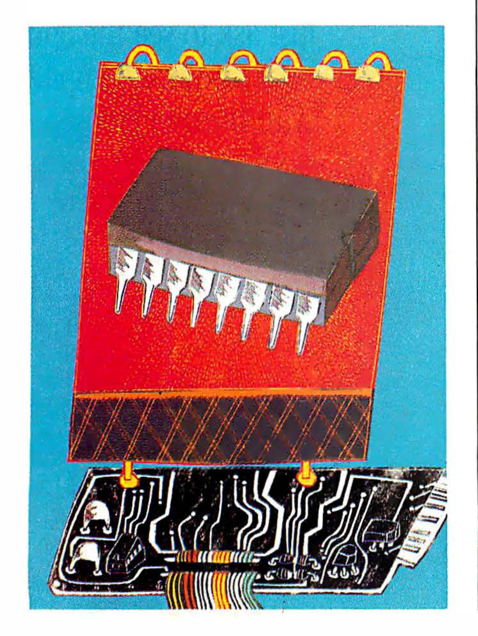
Just ask to see the computer that's software compatible. With human beings.





C·O·N·T·E·N·T·S





ABOUT THE COVER: A DOUBLE-EXPOSURE TECHNIQUE WAS USED TO INSERT A SIDE VIEW OF THE DATA GENERAL/ONE INTO ITS OWN LIQUID-CRYSTAL DISPLAY.

FEATURES

THEME: NEW CHIPS

REVIEWS

BYTE is published monthly by McGraw-Hill Inc. Founder: James H. McGraw (1860-1948). Executive, editorial, circulation, and advertising offices: 70 Main St., Peterborough, NH 03458, phone (603) 924-9281. Office hours: Mon–Thur 8:30 AM — 4:30 PM, Friday 8:30 AM — 1:00 PM, Eastern Time. Address subscriptions to BYTE Subscriptions, POB 590, Martinsville, NJ 08836. Postmaster: send address changes, USPS Form 3579, undeliverable copies, and fulfillment questions to BYTE Subscriptions, POB 596, Martinsville, NJ 08836. Second-class postage paid at Peterborough, NH 03458 and additional mailing offices. USPS Publication No. 528890 (ISSN 0360-5280). Postage paid at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Registration number 9321. Subscriptions are $21 for one year, $38 for two years, and $55 for three years in the USA and its possessions. In Canada and Mexico, $23 for one year, $42 for two years, $61 for three years. $69 for one year air delivery to Europe. 17,100 yen for one year surface delivery to Japan. $37 surface delivery elsewhere. Air delivery to selected areas at additional rates upon request. Single copy price is $3.50 in the USA and its possessions, $3.95 in Canada and Mexico, $4.50 in Europe, and $5 elsewhere. Foreign subscriptions and sales should be remitted in United States funds drawn on a U.S. bank. Please allow six to eight weeks for delivery of first issue. Printed in the United States of America.

COVER PHOTO BY PAUL AVIS

BYTE November

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 12, 1984



KERNEL



Address all editorial correspondence to the Editor, BYTE, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449. Unacceptable manuscripts will be returned if accompanied by sufficient first-class postage. Not responsible for lost manuscripts or photos. Opinions expressed by the authors are not necessarily those of BYTE.

Subscription questions or problems should be addressed to: BYTE Subscriber Service, POB 328, Hancock, NH 03449

ABC

SECTION ART BY RANDALL ENOS

BYTE

EDITOR IN CHIEF
Philip Lemmons

MANAGING EDITOR
Gene Smarte

CONSULTING EDITORS
Steve Ciarcia
Jerry Pournelle

SENIOR TECHNICAL EDITORS
Richard Malloy, *Reviews*
G. Michael Vose, *Features*
Gregg Williams

TECHNICAL EDITORS
Thomas R. Clune
Glenn Hartwig
Richard Kraiewski
Bruce Roberts
Ken Sheldon
Richard S. Shuford
Jane Morrill Tazelaar
Stanley Wszola
Margaret Cook Gurney, *Associate*
Alan Easton, *Drafting*

WEST COAST EDITORS
Ezra Shapiro, *Bureau Chief, San Francisco*
John Markoff, *Senior Technical Editor, Palo Alto*
Phillip Robinson, *Senior Technical Editor, Palo Alto*
Donna Osgood, *Associate Editor, San Francisco*
Brenda McLaughlin, *Editorial Assistant, San Francisco*

MANAGING EDITOR, USER NEWS
George Bond

USER NEWS EDITORS
Anthony J. Lockwood, *What's New*
Mark Welch, *Microbytes*

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Dennis Allison, *at large*
Mark Dahmke, *video, operating systems*
Michael W. Ecker, *mathematical recreations*
Rik Jadrnicek, *CAD, graphics, spreadsheets*
Mark Klein, *communications*
Alan Miller, *languages and engineering*
Dick Pountain, *U.K.*
William M. Raike, *Japan*
Perry Saidman, *computers and law*
Robert Sterne, *computers and law*
Bruce Webster, *software*
Richard Willis, *at large*

COPY EDITORS
Elizabeth R. Cooper, *Chief*
Dennis Barker
Anne L. Fischer
Nancy Hayes
Lynne M. Nadeau
Paula Noonan
Joan V. Roy
Bud Sadler
Warren Williamson

ASSISTANTS
Peggy Dunham
Martha Hicks
Beverly Jackson
Faith Kluntz, *Copyrights and Permissions*
Lisa Jo Steiner

ART
Rosslyn A. Frick, *Art Director*
Nancy Rice, *Assistant Art Director*

PRODUCTION
David R. Anderson, *Associate Director*
Denise Chartrand
Michael J. Lonsky
Jan Muller
Sherry McCarthy, *Chief Typographer*
Nan Fornal
Len Lorette
Leila Mattson
Donna Sweeney

PUBLISHER
Gene W. Simpson

ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER/PRODUCTION DIRECTOR
John E. Hayes

PUBLISHER'S ASSISTANT
Doris R. Gamble

ADVERTISING SALES
J. Peter Huestis, *Sales Manager*
Sandra Foster, *Administrative Assistant*

ADVERTISING
Deborah Porter, *Supervisor*
Marion Carlson
Lyda Clark
Rob Hannings
Jeanna Reenstierna
Lisa Wozmak
Wai Chiu Li, *Quality Control Manager*
Linda J. Sweeney, *Advertising/Production Coordinator*
Julie Nelson, *Advertising/Production Coordinator*

CIRCULATION
Gregory Spitzfaden, *Director*
Andrew Jackson, *Subscriptions Manager*
Cathy A. R. Drew, *Assistant Manager*
Susan Boyd
Phil Dechert
Mary Emerson
Louise Menegus
Agnes E. Perry
Jennifer Price
James Bingham, *Single-Copy Sales Manager*
Linda Turner, *Assistant Manager*
Carol Aho
Claudette Carswell
Edson Ware

MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS
Horace T. Howland, *Director*
Vicki Reynolds, *Marketing Associate*
Priscilla Arnold, *Marketing Assistant*
Stephanie Warnesky, *Graphic Arts Supervisor*
Sharon Price, *Graphic Arts Designer*
Doug Webster, *Director of Public Relations*
Wilbur S. Watson, *Operations Manager*
Michele P. Verville, *Research Manager*
Patricia Akerley, *Market Research Analyst*
Cynthia Damato Sands, *Reader Service Coordinator*

ACCOUNTING
Daniel Rodrigues, *Business Manager/Controller*
Kenneth A. King, *Assistant Controller*
Mary E. Fluhr, *Accounting & D/P Manager*
Marilyn Haigh
Diane Henry
Vern Rockwell
Linda Short
JoAnn Walter
Vicki Weston

TRAFFIC
N. Scott Gagnon, *Manager*
Anthony Bennett
Brian Higgins

RECEPTIONISTS
L. Ryan McCombs
Denise A. Proctor

PERSONNEL
Cheryl A. Hurd, *Office Manager*
Patricia Burke, *Personnel Coordinator*

Editorial and Business Office: 70 Main Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire 03458, (603) 924-9281
West Coast Offices: McGraw-Hill, 425 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111, (415) 362-4600.
McGraw-Hill, 1000 Elwell Court, Palo Alto, CA 94303, (415) 964-0624

Officers of McGraw-Hill Publications Company: President: John G. Wrede. Executive Vice Presidents: Paul F. McPherson, Operations; Walter D. Serwatka, Finance & Services. Senior Vice President-Editorial: Ralph R. Schulz. Senior Vice President Publishers: Harry L. Brown, David J. McGrath, James R. Pierce, Gene W. Simpson, John E. Slater. Vice President Publishers: Charlton H. Calhoun III, Richard H. Larsen, John W. Patten. Vice Presidents: Kemp Anderson, Business Systems Development; Shel F. Asen, Manufacturing; John A. Bunyan, Electronic Information Services; George R. Elsinger, Circulation; Michael K. Hehir, Controller; Eric B. Herr, Planning and Development; H. John Sweger, Jr., Marketing; Virginia L. Williamson, Business Development.

Officers of the Corporation: Harold W. McGraw, Jr., Chairman; Joseph L. Dionne, President and Chief Executive Officer; Robert N. Landes, Senior Vice President and Secretary; Ralph J. Webb, Treasurer.

CROMEMCO COMPUTERS: DESIGNED TO MAKE UNIX SYSTEM V EVEN BETTER...

UNIX System V, the new standard in multiuser microcomputer operating systems, gives you high performance features along with the portability and flexibility of a standard.

Cromemco computers can make UNIX System V even better. Because our systems are designed with UNIX in mind. First of all, we offer UNIX System V with Berkeley enhancements. Then, our hardware uses advanced features like 64K of on-board cache memory and our high speed STDC controller to speed up disk operations – very important with UNIX.

More capability and expandability

We have a high-speed, 68000-based CPU that runs at 10 MHz, coupled with a memory manager that uses demand-paging and scatter loading to work *with* UNIX, not for it.

We provide room for expanding RAM to 16 megabytes – with error detection and correction – for running even the most sophisticated and advanced microcomputer programs. And the power to accommodate up to 16 users – all with plenty of memory.

But we give you even more.

A complete solution

We give you a choice in systems: the System 100 series, expandable up to 4 megabytes of RAM, and the System 300 series, expandable to 16 megabytes. A high speed 50 megabyte hard disk drive is standard on the systems. And you can expand the hard disk capacity up to 1200 megabytes using standard SMD drives. You can add floating point processing. High resolution graphics. Video digitizing and imaging. Communications through standard



protocols. Mainframe interface.

And software support is here to meet your needs. We offer major programming languages, database management systems, communications software, including SNA architecture, X.25 protocol, and Ethernet; even a program to interface to an IBM PC if you need to. And, of course, access to the broad range of standard UNIX applications programs that is growing dramatically every day.

Easy to use.

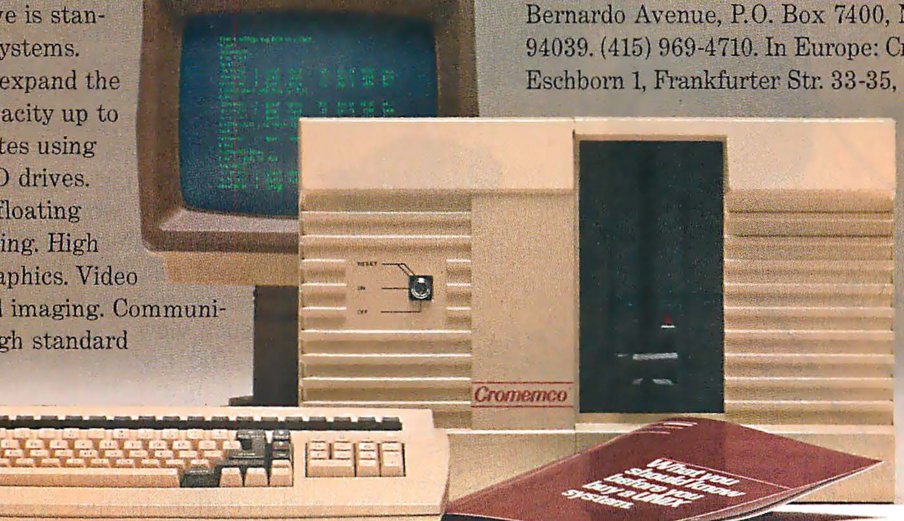
We also make our systems easier to use, because we install the operating system before we ship your computer. No complicated installation procedures. And the Berkeley enhancements give you the standard UNIX System V operating system, but with the added convenience of these widely acclaimed improvements.

Cromemco's System 100 and System 300 computers: designed to be the highest performance UNIX systems available anywhere.

Just call or visit one of our UNIX System V Official System Centers to see for yourself. They'll also give you a copy of our new publication, "What you should know before you buy a UNIX system." Or contact us directly.

We'll be glad to show you how to get a better UNIX system.

Corporate Headquarters: Cromemco, Inc., 280 Bernardo Avenue, P.O. Box 7400, Mountain View, CA 94039. (415) 969-4710. In Europe: Cromemco GmbH, 6236 Eschborn 1, Frankfurter Str. 33-35, P.O. 5267, Frankfurt Main, West Germany, or Cromemco, Ltd., The Cambridge House, 178-182 Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London SW15, England.



UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories.
IBM is a trademark of International Business Machines Corp.

Cromemco®

The Myth of the Iso-Techie

Time and again we encounter the misconception that BYTE readers, because they have intense interests in personal computers and related technologies, have little interest in anything else. It is almost as if some people think our subscribers' technical interests isolate and disable them—prevent them from doing serious work or earning their livings. This view might be called the myth of the Iso-Techie.

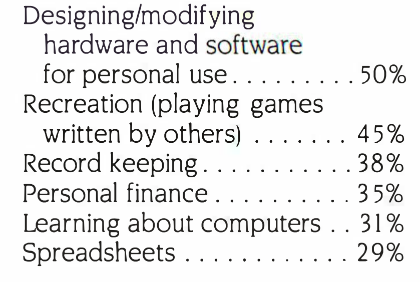
We have some new data from the 1984 BYTE Subscriber Profile Study that tells how our subscribers use their microcomputers for business purposes and for personal, nonbusiness purposes. This data is based on a survey of 1200 subscribers. It shows that Iso-Techies are as rare as Sasquatches.

Here is the breakdown of the percentages of subscribers or their companies using microcomputer software for specific business applications:

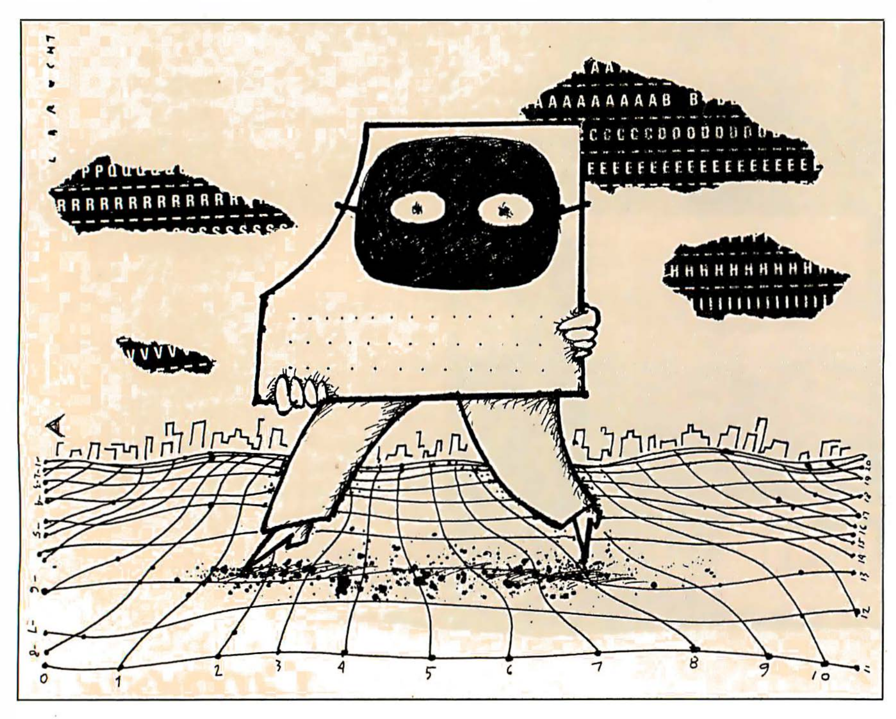
- Word processing 84%
- Software development 58%
- Planning, forecasting, spreadsheet 54%
- Graphics 45%
- Accounting 45%
- Engineering 44%
- Math/science 44%
- Telecommunications 38%
- Inventory 35%
- Payroll 26%
- Sales/marketing 24%
- Industrial control 22%
- Tax management 14%
- Investment management 11%

Here are the percentages of BYTE subscribers who perform specific applications when using personal computers for nonbusiness purposes:

- Word processing 69%
- Programming 60%



- Designing/modifying hardware and software for personal use 50%
- Recreation (playing games written by others) 45%
- Record keeping 38%
- Personal finance 35%
- Learning about computers . . 31%
- Spreadsheets 29%



In fact, most BYTE subscribers use their computers for many different purposes. They enjoy learning about computers but also apply their computers to the many different activities in their busy lives. Rather than limiting their range of activities, personal computers extend the range.

How do BYTE subscribers manage to do all these things with their microcomputers? It's both simple and amazing. They own an average of 15.5 software packages and plan to buy an average of 4.7 more in the next year.

On reflection, the versatility of the BYTE subscriber shouldn't surprise anyone. Computers are general-purpose tools that can be turned to almost any specific application. BYTE subscribers know a great deal about computers and understand their versatility. In confronting any new task, the sophisticated personal computer user first asks how a computer can make the task easier and the result better. It would be surprising if sophisticated personal computer users restricted their machines to a single use or only a few uses. Any such view is bound to be a myth.

The myth of the Iso-Techie is as wrong as some people's belief, fueled by misuse of the term in the general press, that hackers are criminals. It may be too late to dispel that misconception in the popular mind, but perhaps there's still time to stop the mythical Iso-Techie from lodging there.

—*Phil Lemmons, Editor in Chief*



CONDOR
Data
Management
Software
Condor's
IBM™ PC-
compatible
Relational Data-
base Management
is the effective way to manage
your office automation needs,
such as personnel management,
inventory control, billing, manufacturing
systems, educational, and other office,
school or home needs.
With Condor you get the power and flexibility of a fully relational database system complete with a "Step-by-Step" MENU system to guide the new user. On-line help is integrated into the Menu system. A complete REPORT WRITER is also included, that even the new-comers in our field recommend.
With Condor, setting up a new database of information, is as simple as typing on a blank sheet of paper . . . typically, it takes a minute, maybe two. You are then ready to enter your data into the database you just created, again just like typing on a sheet of paper.
Then, you can SORT, SELECT, COMPUTE, POST, or PRINT your information in almost any way that you desire. Plus, you can easily pass information from Condor to your word processor's mail-merge, or pass spread-sheet information into Condor. It's all very easy, and also very English.
Begin with Condor jr. ($195), the advanced file manager. Upgrade later as your business and your data grow, to Condor3 ($650-or less the $195 if you bought Condor jr.), the fully relational data management system. It's the same system that hardware manufacturers like DEC, Sony, Zenith, and Hewlett-Packard have selected to market with their personal computers. There are well over 100,000 satisfied users. To find out how condor data management software can make your business easy to handle, see your personal computer dealer, or call 1-800-221-8479 (In Michigan call 0-313-769-3992 collect) for your nearest dealer. He'll prove our point. That Condor is the data management software powerful enough to be useful to business, yet simple enough for business to use.
IBM is the registered trademark of International Business Machines Corp.
condor 3
data management software
condor
2051 South State Street Ann Arbor, MI 48104 313-769-3988
Circle 94 on inquiry card.

Wordstar® Wordprocessing and SuperCalc 3™ Integrated Spreadsheet now included Free with all Seequa computers.

SEEQUA SHOWS YOU HOW TO GET AN IBM PC FOR JUST $1595.

BUY A CHAMELEON BY SEEQUA.

The Chameleon by Seequa does everything an IBM PC does. For about $1000 less than an IBM.

The Chameleon lets you run popular IBM software like Lotus® 1-2-3™ and dBase II.® It has a full 83 key keyboard just like an IBM. A disk drive like the IBM. And a bright 80 × 25 character screen just like an IBM.

But it's not just the Chameleon's similarities to the IBM that should interest you. Its advantages should, too. The Chameleon also has an 8 bit microprocessor that lets you run any of the thousands of CP/M-80® programs available. It comes complete with two of the best programs around, Perfect Writer™ and Perfect Calc.™ It's portable. And you can plug it in and start computing the moment you unwrap it.

So if you've been interested in an IBM personal computer, now you know where you can get one for $1595. Wherever they sell Chameleons.

The Chameleon by



Chameleon shown with optional second disk drive.

To learn more about Seequa or for the location of the Seequa dealer nearest you, call (800) 638-6066 or (301) 672-3600.

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation.

Circle 366 on inquiry card.

M·I·C·R·O·B·Y·T·E·S

Staff-written highlights of late developments in the microcomputer industry.

IBM Announces Productivity, Business Software

In late September, IBM unveiled two new integrated-software lines: the Personal Decision Series and the Business Management Series. The Personal Decision Series includes Data, a database manager; Reports+, an advanced reports generator; Plans, a spreadsheet; Plans+, which adds features to Plans; Words, a word processor; and Graphs. The Data program is required to use any of the others. Data is $250; the other programs are $150 to $300 each.

The Business Management Series includes General Ledger, Payroll, Inventory Accounting, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Order Entry and Invoicing.

Integrated Software for UNIX

Horizon Software Systems, San Francisco, CA, announced Latitude, an integrated word-processing/spreadsheet program for UNIX. A document may contain both text and spreadsheet tables. When the cursor moves from an area of text to a numeric table, the command line changes to reflect the options available. Versions are now on sale for Altos, AT&T, Onyx, Sun, and DEC systems; Horizon plans to offer a version for XENIX on the IBM PC AT when it becomes available. The multiuser software costs $995 on small machines, including Altos, the AT&T 3B2/300, and the PC AT.

Language Standardization to Continue

In late August, the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) announced that Canada had agreed to pay for the ISO's subcommittee TC97/SC22, formed after a recent ISO reorganization to develop international standards for programming languages. For a few weeks this summer, no ISO member nation had funded the SC22 secretariat, and there was some danger that international language standardization would grind to a halt. The United States will provide funding for the parallel subcommittee TC97/SC21, which works on standards for graphics, databases, and other higher-level areas.

In domestic standards work, the American National Standards Institute technical committee X3J2 has decided to incorporate the Graphical Kernel System (GKS) as the standard way of writing graphics routines in BASIC. A conflict still remains to be resolved with the X3H3 committee, which is writing the standard for GKS, over the way BASIC will use the graphics module.

Voice Communications Added to IBM PC

Digital Pathways, Palo Alto, CA, planned to announce SoundWare, a $449 voice communications system for the IBM PC XT, at the November COMDEX show in Las Vegas. Included in the package are a half-size card and software to control the system. Software features include message playback, auto-dial capabilities, remote access, password security, voice-file transmission, Touch-Tone dialing and decoding, and provision for an audit trail.

Mutual Broadcasting Offers Data Broadcasting via Radio

The Mutual Broadcasting System plans to use spare satellite transponder capabilities to offer a data-communication service called Multicomm. Mutual has leased subcarriers from each of its 850 affiliate radio stations to broadcast data or voice information, including electronic mail and software. Each message contains a code indicating which receivers should receive the message. The receivers would cost about $200 each. Mutual says that New York state may use the service to broadcast software to schools. If the service is successful, Mutual says that its parent corporation, Amway, may use its sales force to sell receivers that could be used to download software to home computers.

(continued)

VisiCorp, Software Arts Settle Suit, Offer New Packages

VisiCorp and Software Arts settled their lawsuits in September. As part of the settlement, VisiCorp stopped selling the VisiCalc spreadsheet program and has changed the name of its Visi On Calc program to Visi On Plan. The two companies started a legal battle this spring, each accusing the other of not providing adequate support for VisiCalc.

Software Arts now sells a VisiCalc package with two versions of the program for $150. The company also recently unveiled a $249 Macintosh version of TK!Solver, an equation-processing program, and Spotlight, a set of desktop utilities for the IBM PC (see page 40).

VisiCorp offers another spreadsheet, FlashCalc, for $99. After selling most rights to its Visi On operating environment to Control Data Corp., VisiCorp announced that it would sell a complete Visi On package for $495. Included in this package are Visi On Plan, Visi On Graph, Visi On Word, and a mouse, which includes a PC Paint program and a pop-up menu system. Without the mouse, the complete Visi On package will sell for $395.

Apple Reduces IIc, Raises IIe Prices

Apple Computer lowered the base price of its new Apple IIc by $100 to $1195 and announced a package that bundles the IIc, monitor, and stand for $1295. Demand for the IIc, which includes a built-in disk drive, was lower than expected, while Apple IIe sales didn't drop as planned. In an effort to reduce the backlog of orders for the IIe—more than 120,000 units were back-ordered by September—Apple eliminated a package price of $995 for the Apple IIe with a disk drive. The Apple IIe list price is still $895.

Smith-Corona Unveils Low-Cost Printer

Smith-Corona, New Canaan, CT, announced the Fastext-80, a dot-matrix printer with a list price of $259. The company says the printer features true lowercase descenders, 9 (horizontal) by 8 (vertical) dot characters, bidirectional printing at 80 characters per second, friction feed, and a parallel interface. A tractor feed and an RS-232C serial interface are optional.

NANOBYTES

Software Connections, Santa Clara, CA, announced DATASTORE:file, a $195 data-management program for the IBM PC and compatibles. . . . **AST Research** announced Advantage, a multifunction card for the IBM PC AT. The card can be extended from a $495 base version with 128K bytes to a fully equipped card with 3 megabytes of RAM, a parallel port, two serial ports, and a game port. . . . **Quadram** plans to introduce a 12-megabyte hard disk with a built-in tape drive at this month's COMDEX show in Las Vegas. Other new products will include a monitor for the IBM PCjr and a new line of QuadSoft programs. Quadram earlier announced a 2-megabyte memory board for the IBM PC. . . . **Logitech** and **Metaphor** announced an infrared mouse for Metaphor's multiuser system. Logitech also announced version 1.1 of its $495 Modula 2/86 compiler for the IBM PC. . . . **Leading Edge Products** announced that it will sell **Iquad Corporation's** 110-character-per-second daisy-wheel printer. Leading Edge said the price would be less than $2000. . . . **Advanced Peripheral Technology Inc.**, Columbia, MD, has announced a line of tape drives that take up only as much room as a 3½-inch disk drive. The tape units will be sold to manufacturers for as little as $300 each in quantity. . . . **Sord Computer**, New York, NY, has dropped the price of its IS-11 Consultant notebook computer to $795 and will bundle it with a thermal printer for $895. . . . **OmniTel**, Santa Clara, CA, introduced a line of 300- and 1200-bps modems for IBM and Apple computers. The Encore 1200B, an IBM expansion board, has a list price of $399, including Crosstalk software. A 300-bps modem board for the PCjr will be priced at $169 without software. An internal Apple II and stand-alone modems are also planned for early 1985. . . . **Kaypro** announced the New Kaypro 2 with one double-sided disk drive. The system includes WordStar and MBASIC for $995. A $495 upgrade adds a second disk drive and six more programs. . . . **MaxThink**, Piedmont, CA, has dropped the price of its MaxThink "thought processor" for the IBM PC from $250 to $60.

Integrated. Printegrated.

Now, translate your integrated software into integrated hard copy, with the TI OMNI 800™ Model 855 printer. So versatile, it combines letter-quality print, draft-quality print and graphics as no other printer can.

It prints letter-quality twice as fast as comparably priced daisy wheel printers, yet gives you characters just as sharp, just as clear.

It prints rough drafts ten times faster than daisy wheel printers . . . faster than most any other dot matrix printer.

Only the TI 855 has snap-in font modules. Just touch a button; change your typestyle. The 855 gives you more typestyles to choose from than ordinary dot matrix printers. It makes them quicker, cleaner, easier to access than any other dot matrix or daisy wheel printer.

The 855's pie charts are rounder . . . all its graphics are sharper than on other dot matrix printers, because the TI 855 prints more dots per inch. As for daisy wheel printers . . . *no* graphics.

The TI 855 Printer

The printer for all major PC's



For under $1,000 you get twice the performance of typical dot matrix printers. Or all the performance of a daisy wheel printer, and then some, for half the price.

So get the best of all printers, and get optimum results from your integrated software. With the TI 855. See it at your nearest authorized TI dealer. Or call toll-free: 1-800-527-3500. Or write Texas Instruments Incorporated, P.O. Box 809063, Dept. DPF-182BY Dallas, Texas 75240.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

Creating useful products and services for you.

2764-04


FUJI

A year's worth of reports, plans, schedules, charts, graphs, files, facts and figures and it could all be lost in the blink of an eye.

The most important part of your computer may be the part you've considered least—the floppy disk. After all, there doesn't seem to be much difference between one disk and another. But now Fuji introduces a floppy disk that's worth a second look.

We designed our disk with the understanding that one microscopic imperfection can erase pages of crucial data. That's why every Fuji Film Floppy Disk is rigidly inspected after each production process. And that's why each one is backed with a lifetime warranty.

We've even considered how carefully a disk has to be handled, so we designed user-friendly packaging that makes it easier to get the disk out of the box. And we provided plenty of labeling space, so you won't have any trouble telling which disk is which.

So think twice before buying a floppy disk. And then buy the one you won't have any second thoughts about. Fuji Film Floppy Disks.



FUJI.

Nobody gives you better performance.

Circle 174 on inquiry card.

More Letters on the Mac

I've read everything you've printed about the Macintosh, including Jerry Pournelle's criticisms in the July issue. I've been using my Mac for about a month and I think something more needs to be said about the importance of the Macintosh's graphics capabilities.

As Jerry grudgingly admits, it is a fun machine. Fun is important for learning, for thinking, and for creativity. We need fun as much as we need food, love, and sex. And the fun is in the power this machine gives people to create graphics.

Yet what people (reviewers, Apple employees) seem to focus on is the user friendliness of the icons-on-a-desktop metaphor. It is nice. I like it. It is certainly better than what I've got on my old machine. But that is not the point. MacPaint is the point. MacPaint gives people visual power. We know that one hemisphere of the brain is more or less verbal while the other hemisphere is more or less visual. This machine is for the visual brain; it is the greatest tool (other than the much more expensive Xerox Smalltalk machines) for the visual brain since Renaissance Italy gave us perspective drawing and the nineteenth century gave us the camera. But we aren't quite prepared for it.

Sure, we can do interesting, even cute, things with the Mac's typography. Sure, we can crank out bar charts, pie charts, and line graphs. We can do maps 50 ways and play with line drawings to our heart's content. We can also think visually and relate visuals to verbals with a facility not readily available before. But only if we realize that that is what this machine is about—thinking with the Macintosh.

There are many stories about great thinkers who work in images. Watson and Crick with the double-helix—why did they actually build a three-dimensional model of the helix while they were working up the basic idea? Or consider the following passages from a letter by Albert Einstein:

> The psychical entities which seem to serve as elements in thought are certain signs and more or less clear images which can be "voluntarily" reproduced and combined. . . .The above mentioned elements are, in my case, of visual and some of muscular types. Conventional words or other signs have to be sought for laboriously only in a secondary stage, when the mentioned associative play is sufficiently established and can be reproduced at will. [*The Psychology of Invention in the Mathematical Field*, by Jacques Hadamard, New York: Dover Publications, 1954.]

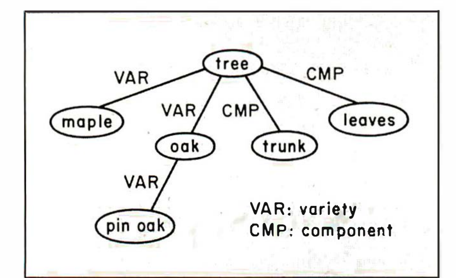


Figure 1: *Directed-graph notation.*

```
VAR (maple, tree)
VAR (oak, tree)
VAR (pin oak, oak)

CMP (leaves, tree)
CMP (trunk, tree)
```

Figure 2: *Propositional notation.*

I need not belabor the point. But getting at the visual brain is hard, and we all need help. The graphics capabilities of the Macintosh can provide us with that help.

Thinking is hard. It requires external support. That's why we doodle and make semicoherent jottings. That's why we write. Writing is an external support for thought; it is an instrument of thought. But writing works best for the verbal brain. Learning the mechanics of writing—how to form the letters—is relatively easy. But it's different with images.

Becoming proficient in the mechanics of freehand drawing—e.g., drawing a picture of a horse that looks more like a horse than a camel or rabbit—is much more difficult. Technical drawing is easier, but it is more difficult than writing. The Macintosh could change that.

This is particularly important as we stand on the threshold of the information age—whatever that is. The intellectual world of information, of computing, is an intensely visual one. From chip design through flowcharts to data structures—lists and trees—we think in images. If it were easier to draw good diagrams, more good diagrams would be drawn. And if more good diagrams were drawn, then more people could grasp what computing is all about.

Consider an area that is of particular interest to me, knowledge representation (a subfield of artificial intelligence). One notation that is used by many researchers is the directed graph (see figure 1). Information structure can be represented in various notations. If you want to prove theorems, you'll choose the propositional notation (see figure 2). If you want to program it into a computer, then you'll have to think in terms of a linked list. But if you want to think about how ideas fit together and teach this to others, then the graph notation is the most useful. Furthermore, if you are dealing with structures only 3 or 4 times more complex than the one I've shown—and you are typically dealing with structures 10 to 100 times more complex—then the propositional form is unreadable. You can't do any useful work with it. But the visual representation is still useful. Even if your graph covers half your desk, you can work with it.

The graph is a notation system in which the visual form can represent the structure of the information in a perspicuous

(continued)

LETTERS POLICY: *To be considered for publication, a letter must be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must include your name and address. Comments and ideas should be expressed as clearly and concisely as possible. Listings and tables may be printed along with a letter if they are short and legible.*

Because BYTE receives hundreds of letters each month, not all of them can be published. Letters will not be returned to authors. Generally, it takes four months from the time BYTE receives a letter until it is published.

WHO SAYS "YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"?

When we at Intertec introduced our new HeadStart™ computer we said "it's the fastest, smallest, most powerful business computer in its class."

What more could we say?

How about "it's also portable."

Every HeadStart computer comes with its own easy-carrying handle. You can choose between a full size keyboard or a special compact version that snaps easily on the front of the screen. Either way, you get all the great features that make HeadStart unique. A big twelve inch screen, eight and sixteen bit processors, upgradable to one megabyte and it's networkable up to 255 users.

We named our new business computer "HeadStart" because that's exactly what it'll give you. And because it's also portable, you can take it anywhere.

Well, almost.

For more information call us at (803) 798-9100 or write: Intertec, Dept. "HeadStart," 2300 Broad River Road, Columbia, SC 29210.



intertec™

See us at
COMDEX™/Fall '84
Las Vegas-Booth #4333

HeadStart Standard Features:

Size: 15.75" wide, 12.75" deep, 11.30" high.
Weight: 25 lbs.
Processors: Z80A (8 bit) and 8086 (16 bit).
Memory: 128K to 1MB depending on model. All models are expandable to 1MB.
Disk Storage: 500K to 1MB (unformatted) on a 3½" Micro-Disk. RAM disk feature emulates second system drive. Optional 3½" or 5¼" external drives.
Display: 12" (diagonal) P31 phosphor, non-glare screen, 25 lines x 80 or 132 columns.
Keyboard: Detachable with 104 total keys. A portable version snaps onto the front screen for easy transportability.
Disk Operating Software: *CP/M 80 for 8 bit. **MS DOS for 16 bit. LAN DOS for multi-user 8 or 16 bit operation.
*Concurrent CP/M 86 optional.
Interfaces: One RS 449/RS 232 compatible serial port. One Centronics compatible parallel printer port. External data bus. Coaxial communications interface. External disk I/O interface. Optional network print spooling interface.
Networking: Up to 255 HeadStarts may be connected via a coaxial, multi-user network into one of 2 optional data storage systems.
Optional Data Storage Systems: Two models are available. A 10MB, 5¼" system is expandable to 20MB. A 50MB, 8" system (25MB fixed, 25MB removable) is expandable to 545MB in 165MB increments.

*CP/M 80 and Concurrent CP/M 86 are registered trademarks of Digital Research.
**MS DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft.

Circle 220 on inquiry card.

way. Well-drawn graphs allow you to catch important and interesting information structures in a single glance. The propositional notation doesn't allow this. A single glance at a list of propositional forms tells you nothing; you have to read each one line by line and assemble them painstakingly in your mind. The visual notation extends the range of a single mental operation (i.e., what you see in a single glance) far beyond that available with the propositional notation. It thus makes the material easier to work with.

The Mac makes it easy to use visual notations and to invent new ones. But, as I say, only if we know that is what we are looking for. Right now the Mac is being sold with a user-friendly interface and graphics capabilities that make it easy to do standard sorts of things. That's fine. But what we really need are new visual categories, images designed to convey abstract concepts, images to think with.

Those who have Macs, no matter what their graphics and artistic skills, can play with images in a way they couldn't before. The result may well be a new "cultural genetic" lottery. Somewhere in that chaotic soup of icons, graphs, images, and patterns there is going to be some important new stuff, stuff that would have been much longer in coming if it had been up to the relatively small number of people with freehand graphics skills. This possibility is what makes the Mac such an exciting machine.

Now, if only the Apple marketing people could grasp this and go with it. Then Apple might be able to live up to its pretentious 1984 TV ad. Then the company might be able to give us an intellectually significant alternative to Big Blue.

BILL BENZON
Troy, NY

The July BYTE contained several inaccurate comments about the Apple Macintosh. The first, in Phil Lemmons's editorial "Patronizing the Naive User" (page 6), misrepresents the difficulty of ejecting a disk. The method Mr. Lemmons describes to eject a disk is the most difficult of several alternatives available to a Macintosh user. Anyone—including my 4-year-old daughter—who uses the Macintosh for more than a short time quickly discovers that the command E will eject a disk when all files have been closed, and that the command Shift 1 will force an ejection even when a file is open.

I do not feel patronized by having disk ejection under software control. Rather, I

(continued)

FAST TRACKER



Introducing the SXprinter™. The speedy new printer that clocks out at 300 cps

SELECTABLE: With the new SXprinter™ you select the mode. Go for high speed, letter quality or in between: 300 cps (draft), 190 cps (correspondence) 70 cps (executive quality) or 50 cps (letter quality). Extra long life head, good for over 200 million characters. **COMPATIBLE:** With its parallel or optional serial interface the SXprinter™ is fully IBM PC compatible. Accepts tractor feed, multi-part (6) or cut sheet paper. AutoLoad™ front feed for quick paper insertion. User friendly SoftSwitch™ Keypad. **EXPANDABLE:** Standard 4K print buffer, expandable to 68K with MemoryMate™ option. So up to 34 pages of print copy can be stored in memory - - - to free up your computer! Choose any of more than forty print styles with StyleWriter™ and PC DOS. **PORTABLE:** The SXprinter™ is fast, handsome, rugged and even portable, with optional travel cover. The perfect partner to your portable computer!



INTRODUCTORY OFFER:
FREE TRAVEL COVER AND STYLEWRITER™
THROUGH JAN. 15, 1985
ONLY $795.00 COMPLETE

The Printer People
mpi

See the MPI family of products at your local computer store or call toll-free for your nearest dealer 800-821-8848.

Circle 294 on inquiry card.

See us at COMDEX™/Fall '84
November 14-18, 1984
Las Vegas Convention Center
Las Vegas, Nevada
BOOTH 1830

feel this is an example of good design that makes it difficult for a user to compromise the integrity of a disk. I see little difference between this and the Safety program that a Kaypro 10 user should use to park the hard-disk head before powering down. In both cases, the software performs a useful function but can be overridden by a knowledgeable user (who should be aware of the possible consequences of his actions). The fact that a 4-year-old child has used my Macintosh for two months without supervision but has never trashed a disk is evidence enough for me of the value of this approach.

Jerry Pournelle's problems with disk copying and time to load MacWrite may simply reflect the long lead time between article submissions and BYTE's appearance on the newsstand. In mid-May Apple released revised Macintosh software that included a Disk Copy utility and a new finder with an automatic start-up option. With the Disk Copy utility, a complete disk can be copied in four passes—still not as conveniently as on a two-drive system, but enough of an improvement to make life with the Macintosh bearable. How Jerry manages to take "a couple of minutes to get the Macintosh to run a simple text editor" is beyond me. With MacWrite as the start-up application, my Mac takes exactly 20 seconds from power-on to a screen ready for writing. Since I don't like the default font and format provided by MacWrite, I generally avoid the automatic start-up and open a preformatted document. This approach takes a little longer, but in any case 45 seconds should be the outside time limit needed to get going in MacWrite.

I am not trying to say that the Macintosh is without faults, as it clearly is not. Among the worst of these is the perpetuation of a disk-drive controller that lacks direct memory access. The integrated Woz device, so hyped by Steve Jobs in Phil Lemmons's interview with the Macintosh design team (February, page 58), may be reliable and cheap to build, but the drives are maddeningly slow. Double-sided drives and hard disks will help, but the Macintosh will probably never live up to the performance of the potential of the MC68000 because of the I/O bottleneck. And while mice are nice, every so often I would love to have real cursor keys.

Selden S. Deemer
Ann Arbor, MI

As Macintosh owners with 10 months of Macintosh use among us, we would like

(continued)

INTRODUCING AST GRAPHPAK.™

THE POWER TO BUILD ON FRAMEWORK™ AND ORCHESTRATE SYMPHONY.™

AST delivers the powerful integrated hardware you need to unlock the full capabilities of your integrated software. Including Framework, Symphony, Lotus 1-2-3,™ Multiplan® and more.

GraphPak is a complete, convenient solution—two plug-in boards for the IBM® PC, XT and their compatibles. And it's packed with advanced features. Expanding memory to 640KB, GraphPak gives you the space to operate state-of-the-art programs, handle more data, and create larger spreadsheets. And it lets you take full advantage of the sophisticated graphics capabilities of your software, bringing high-resolution, bit-mapped displays to your monochrome screen.

IBM-compatible serial and parallel ports mean you can easily add a letter-quality printer and a modem to connect with services such as Dow Jones,® EasyLink,© and CompuServe.® Further, our built-in clock-calendar provides automatic date stamping.

Productivity-boosting SuperPak™ utilities give you SuperDrive which responds fifty times faster than a disk drive and SuperSpool which lets you input and print at the same time.

All this is yours in an easy-to-buy, easy-to-install, easy-to-use package that costs less than individual components.

Find out about AST's total solutions. See your dealer for facts on GraphPak and our complete family of multifunction boards, and communications, LAN, graphics and modem products. Or call our Customer Information Center (714) 863-1333 Ext. 5249 for your nearest dealer. AST Research Inc., 2121 Alton Avenue, Irvine, CA 92714. TWX: 753699ASTR UR.





RESEARCH INC.

IBM PC and XT trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation. Symphony, Lotus and 1-2-3 trademarks of Lotus Development Corporation. Framework trademark of Ashton-Tate. Multiplan trademark of Microsoft. Dow Jones trademark of Dow Jones & Co. Inc. EasyLink copyright Western Union. CompuServe is an H&R Block Company. GraphPak and SuperPak trademarks of AST Research Inc.

Circle 449 for Dealer inquiries.
Circle 450 for End-User inquiries.

Buy now.



Because now when you choose Microsoft® Word, the high performance word processor for the IBM® PC, you get Microsoft Spell, a special version of The WORD Plus™ spelling corrector. A $150 value. Absolutely free at participating dealers.

It watches your p's and q's.

Microsoft Spell is a proofreader that catches your typos and misspellings. When you can't remember if it's *i* before *e*, Spell remembers for you.

And you can customize it to spell your favorite technical words, from *aepyornis* to *cryptococcosis*.

Spell is just one of many extras you get in this package.

For example, Microsoft Word includes the most advanced mail merge, for all your multiple correspondence. Plus a free 'Learning Microsoft Word' disk that brings you up to speed immediately.

And Word works with the very latest printers—even laser printers—to produce manuscripts of nearly publication quality.

Spell free.

The critics loved it.

When *Softalk IBM* reviewed Word, they were delighted to discover that Word was "fun to use."

PC Magazine called it "a well thought out, finely-executed product" that is "twice as productive" as WordStar.®

And *Time*, which also featured Microsoft in a recent cover story, was impressed that Word was "loaded with extras."

Word is a natural match for IBM PCs and their compatibles for a very natural reason: We wrote the MS-DOS™ operating system that tells the whole IBM PC family how to think.

MICROSOFT®
The High Performance Software™

So if you want to make your writing letter perfect, call (800) 426-9400. Ask for the name of your nearest Microsoft dealer. In Washington State, Alaska, Hawaii and Canada, call (206) 828-8088.

The $150 value of Microsoft Spell is based on the current list price for The WORD Plus.



to respond to some of the criticisms of the Macintosh that appeared in your July issue.

First, Phil Lemmons's exaggerated description in his editorial of the "three-stage qualifying examination" that must be passed to eject a disk from the Mac is ludicrous. As anyone who has tried it knows, instructing the Mac to eject the disk is easy using the mouse or the keyboard. Nor can any of us recall feeling like "a humble petitioner before a mysterious and powerful computer." Come on, what kind of purple prose is this? Furthermore, all three of us are long-time computer users who hardly fall into the "naive" category; yet none of us feel the Mac is "condescending." Interacting with other computers, including some large mainframes, seems like a step back into the Stone Age after a session with the Mac.

We also found some of Jerry Pournelle's comments ("Computing at Chaos Manor: The AT&T Computers," page 305) to be inconsistent with our own experience with the Mac. One of us uses Microsoft Multiplan on a daily basis to create project-cost breakdowns, which is contrary to Jerry's implication on page 314 that Multiplan is fatally flawed. He also strongly implies on the same page that Microsoft BASIC for the Mac is so full of bugs, especially in the area of mouse utilization and graphics, that it is virtually unusable. To the contrary, one of us has developed a rather complex BASIC program (15K bytes) that is used to generate architectural perspective drawings. This program uses the mouse as the primary operator control and calls a number of the Mac's ROM-based graphics routines. Jerry also makes the claim that the "only application software for the Mac that's actually on the market is Bruce Tonkin's The Creator database." We would like to call his attention to page 413 of the same issue where he will find descriptions of three Mac programs that are on the market.

Jerry implies that the language MacFORTH is not available and that it probably won't be available any time soon (page 377). One of us already has the package. He also implies that external disk drives are not available. Two of us already own and use external Apple disk drives. Finally, Jerry states on page 312 that the ". . . Macintosh is a wonderful toy; but it's not very much more." If this is true, then the three of us have been wasting a lot of company time. Collectively, we have used MacWrite and MacPaint to generate numerous letters, technical memos with mathematical equations embedded in the text, Vugraph masters for electronic equipment layouts, organization charts, design review forms, equipment specifications up to 100 pages in length, Multiplan spreadsheets as large as 144 rows by 41 columns, and 30 pages of proposal artwork. In fact, the ease with which MacPaint can be used to rapidly create finished charts, figures, and Vugraphs represents a major reason for our decision to purchase Macs. Also, the BASIC program we mentioned earlier has been used to generate several architectural perspective drawings.

We do not wish to whitewash the Mac's flaws, the most glaring of which is the large amount of software promised but not yet delivered. However, this problem is not unusual for a genuinely new computer, and in view of the Mac's popularity we do not doubt that this will be remedied by the marketplace in time.

E. B. Knick
D. C. Mestayer
V. C. Reynolds
Melbourne Beach, FL

In regard to the July editorial "Patronizing the Naive User," I commend you. It is nice to know that there is someone out there who thinks along the same lines I do. I knew there was something that bothered me about Apple's Macintosh (beside its name) and I think you hit the nail on the head.

I do not respect people who condescend to me nor do I respect computers that do the same. I wish the designers of such computers would remember when they were computer naive and the initial excitement of discovering how computers work. Apple touts the Mac as being a "computer for the rest of us"; but the rest of us are not as dumb as the company thinks.

Charles P. Jazdzewski
Central Point, OR

Let me remind everyone that I like the Macintosh. My critical comments were prefaced with the statement, "Macintosh will be nothing less than wonderful when it has two drives and more memory. It is without doubt the friendliest of today's computers." I have personally bought a Macintosh. I have ordered a number for the office (we also have IBM and Tandy products and have ordered some HP portables). I regard the Macintosh's user interface as largely successful. But I don't think Macintosh is perfect or that it should be treated as holy.

I do wish to confess that my frustration with Macintosh's disk procedures disap-

peared when I finally received my second drive and no longer spent half my waking hours swapping disks.

I think Bill Benzon's letter contains more insight into the Macintosh's powerful appeal than any other letter we have received.

Now, if only there were more memory and software!

PHIL LEMMONS
Editor in Chief

I was very amused by Susan Gold's remarks (June Letters, page 33) about the Macintosh not being a practical business tool. She, like so many millions of people, has not taken the time to sit down and use the Macintosh or thoughtfully analyze its potential as a business machine. I own a small business and would not purchase anything but a Macintosh. One thing that has been overlooked by all who have evaluated the computer is that when you spend several thousand dollars for a computer system, you will spend three times that amount training your employees to use it (unless you don't mind firing everyone that is not computer-literate). This is not the case with the Macintosh. The Macintosh is the least-expensive computer on the market today, when you count the cost of training your employees to use it. Not only that, I find that productivity has increased because it's so fun and easy to use.

RONALD L. LAWRENCE
Renton, WA

This is an open letter to Ms. Susan Gold:

Ms. Gold, I've read your letter given the editorial heading "Mac Flak," in the June issue of BYTE. If you check volume 6, issue 10 of *InfoWorld* you'll find that I wrote a similar letter criticizing the Apple Macintosh Computer but much more scathingly. I just hope your own letter doesn't come back to haunt you and make you feel as foolish as I feel.

You see, after sending that letter I began to visit the computer stores and "mess around" a little more with the Mac. The crazy thing began to grow on me. It was shortly thereafter that I purchased one and I find that I've been eating the words in that letter ever since.

Ms. Gold, I've learned to swallow my pride and admit I was wrong. I've learned to adapt to the future, and the future is in machines like the Macintosh. It gives the user untold power in computing and the future only looks brighter with all the additional software and hardware that is going to be coming out for the Mac. Remember, many thought the original Apple II wasn't a serious machine either. With 10,000-plus pieces of software out for it I guess *that* rumor has been dispelled. And it will go the same way with the Macintosh.

A few other points: my Mac (with external drive, numeric keypad, keyboard, and the Mac itself) takes up less room on my desk than my IBM Selectric III. And I am running it with a surface area of 6 by 8 to 8 by 8 inches for the mouse, and I don't find it clumsy at all.

Now, isn't it about time that you went out and really tried a Macintosh, to see what it can do for you? 'Cause one thing the Mac ain't . . . it ain't no toy, that's for sure!

CRAIG A. PEARCE
Berwyn, IL

In response to the letter by David Nibbelin in the June issue (page 14): Mr. Nibbelin would do better to investigate all consumer finished goods that are made with parts derived from imported steel. And remember, stay out of buildings made with imported steel beams! The bottom line for any properly run company is the quality/cost ratio. Mr. Nibbelin's efforts might be directed at those who do not make the superior product that Sony's drive is, instead of pointing an accusing finger at the way Apple conducts its business to produce a fine product at a price Americans can afford.

JULIA L. MULDAWER
Covington, LA

ON CACHING

I read with interest the very lucid article on disk caching "Maximizing Hard-Disk Performance" (May, page 307) by Roy Chaney and Brian Johnson. At Microcosm Research we have been involved in this area for some time and have had a product (MicroCache) on the market for the past three years.

We can endorse most of the authors' findings but would like to make a few observations.

With hard disks and caches of several hundred kilobytes, the algorithm used is not overly critical, as explained in the article. However, for smaller caches or floppy-disk systems, the algorithm is much more critical. As a result, we used a combination of the least-recently-used algorithm they preferred, tempered by an algorithm they did not mention—the least-frequently-used. This is further adjusted

(continued)

with regard to the physical location of the data of the disk. This has enabled us to provide significant performance improvements with caches from 16K bytes upward.

Readers may have gotten the impression from the article that the memory-addressing capabilities of 16-bit processors are necessary for effective caching. This is not so. Eight-bit systems can also employ caching. In fact, it is often more desirable on 8-bit systems because the applications software tends to use overlays extensively to overcome the limitations of a restricted address space. Caches are ideal for handling these frequently used overlays. The 8-bit version of MicroCache copes with memory addressing by accommodating whatever additional bank-switched memory is available for the machine (up to 8 megabytes).

I was surprised that they found an overall degradation in performance with small caches. This has not been our experience. Some caches we have seen (usually thrown together by a RAM-board manufacturer so that it can say it has a cache) have the opposite problem: they are okay for small caches but slow the system down when more than about 100K bytes of RAM is used. A cache-searching system that is very fast for all sizes of cache is essential.

For small caches it is worth including a facility that enables the user to "lock" time-critical files in the cache so that they are not ejected by the caching algorithm.

Printer buffers are effectively very crude caches using a first-in/first-out algorithm with background writing. Adding this facility to the disk cache is easy and can greatly improve the overall throughput of the machine. It is a much more cost-effective way of buffering printout than using add-on boxes because the RAM is dynamically shared between the disks and the printer. When the printer is the major source of delay it gets more of the RAM, releasing it for disk caching as soon as the characters are passed on to the printer.

The authors' system was primarily concerned with caching hard disks. If floppy-disk systems are to be catered to, then it is necessary to cope with the situation when disks are changed. If disks are changed without the cache knowing about the change then there will be chaos! The data on the cache from the previous disk will get mixed up with the data on the new disk. MicroCache is the only caching system that we know of that avoids this problem by automatically detecting disk changes on the IBM PC and other popular machines.

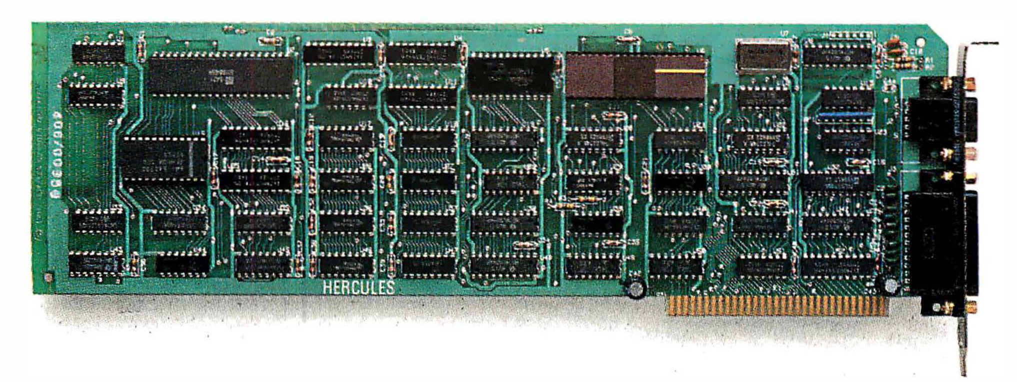
PETER CHEESEWRIGHT
London, England

ON SERVICE CONTRACTS

In your July publication, Michael W. Fitzpatrick wrote of his costly experience in having his Columbia VP portable computer repaired by Bell & Howell Service Company (Letters, page 31). I am responding to his letter in the hope that I can spare Mr. Fitzpatrick and other computer users from similar experiences in the future.

Mr. Fitzpatrick equated repairing a defective motherboard to repairing a car engine. While there is some similarity, in that eventually a defective part may be replaced, the means by which the defec-

(continued)



Introducing the Hercules™ Graphics Card for the technical user.

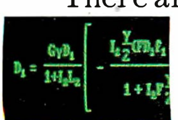
OK. We confess. The Hercules Graphics Card in the picture above isn't a special version for the technical user.

In fact, it's exactly the same as the standard Hercules Graphics Card running programs like 1-2-3™ and Symphony™ in more than 100,000 IBM® PCs.

We just wanted to make the point that the Hercules Graphics Card is not only big with business users—it's also the most popular high resolution graphics card for the technical user.

Why? We run more software than anyone else.

The Hercules Graphics Card is supported by more technical software than any other hi-res graphics card.



There are word processors that can produce publication quality documents with mathematical formulas.

There are programs that enable your PC to emulate a graphics terminal and run mainframe graphics software.

There are toolkits of graphics utilities that can be linked to popular programming languages.

There are CAD programs that can provide features normally associated with $50,000 systems.



And we supply free software with each card to do hi-res graphics with the PC's BASIC. No one else does.

Hardware that set the high performance standard.

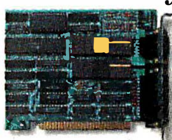
When we introduced the Hercules Graphics Card in August, 1982, it set the standard for high resolution graphics on the PC.

But we didn't stop there. In the past two years, we've continually refined the original design.

Today's Graphics Card gives you two graphics pages, each with a resolution of 720h x 348v, and a parallel printer port—standard.

A 2K static RAM buffer elegantly eliminates scrolling flicker. And our exclusive safety switch helps prevent damage to your monitor.

Convinced? Good. Now, how about a little color?



Should you want IBM compatible color graphics for your system, then the new Hercules Color Card is the smart way to go.

It gives you a parallel printer port and a size small enough to fit in one of the XT's or *Portable's* short slots.

And both Hercules cards are compatible with the new AT™ and backed by our two year warranty.

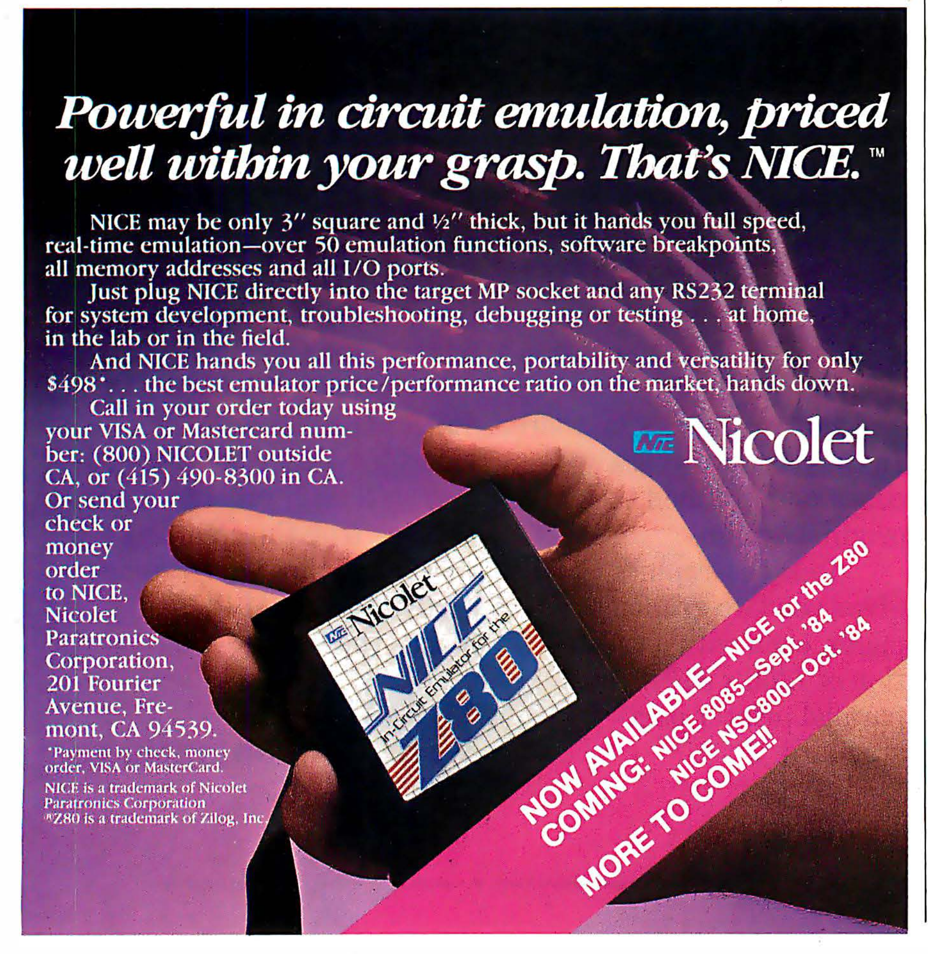
Call 800 255-5550 Ext. 408 for the name of the Hercules dealer nearest you and we'll rush you a free info kit. See why the company that made the first graphics card for the IBM PC still makes the best.

Hercules.
We're strong on graphics.

Address: Hercules, 2550 Ninth St., Berkeley, CA 94710 Ph: 415 540-6000 Telex: 754063 **Trademarks/Owners:** Hercules/Hercules Computer Technology, 1-2-3, Symphony/Lotus Development; IBM, AT/International Business Machines

Circle 193 on inquiry card.





tive part is identified is in no way similar. A board-repair system in some cases costing in excess of $500,000 does not compare in cost to a timing light and socket wrench, or even the more sophisticated equipment now in many automobile repair shops. Bell & Howell does maintain board-repair equipment but not in every location because of prohibitive cost.

While Bell & Howell Service Company welcomes all users of Columbia Data computers to place contracts on their equipment, many such as Mr. Fitzpatrick choose to take a chance that service will not be needed. The truth is that even a product as well engineered and reliable as the Columbia VP will eventually require service. To cater to the needs of noncontract customers, Bell & Howell is required to stock large spare parts inventories without prior commitment from the user, who may seek an alternative means to obtain service.

In light of this, Bell & Howell has developed contract rates that are competitive, and perhaps the lowest in the microcomputer service industry. I entirely endorse Mr. Fitzpatrick's advice to buy a service contract from a reputable service organization. If Mr. Fitzpatrick had followed his own advice, the $811.06 he paid for his motherboard would have given him three years of full parts and labor contract coverage and $16.06 change.

David C. Hallquist
Bell & Howell Service Co.
Chicago, IL

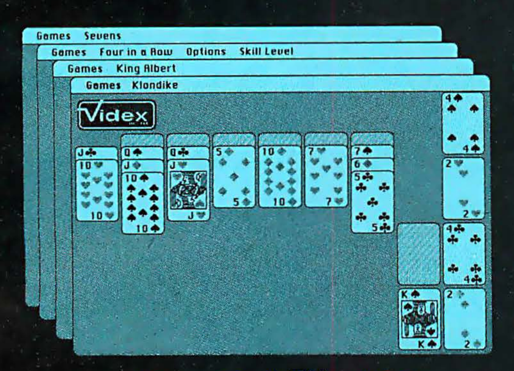
My IBM PC developed trouble in the reverse mode, in my case black on green. It will print reverse only for the first 12 lines and 64 characters of the thirteenth line; 12 × 80 = 960 plus 64 on the thirteenth line gives 1024. That seemed significant so I ran a program to check the video system and guessed the problem might be in the attribute chip number two.

I called the 800 number and was told I could take my IBM PC to the repair depot in Tampa and I would get it back in 48 hours. The 800 number is a phone in Atlanta. I was given a repair number and then I packed up the computer and drove 36 miles through heavy traffic to the repair depot.

They had a copy of the repair ticket called in by the operator in Atlanta. However, I was told they would send the computer to Atlanta for repairs and I was given no time limit for its return. Well, at $96 an hour for labor and no guarantee of any

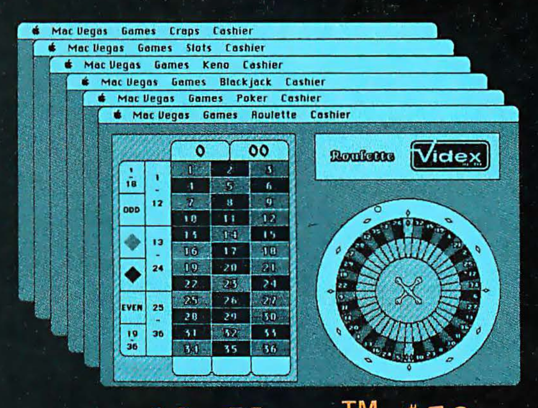
(continued)

The MacClassics™ from Videx. Legends in Their Own Time.



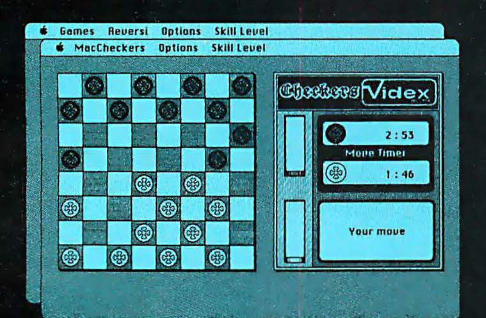
FunPak™– $39

Klondike Solitaire • King Albert Solitaire • Four in a Row • Sevens



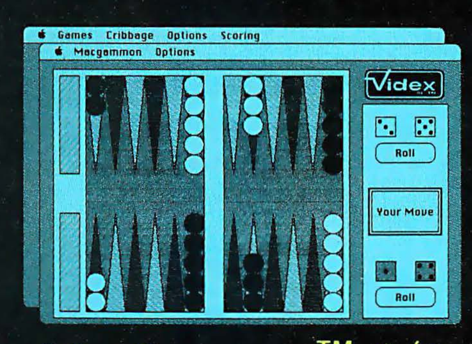
MacVegas™– $59

Roulette • Poker • Blackjack • Keno • Slots • Craps



MacCheckers™– $49

Checkers • Reversi



MacGammon™– $49

Backgammon • Cribbage

Introducing the MacClassics, a collection of familiar games designed to entertain and challenge. With Macintosh™ or a friend as an opponent, you can enjoy such classic games as solitaire, poker, checkers, backgammon, roulette, etc., and they're all more fast-paced and exciting than ever before, with a little assistance from Macintosh. MacClassics let you enjoy and explore the power of your Macintosh while you relax and have a good time.

The MacClassics are just another example of the kind of high-quality products you've come to expect from Videx. With a solid reputation for dependable, innovative business software and hardware, Videx is consciously building that same degree of excellence into its entertainment software. Through development of Apple® and Macintosh software, Videx continues to provide the micro-computer industry with an ever-expanding line of exciting, reliable products.

Call today for more information. (503) 758-0521.



Innovation Backed by Support

Videx, Inc. • 1105 NE Circle Blvd. • Corvallis, OR 97330



Circle 414 on inquiry card.


NEW from BORLAND!
TURBO TOOLBOX & TURBO TUTOR
"TURBO is much better than the Pascal IBM sells."
Jerry Pournelle, Byte, July 1984
"TURBO PASCAL appears to violate the laws of thermodynamics.
You won't find a comparable price/performance package anywhere. It is simply put, the best software deal to come along in a long time. If you have the slightest interest in Pascal . . . buy it."
Bruce Webster, Softalk IBM: March 1984
TURBO TOOLBOX
POWER TOOLS FOR TURBO PASCAL
TURBO PASCAL
VERSION 2.0
BORLAND INTERNATIONAL
Turbo Tutor
A Turbo-Pascal Tutorial
BORLAND INTERNATIONAL
TURBO TOOLBOX

BORLAND INTERNATIONAL GIFT PACK

ONLY $99.95

A SAVINGS OF $30!

What a gift for you and your friends! The extraordinary TURBO PASCAL compiler, together with the exciting new TURBO TOOLBOX and new TURBO TUTOR. All 3 manuals with disks for $99.95.

TURBO PASCAL Version 2.0 (reg. $49.95). The now classic program development environment still includes the FREE MICROCALC SPREAD SHEET. Commented source code on disk

- Optional 8087 support available for a small additional charge

NEW! TURBO TOOLBOX (reg. $49.95). A set of three fundamental utilities that work in conjunction with TURBO PASCAL. Includes:

- TURBO-ISAM FILES USING B+ TREES. Commented source code on disk
- QUIKSORT ON DISK. Commented source code on disk
- GINST (General Installation Program)

Provides those programs written in TURBO PASCAL with a terminal installation module just like TURBO'S!

- NOW INCLUDES FREE SAMPLE DATABASE . . . right on the disk! Just compile it, and it's ready to go to work for you. It's a great example of how to use TURBO TOOLBOX and, at the same time, it's a working piece of software you can use right away!

NEW! TURBO TUTOR (reg. $29.95). Teaches step by step how to use the TURBO PASCAL development environment—an ideal introduction for basic programmers. Commented source code for all program examples on disk.

30 DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE These offers good through Feb. 1, 1985

For VISA and MASTERCARD order call toll free: **1-(800)-255-8008 1-(800)-742-1133**
(Lines open 24 hrs., 7 days a week) Dealer and Distributor inquiries welcome (408) 438-8400

CHOOSE ONE (please add $5.00 for handling and shipping U.S. orders)

___ All Three-Gift Pack	$ 99.95 + 5.00	**SPECIAL!**	___ Turbo Toolbox	$49.95 + 5.00
___ All Three & 8087	139.95 + 5.00	**SPECIAL!**	___ Turbo Tutor	29.95 + 5.00
___ Turbo Pascal 2.0	49.95 + 5.00		___ Turbo 8087	89.95 + 5.00

Check ________ Money Order ________ VISA ________ MasterCard ________

Card #: ____________________ Exp. date: ____________ Shipped UPS

My system is: 8 bit ___ 16 bit ___

Operating System: CP/M 80 ___ CP/M 86 ___ MS DOS ___ PC DOS ___

Computer: ____________________ Disk Format: ____________________

Please be sure model number & format are correct.

NAME: ______________________________

ADDRESS: ______________________________

CITY/STATE/ZIP: ______________________________

TELEPHONE: ______________________________

California residents add 6% sales tax. Outside U.S.A. add $15.00 (if outside of U.S.A. payment must be by bank draft payable in the U.S. and in U.S. dollars). Sorry, no C.O.D. or Purchase Orders G15



4113 Scotts Valley Drive
Scotts Valley, California 95066
TELEX: 172373

Circle 146 on inquiry card.

LETTERS

kind as to what they might do to the machine, I decided that solution was not for me. So I packed the equipment back into the car and went home thinking about the fact that I had packed the gear up and driven all that way supposing that with a formal appointment everything would be taken care of.

I keep thinking about the advertisements that say "includes a nationwide network to help give you computer-age service support."

I have not found that to be true. I wrote Boca Raton, I called various people, and I visited the local IBM showroom several times over a period of several months. Quite a few people at IBM laughed at me because, as a novice, I could not figure out how to properly use the WHILE and WHEN statements, which are explained on page 4-251 of the IBM *BASIC* manual. However, none of the IBM people who laughed at me were able to figure out how to use it either.

I would like to hear from others who have had similar problems. Please write to me at 1710 Woodbine Dr., Brandon, FL 33511.

DONALD W. PATZSCH
Brandon, FL

IN DEFENSE OF BASIC

For some time now I have quietly stood by while readers, authors, and a slew of self-proclaimed "experts" have denounced BASIC for being a sloppy, unstructured language. These folks then go on to describe how learning BASIC inevitably leads to programming habits so horrible that its practitioners will be impaired for life. To hear them tell it, you'd be better off having a frontal lobotomy. Any day now I expect to read about some hapless soul who went prematurely bald and lost all his teeth because of exposure to BASIC.

Sure, it's possible to write programs in BASIC that go this way and that with no apparent direction—or "structure" as some people like to call it. However, it seems to me that with enough practice it should be possible to write convoluted, hard-to-follow programs in any language. I am unaware of any restrictions imposed by BASIC that would force a programmer to write poorly.

While BASIC may not be perfect, for me it is very close. I mean, what could make more sense than X = SIN(A) or L = LEN(N$)? Do you need more speed?

(continued)

Circle 289 on inquiry card.



The SpeeDemon™ from McT.

- SpeeDemon™ — Makes any Apple II, II+, or IIe run 3½ times faster.
- SpeeDemon™ — Makes your Applesoft, Apple Fortran, Word Processing, D.B. Master, Pascal, or Visicalc programs run up to 3½ times faster.
- SpeeDemon™ — Costs less than any other speed up card.
- SpeeDemon™ — Costs only $295.

Please send me _____ SpeeDemons™ by return mail at $295 each. I have enclosed $ _____.
I have an: ☐ Apple II ☐ Apple II plus ☐ Apple IIe This is for: ☐ Business Use
Or charge my: ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ American Express ☐ Personal Use
My Acct.# is _____ Expires _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Signature _____ Calif. Res. Add 6½% Sales Tax.
Mail to: McT · 1745 21st Street · Santa Monica · CA · 90404 · Telephone (213) 829-3643

M·c·T
A PRODUCT OF
MICRO COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES

Circle 262 on inquiry card.

Dealer Inquiries Invited

Okay, buy a compiler. If you want to declare all of a program's variables up front, then go ahead and do it. Nobody's stopping you, but then no one is forcing you, either.

If all those anti-BASIC fanatics are so opposed to something as innocuous as a GOTO, then let's all petition against assembly language with its evil BRANCH, or worse, that sinful JUMP instruction.

BASIC is the most straightforward, intuitively obvious, and easy to grasp of all the high-level languages. It has made computer programming—real programming—accessible to millions of people, and personally I am sick of snobs telling me I would be better off learning no programming language than BASIC. Phooey!

ETHAN WINER
East Norwalk, CT

COMPUTERS IN EDUCATION

As a student of behavioral psychology and a member of the Learning Processes program at the City University of New York, I would like to comment about the article "Cautions on Computers in Education" by Stephan L. Chorover (June, page 223).

Mr. Chorover makes a number of important observations on the rush to automate the educational process. The question of who needs computers and why is not often asked and understood in learning environments. However, I would like to take issue with him on a few points.

Professor William N. Schoenfeld is as much responsible for developing the programmed approach to instruction as Professor Fred S. Keller. Some psychologists familiar with the early developments of operant conditioning argue that it was Schoenfeld who really provided the intellectual impetus.

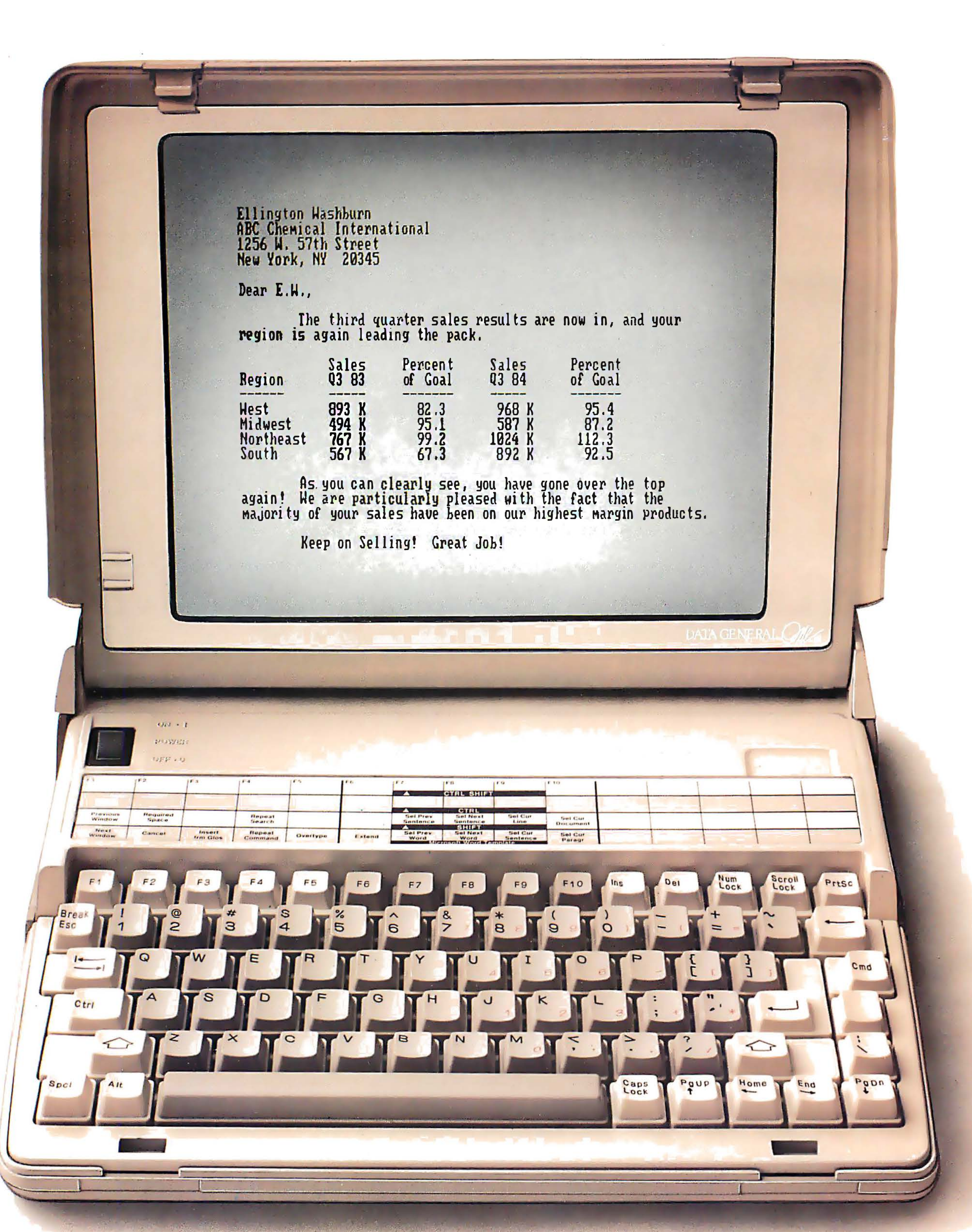
The "Keller Plan" is an example of good teaching practices in learning environments all over the world. The intention of "Good-bye, Teacher..." was not to say teachers are useless creatures, but that they could have a more effective impact, i.e., supplying individualized care to students if they were exposed to the technology of teaching. "Good-bye, Teacher..." was an attempt to explain how aversive elements can be eliminated from the learning environment and to show how the technology of teaching can be utilized. Before Skinner, Schoenfeld, and Keller popularized the systematic methodology that stressed learning by doing and contingent reinforcement, students and teachers believed that learning was a matter of good listening.

Efficient teaching does not mean removing the concerned and dedicated teacher from the learning environment. Effective teaching does not mean sterilizing the educational environment with machines. Correct and cautious use of the computer in the educational environment means providing a stimulating and exciting environment for every individual child. The key reason for using the computer is to give every single child an opportunity to learn. Computers in the classroom means purging the classroom from the drudgery of rote learning and providing children with the opportunity to progress at their own rates. To achieve these goals both the effective teacher and the properly developed teaching machine is needed.

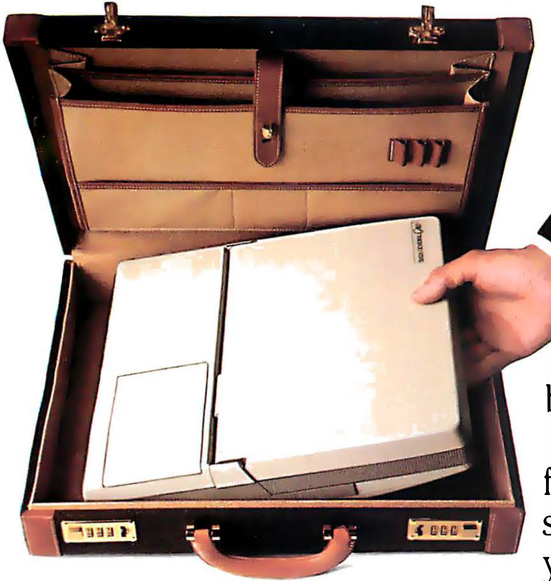
BARRY KATZ
Tel Aviv, Israel ■

DATA GENERAL INTRODUCES THE ST NDARD BY WHICH EVERY OTHER PC WILL BE MEASURED.




Ellington Washburn
ABC Chemical International
1256 W. 57th Street
New York, NY 20345
Dear E.W.,
The third quarter sales results are now in, and your region is again leading the pack.
Region | Sales Q3 83 | Percent of Goal | Sales Q3 84 | Percent of Goal
West 893 K 82.3 968 K 95.4
Midwest 494 K 95.1 587 K 87.2
Northeast 767 K 99.2 1024 K 112.3
South 567 K 67.3 892 K 92.5
As you can clearly see, you have gone over the top again! We are particularly pleased with the fact that the majority of your sales have been on our highest margin products.
Keep on Selling! Great Job!
DATA GENERAL

INTRODUCING THE DATA GENERAL/One™ PORTABLE.



Small enough to fit inside your briefcase.

Now, for the first time, you can be freed from the confinement of your desk. And your desk-bound computer.

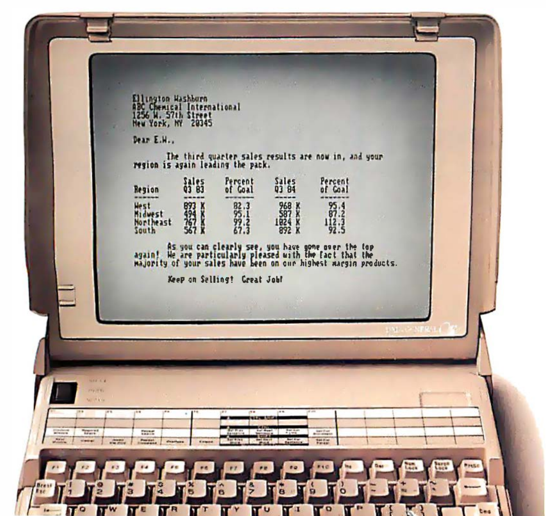
With the first, full-function business system that lets you do your work anywhere: at the office, at home, or anywhere in between.

The DATA GENERAL/One portable is a computer with the capability of the leading PC: two built-in diskette drives, the same full-size screen, and full-size characters. It even runs the same programs as the leading PC.

IBM-PC compatible so it runs thousands of programs.

All this in a size small enough to fit inside the average briefcase: 11.7 x 13.7 x 2.8 inches, and less than 11 pounds.

Full-size screen lets you get the whole picture.



Someday, all PCs will be like this.

It's the only portable computer to give you a full-size 80-column by 25-line screen.

Other portables give you as little as 8 lines.

It's compatible with IBM®-PC software. Which means you can run the thousands of programs available to PC users. Software like 1-2-3™ and Symphony™ from Lotus™, Wordstar®, dBase II®, Multiplan®, as well as the most popular packages from the pfs® series, like pfs: file.

The only portable offering up to two built-in diskette drives for serious business applications.



So you can do such things as word processing, database management, spreadsheet analysis, and business graphics.

The DATA GENERAL/One is the only portable computer that offers up to two built-in diskette drives. Just like the leading PC.

It's the only way to do serious work. No more aggravation swapping diskettes.

And these are state-of-the-art 3.5-inch hardcased microfloppies—with twice the storage capacity at half the size of the 5.25-inch diskettes.



Connects with Data General's CEO office automation system.

Internal memory is expandable up to 512 KB. Storage capacity is 1440 KB—nearly one-and-a-half-million characters of information.

And if you want more information, the optional built-in modem lets you communicate with other computers.

Finally, it's the only portable that can give you the benefits of integrated office automation—by connecting with Data General's CEO® system.

Other options include a portable printer, an 8-hour built-in battery pack, an external 1200-baud modem and an external 5.25-inch diskette drive unit.

The new DATA GENERAL/One portable.

It not only gives you everything the leading PC gives you. It also gives you something the leading PC doesn't give you.

Your freedom.

To find the name of your nearest Data General salesperson or authorized dealer, call 1-800-DATAGEN.

Data General
a Generation ahead.

FEEDBACK

Laserdiscs Here Today and With Us Tomorrow

A letter lauding BYTE for the July Video theme arrived the other day from Patrick Binns. Mr. Binns, the consumer-products marketing manager for Video Vision Associates, thought that our coverage was "both timely and knowledgeable," although we neglected to cover those laser videodiscs currently available.

"It is the variety and quality of laserdisc software that will make this new technology an exciting and significant advance in communications," he said in his letter.

Video Vision Associates, located in Huntington Beach, California, has been in the interactive-videodisc market for more than two years. It produces a number of topical packages for both educators and consumers and markets a peripheral, the VAI II, that interfaces Apple II+/IIe and videodisc programs. The VAI II can be used for developing interactive computer/video programs. (For more on this subject, see Stan Jarvis's article "Videodiscs and Computers" in the July BYTE on page 187.)

One of Video Vision's laserdisc software packages is called Space Disc. It's a collection of still frames, photographs, and video and movie clips that documents the American space program. It's made up of four modules that cover the Voyagers' trips around Saturn and Jupiter, the six manned lunar landings, the first four flights of the Space Shuttle, and observations of solar phenomena. Other packages address such subjects as science and art history.

Of the technology behind interactive computer/videodisc programs and where we can expect it to go, Mr. Binns said: "The creative dimensions of this technology have yet to be defined, but laserdisc software will be a critical factor in determining its full potential. Today's initiatives in laserdisc and computer programming are certain to enrich the way we will acquire knowledge and enjoy our leisure in the not-so-distant future."

Videodisc Replication Service

Stan Jarvis's article "Videodiscs and Computers" (July, page 187) inspired Larry Spangler, manager of Spectra Image Inc.'s videodisc operations to write us about a service available from his company. Spectra Image Inc. can provide single copies of standard Laservision-compatible videodiscs, using Optical Disc Corporation's technology. Individual copies of CAV-compatible single-sided discs cost $300. Turnaround time is said to be 24 hours.

Spectra Image Inc. maintains its corporate headquarters at 540 North Hollywood Way, Burbank, CA 91505, (818) 842-1111.

A Computer on (Almost) Every Desk

Entering students at Dartmouth College are *not* required to buy an Apple Macintosh or any other computer, as we erroneously reported in "A Computer on Every Desk," (June, page 162). A computer can be purchased at a discounted price through the college, but any such purchase is optional. Those electing not to buy a computer through the school can get computer experience at public clusters on campus. We thank Laura Dicovitsky, assistant director of Dartmouth's Office of News Services, for alerting us to this inaccuracy.

Call for Aid Answered

Niels J. Bjergstrøm from the Danish manufacturer E-C Data A/S has answered James R. Primm's request for help in locating an 8-inch disk controller for the TRS-80 Model 4. (See August Letters, page 23.)

E-C Data produces an 8-inch disk controller that's based on the 2793 chip. The controller is compatible with TRS-80 disk operating systems. It's available in kit form and comes with complete installation instructions, schematics, test and diagnostic software, and a sheet outlining the principles of operation. A battery-backed clock/calendar is optional.

The company also offers a range of kits for the TRS-80, including disk drives, RAM banks, and communication interfaces.

An E-C Data company representative is now located at 310 Riverside Dr., Suite 916, New York, NY 10025, (212) 678-0064. By the time this update is published, the company will have an 800 number that it can be reached at. Please call (800) 555-1212 for the correct number. The home address is E-C Data A/S, POB 116, DK-3460, Birkerød, Denmark. The company's telephone number is 45-2-818191; Telex: 37825 ec dk.

UPDATES

Database Describes 50,000 Packages, Offers All for Sale

An electronic database with descriptions of more than 50,000 software packages for every type and size of computer has gone on line. Menu, operating out of Fort Collins, Colorado, lets you identify, evaluate, and purchase software.

Menu is accessed through Dialog, the Knowledge Index, Lexis, or Euronet. Once on line, a customer can search the database and get printouts of third-party evaluations of selected software. A search costs $25 for the first 10 programs located; the fee drops to $1 for the next 40 programs, and thereafter it's $0.25 per program. (Search fees may vary depending on the network used to access the system.)

Software can be ordered through Menu. The company says that most programs can be purchased for up to 25 percent below suggested prices. If Menu cannot locate the desired package, it files the customer's needs into a database. When a suitable program is found, the customer is notified. Currently, there is no charge for this service.

A search fee is credited against the purchase price. Delivery is within 5 to 10 days.

Hard-copy printouts of the database are

(continued)

available in three categories: microcomputers, minicomputers, and science and engineering. Catalogs are produced in the spring and fall; catalog prices range between $29 and $115.

Vertical-market software and additional services are available to retail outlets. For further information, contact Menu, 1520 South College Ave., Fort Collins, CO 80524, (303) 482-5000.

Program Update for Spreadsheet

Rodolfo Cerati informs us that his original program, which appeared in the June BYTE, can be ordered in 85 different CP/M formats (see "Spreadsheet in BASIC," page 154). The program costs $25, including postage, and can be ordered directly from Placida Systems, POB 11480, Bradenton, FL 34282.

BYTE'S BUGS

Televisions As Monitors

We thank all of you who have pointed out the errors in "Televisions As Monitors" (July, page 171). We're working on a follow-up article that will provide more useful and accurate information on this interesting subject.

Logic Error Mishandles Listing

Michael Shook from Bar Harbor, Maine, spotted a logic error in the listings demonstrating concurrency in Jurg Gutknecht's "Tutorial on Modula-2" (August, page 157). He encountered the error when using the Modula Research Institute compiler on an IBM Personal Computer.

The procedure NEWPROCESS fails to begin executing the process it creates. Consequently, an initial transfer to each of the handler processes is required. This can be accomplished by placing:

```
TRANSFER(main, handler[curl])
```

after the line:

```
A : = AllocateHeap(400);NEWPROCESS
  (GenList, A 400,handler[curl])
```

in listing 11 on page 176.

In addition, when listing 10 is modified by embedding it into a LOOP. . . END and replacing GetRegistration by the call to TRANSFER, you must add a call to TRANSFER after the statement:

```
'WriteChar(out, FF)'
```

Otherwise, the first handler to terminate will terminate the entire program.

Capacitor Mislabeled

A schematic in Steve Ciarcia's article "A Musical Telephone Bell" (July, page 125) requires a few changes. In the Whimsi-Bell schematic (figure 5, page 131), the 0.22-microfarad capacitor connected to pin 8 of IC1 should be labeled C5. The explanatory text should say that potentiometer R12 controls the charge rate to capacitor C5, not C7.

Bugs Play Tricks with Listing

A number of readers noticed that a data line was missing in Michael W. Ecker's computer card trick program (see "Mathematical Recreations: Invariance," July, page 365). Add the following to listing 1 (page 367):

```
270 DATA 38,39,44,45,46,47,52,53,54,55,60,
  61,62,63
```

Alternatively, you can place 38 and 39 at the end of line 260 and begin line 270 with DATA 44,45, etc. This will maintain the structure that Mr. Ecker used.

Bugs Bite Buffer

Don Gardener of San Pablo, California, and Bob Peck of Urbana, Illinois, recently reported a number of bugs in the program listing that accompanied John Bono's article "Build a Printer Buffer" (June, page 142).

Make the changes shown in listing A to listing 1, which begins on page 453. Our thanks to Mr. Gardener and Mr. Peck.■

Listing A: *The corrections to the program listing that accompanied "Build a Printer Buffer"* (June, page 142).

Line 22	0004	D3	01		OUT (ACKLO),A
Line 81	0040	B3			OR E
Line 82	0041	C2	47	00	JP NZ, ENDIF1
Line 100	004A	3F			CCF
Line 137	0065	C3	10	00	JP LOOP

People who buy UDS modems aren't playing games!

You can often judge a personal computer user by the hardware he selects. If the modem comes from UDS, chances are he has a serious investment in computer and software, a serious data communications requirement and serious computer-based decisions to make.

UDS modems offer true pro-quality performance to the serious microcomputer owner. Data rates range from 0 to 9600bps. Depending on data rate, synchronous and asynchronous models may be selected for half- or full-duplex communications. Their prices put them within easy reach of the serious user.

If data communication has progressed beyond the game-playing stage in your microcomputer system, it's time to investigate UDS. The efficiency, reliability and potential for faster data transfer can add real professional capability. Contact Universal Data Systems, 5000 Bradford Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805. Telephone 205/837-8100; TWX 810-726-2100.

See us at COMDEX™/Fall '84
Las Vegas-Booth #2436

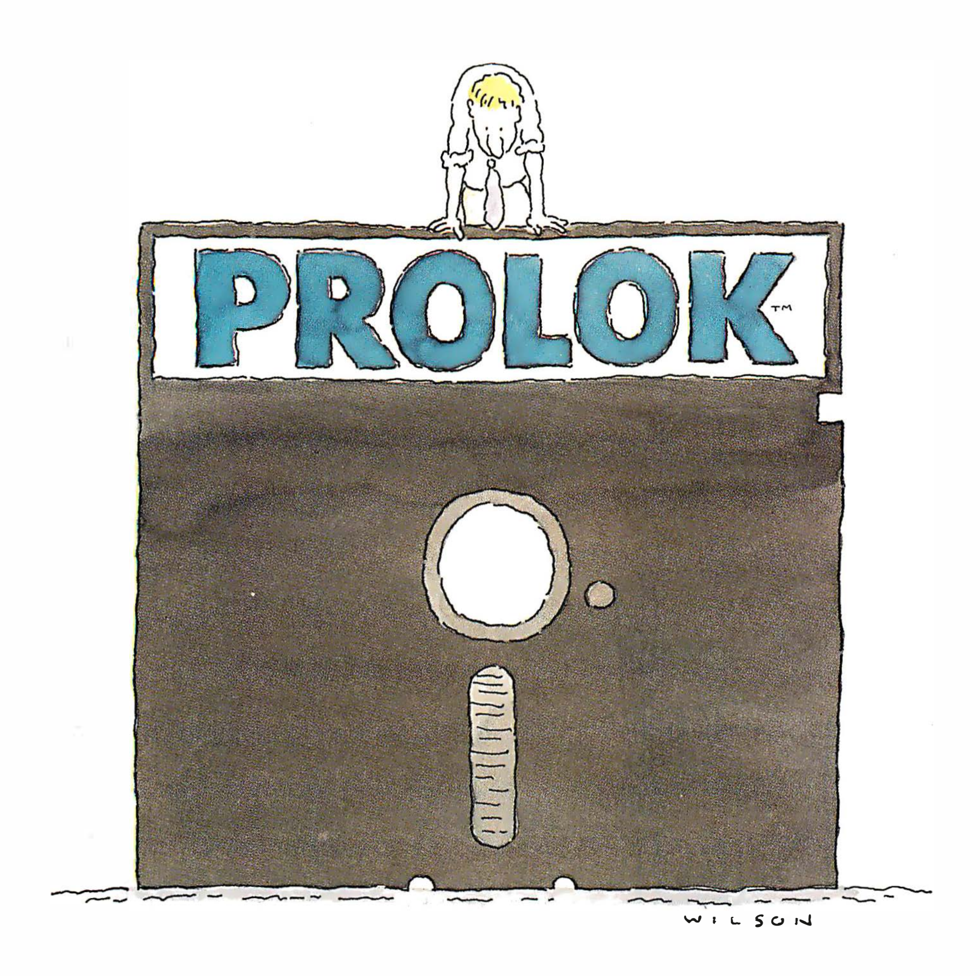
UDS Universal Data Systems



Created by Dayner/Hall, Inc., Winter Park, Florida

Circle 410 on inquiry card.

Inquiry Hotline: 800/633-2252, ext. 354.



increases the price of your product, yet it makes sure your customers don't buy one program and copy ten.

Several command line slash (/) options are built into Prolok diskettes for customized security, depending on your needs.

Software can be loaded easily onto Prolok diskettes using any system from a PC to commercial mass duplication equipment.

Prolok is an engineering breakthrough of Vault Corporation, which has been successfully safeguarding software since the inception of security disk technology. Over 2000 businesses and organizations protect their valuable programs with Prolok.

Simply contact Vault Corporation at 2649 Townsgate Road, Suite 500, Westlake Village, CA 91361. Or phone us at 800-445-0193 (U.S.) or 800-821-8638 (California). And find out why software freebies are becoming a thing of the past.



PROTECTION, RIGHT ON THE DISK.

Circle 411 on inquiry card.

IF IT ISN'T ONE OF THOSE BRAND-NEW C. ITOH 7500 OR Y-10 PRINTERS THAT COST A MERE PITTANCE... FORGET IT.

A new C. Itoh isn't exactly a stocking stuffer. But as printers go, the new ProWriter™ 7500 dot matrix and StarWriter™ Y-10 daisy wheel go for very little money.

Yet, they're C. Itoh quality through and through. Gifts fit for a king. Tested. Proven. So doggone reliable they'll be around for many a Christmas to come.

Both printers are IBM® PC compatible. Both are perfect for your basic printing needs.

The 7500 delivers 105 characters per second, 45 lines a minute. It gives you bi-directional printing, graphics, and a 2-Kbyte buffer.

The Y-10, with its 100-character print head, gives you 20 characters per second of crisp, sharp letter quality. It has a low profile design and is engineered for quiet operation.

Like all C. Itoh printers, the 7500 and Y-10 come with a full 12-month warranty, backed by over 400 Authorized Service Centers coast to coast.

C. Itoh and your C. Itoh dealer wish you and your PC the best Christmas ever. (And you can print that.)

For more information, just write C. Itoh Digital Products, Inc., 19750 South Vermont Avenue, Suite 220, Torrance, CA 90502.

Or phone toll free 1-800-423-0300. In Massachusetts, call 1-617-769-8770.



hart

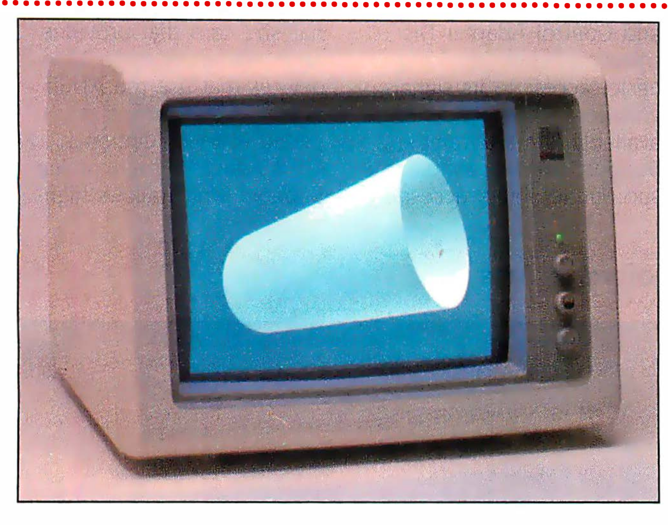
Circle 451 for Dealer inquiries. Circle 452 for End-User inquiries.



IBM Graphics Displays, Adapters Improve Resolution

IBM recently introduced several graphics products for its personal computers. The IBM Personal Computer Professional Graphics Display, which can only be used with IBM's Professional Graphics Controller, is a noninterlaced, high-resolution RGB monitor. It can display 640 by 480 pixels, or 67 pixels per inch, in up to 256 colors (from a palette of 4096). The display measures 15½ by 17 by 11½ inches and is priced at $1295.

The Professional Graphics Controller occupies two full IBM PC, PC XT, or PC AT expansion slots. It can emulate the IBM Color Graphics Adapter and has an expanded graphics mode that enables full use of the Professional Graphics Display capabilities. The controller includes 320K bytes of RAM: 300K for display storage and 20K for internal variables and lists. The controller has its own on-board 8088 processor and graphics firmware in a 64K-byte ROM.



The controller allows two- or three-dimensional drawing in hardware and has built-in functions to rotate, translate, or scale objects. You have access to 256 user-programmable display lists and can select either the built-in character set or define your own. The controller features vector and polygon drawing as well as polygon fill. The two-card Professional Graphics Controller has a list price of $2995.

For less demanding PC owners, IBM also announced the Enhanced Color Display and Enhanced Graphics Adapter. The display provides a resolution of up to 640 by 350 pixels in 16 colors (from a 64-color palette) and should be available by January for $849.

The Enhanced Graphics Adapter provides 640 by 200 or 320 by 200 pixel graphics in 16 colors on the IBM PC Color Display, or 640 by 350 pixels on the IBM Monochrome Display. On the Enhanced Color Display, the adapter can display the full 640 by 350 pixels in up to 4 colors with the standard 64K bytes of RAM or up to 16 colors when upgraded to 128K bytes with the optional Graphics Memory Expansion Card. An optional Graphics Memory Module Kit expands the card's memory to 256K bytes, allowing smooth scrolling and panning and additional pages of graphics data. A RAM-resident character generator can use from 256 (with 64K bytes) to 1024 (with 256K bytes) user-defined characters in sizes up to 8 by 32 pixels.

IBM warns that some PC owners may require a ROM BIOS replacement in order to use the Enhanced Graphics Adapter, which is priced at $524. The optional Graphics Memory Expansion Card, which upgrades the adapter to an 128K-byte RAM, costs $199; the Graphics Memory Module Kit is $259.

Circle 600 on inquiry card.

Graphics Software

Also announced by IBM were a number of graphics subroutine libraries for the IBM Personal Computer. All require DOS 2.1 or later, at least 256K bytes of RAM, and one of IBM's color graphics adapters. Language bindings are provided to access the routines from programs compiled by FORTRAN 2.0, Professional FORTRAN, Lattice C, and BASIC compilers.

The IBM Personal Computer Graphical Kernel System is a subroutine library of two-dimensional graphics primitives consistent with the proposed ANSI and ISO standards. The Plotting System assists programmers in generating most types of standard charts and graphs. The Graphical File System is an implementation of the proposed ANSI Metafile Standard. The Graphical Kernel System costs $295; the Plotting System, $225; and the Graphical File System, $175.

The Graphics Development Toolkit is designed for software developers writing graphics applications. By licensing the device drivers contained in the Toolkit, developers can sell device-independent software to users who need not buy the Toolkit themselves. The Graphics Terminal Emulator provides emulation of Tektronix 4010 and Lear Siegler ADM3A protocols. The Toolkit can be purchased for $350, and the Graphics Terminal Emulator costs $295.

Contact IBM Corp., Entry Systems Division, POB 1328, Boca Raton, FL 33432, (800) 447-4700.

Circle 601 on inquiry card.

(continued)

Interface Hardware

Other new items from IBM are a Data Acquisition and Control Adapter and a General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB) Adapter.

The IBM Personal Computer Data Acquisition and Control Adapter features two 12-bit analog input channels, four 12-bit analog output channels, a 16-channel digital input port, and a 16-channel digital output port. The adapter also includes two timers: a 32-bit timer for programmable sampling rates and a 16-bit user timer/counter for use as an event counter, programmable rate generator, or for a programmable delay. The adapter can be attached to an optional Data Acquisition and Control Adapter Distribution Panel, providing easier access to its signals, voltages, and grounds. Also available is a Programming Support package including a subroutine library accessible from several high-level languages. The adapter costs $1275, the optional Distribution Panel is $245, and the Programming Support software is $160.

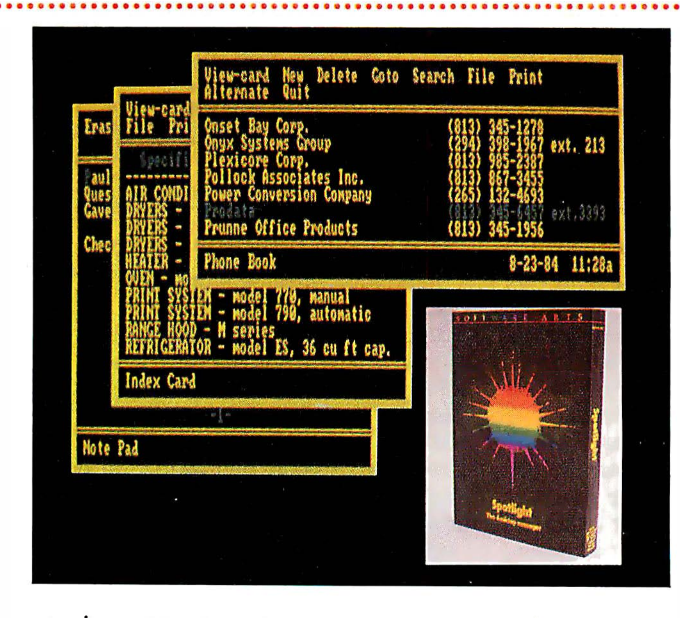
The IBM Personal Computer GPIB Adapter is a half-size card that provides an interface for up to 14 devices that use the ANSI/IEEE-488 standard. It is priced at $395. Optional GPIB Adapter Programming Support, which allows high-level language access to subroutines to control or monitor up to 48 devices using four adapters, costs $85.

IBM also announced a 256K-byte memory expansion on a 5-inch card, priced at $489.

For complete information, contact IBM Corp., Entry Systems Division, POB 1328, Boca Raton, FL 33432, (800) 447-4700.

Circle 602 on inquiry card.

Desk Accessories from Software Arts



Spotlight is a memory-resident program that includes a set of six desktop management utilities for the IBM Personal Computer. The programs include a note pad, a phone list, an appointment calendar, a calculator, an index-card file, and a DOS Filer, which allows access to some DOS commands from within another program.

Each of the six utilities can be called at any time from within most PC-DOS programs, and it will appear as a pop-up window. The Appointment Book allows you to keep track of appointments in the near and distant future and to set alarms to alert you as the appointment approaches. The Calculator utility allows you to use the numeric keypad and nearby keys as a memory calculator and to paste results into an application program. The Filer can be used to view a directory, to view the contents of a text file, or to erase, copy, or rename files.

Brief notes entered in the eight-page Note Pad can be copied to a file or left in the note pad for later reference. You can use the Phone Book utility to store up to 500 names, numbers, and related information, in each of 36 possible phone lists. Each entry is a free-form index card, and text anywhere on the card can be searched for later. The Index Card File is a more general-purpose version of the Phone Book and permits 36 additional lists of 500 entries each, disk space permitting.

Each program is accessed by typing the Shift and Alternate keys simultaneously with one other key. The utility programs themselves are not copy-protected, but because Spotlight's memory-resident portion is, the master disk must be in a drive to initially install Spotlight.

Spotlight requires an IBM PC, PC XT, or Compaq computer, one disk drive, 128K bytes of RAM (the program occupies at least 72K bytes), and DOS 2.0 or higher; a second drive and more memory will improve its performance. It can be installed on a hard disk. Spotlight is priced at $149.95. For more information, contact Software Arts, 27 Mica Lane, Wellesley, MA 02181, (617) 431-6500.

Circle 603 on inquiry card.

Apple Announces 512K Macintosh, Software, Upgrade

Apple Computer recently announced a version of its Macintosh personal computer with 512K bytes of RAM. The Macintosh 512K costs $3195. The price of the first Macintosh, available with 128K bytes, was dropped from $2495 to $2195, and current owners can buy a 512K upgrade for $995 from Apple dealers. With the Macintosh 512K, MacWrite can create documents up to 80 pages long and MacPaint and MacDraw can create more complex images.

Those who purchased the 128K Macintosh before September 10, 1984, and who buy the 512K upgrade before March 31, 1985, will also receive copies of MacDraw and MacProject at no additional cost.

For more information, contact Apple Computer Inc., 20525 Mariani Ave., Cupertino, CA 95014, (408) 996-1010.

Circle 604 on inquiry card.

(continued)

MacStation Organizes Macintosh and Peripherals

MicroRain's MacStation reduces the footprint of Apple's Macintosh computer and peripherals by better organizing them. The Macintosh's Imagewriter (or other) printer rests on the top of MacStation, above the Macintosh, with paper feeding from a slot in the stand. Two storage spaces, for storing manuals, a second disk drive, a modem, or disks, are included on each side of the stand. Access to the Macintosh's power, reset, and interrupt switches is provided. MicroRain says the plastic case matches the texture and color of the Macintosh and provides excellent ventilation.

MacStation is priced at $95. For complete information, contact MicroRain Corp., POB 96008, Bellevue, WA 98009, (800) 547-4000, Dept. 403; in Oregon, (503) 684-3000, Dept. 403.

Circle **605** on inquiry card.



Factfinder: Free-Form Filing on the Macintosh

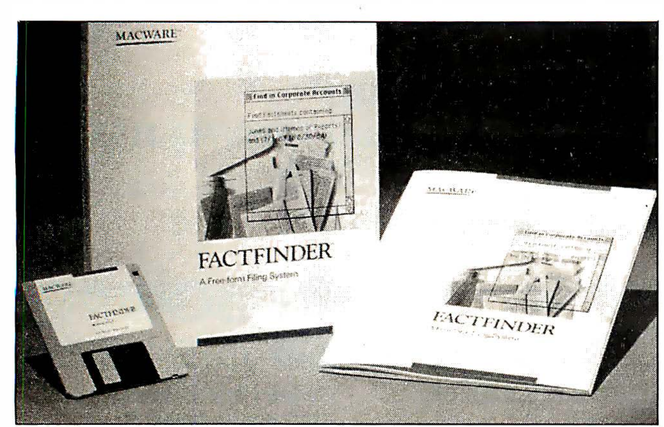
Factfinder is a free-form filing system for the Apple Macintosh computer. Rather than setting up data fields, you enter data free-form in a fact-sheet window, which can be grouped with other fact sheets into a stack. Factfinder uses pull-down menus, command keys, and task-specific windows, as well as MacWrite-like text-editing features.

Information can be typed directly into a fact sheet, pasted from the clipboard, or loaded from another file. Keywords or phrases are indexed by marking them or by typing them into an "automatic keyword" list for related fact sheets. A fact-sheet stack can be locked to prevent accidental modification.

The size of each fact sheet is limited only by the computer's memory; each fact-sheet stack must be under 1 megabyte. Factfinder works with the Macintosh and the Lisa 2 with MacWorks; it also supports the Tecmar MacDrive and Davong MacDisk hard disks. It should be available this month for a list price of $150, including a free copy of the game Reversi.

Forethought plans to announce several more programs for the Macintosh soon. For more information, contact Forethought Inc., 1973 Landings Dr., Mountain View, CA 94043, (800) 622-9273; in California, (415) 961-4720.

Circle **606** on inquiry card.



Tandy 1200 Is PC XT Compatible

Tandy's newest computer, the Tandy 1200 HD Personal Computer, is compatible with IBM's PC XT system. The 1200 HD includes an 8088 processor, 256K bytes of RAM (expandable to 640K), a parallel interface port, a 360K-byte floppy-disk drive, a 10-megabyte hard-disk drive, and three additional expansion slots. The list price is $2999; the MS-DOS operating system and Microsoft BASIC are available separately for $89.95 each. The keyboard is identical to the IBM PC's except that the left Shift key and Reverse Slash key have been swapped, and LEDs are included on the Num Lock and Caps Lock keys.

Like Tandy's earlier MS-DOS computer, the Tandy 2000, the Tandy 1200 HD does not include a display adapter or monitor. A monochrome-display adapter card is available for $219; a monochrome monitor is also $219. A color-graphics display adapter, which also supports monochrome graphics, is $299, and a color display is $549.95.

Several Tecmar expansion cards can be purchased, including the $695 Graphics Master, which provides 640- by 400-pixel color graphics in 16 colors. Tecmar's Captain multifunction board, with serial and parallel ports, a 384K-byte memory, and a clock/calender, costs $795. Tandy will also offer third-party software for the 1200 HD, including WordStar, dBASE III, and Software Publishing's PFS series. For further details, contact Tandy Corp., One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102, (817) 390-3021.

Circle **607** on inquiry card.

(continued)

NEW PRODUCT NEWS FROM TELETEK

Systemaster II. Responding to market demand for speed and increased versatility, Teletek is proud to announce the availability of the next generation in 8-bit technology — the new Systemaster II! The Systemaster II will offer two CPU options, either a Z80B running at 6 MHz or a Z80H running at 8 MHz, 128K of parity checked RAM, two RS232 serial ports with on-board drivers (no paddle boards required), two parallel ports, or optional SCSI or IEEE-488 port. The WD floppy disk controller will *simultaneously* handle 8″ and 5¼″ drives. A Zilog Z-80 DMA controller will provide instant communications over the bus between master and slave. Add to the DMA capability a true dedicated interrupt controller for both on-board and bus functions, and the result is unprecedented performance.
Systemaster II will run under CP/M 3.0 or TurboDOS 1.3, and fully utilize the bank switching features of these operating systems.

SBC 86/87. As the name indicates, Teletek's new 16-bit slave board has an Intel 8086 CPU with an 8087 math co-processor option. This new board will provide either 128K or 512K of parity checked RAM. Two serial ports are provided with individually programmable baud rates. One Centronics-compatible parallel port is provided. When teamed up with Systemaster II under TurboDOS 1.3, this 5MHz or 8MHz multi-user, multi-processing, combination cannot be beat in speed or feature flexibility!

Teletek Z-150 MB. Teletek is the first to offer a RAM expansion board designed specifically for the Z-150/Z-160 from Zenith. The Teletek Z-150 MB is expandable from 64K to 384K. Bring your Z-150 up to its full potential by adding 320K of parity checked RAM (or your IBM PC, Columbia, Compaq, Corona, Eagle, or Seequa to their full potential). The Teletek Z-150 MB optionally provides a game port for use when your portable goes home or a clock/calendar with battery backup!

Evaluate the Systemaster II, SBC 86/87 or Teletek Z-150 MB for 30 days under Teletek's Evaluation Program. A money-back guarantee is provided if not completely satisfied! All Teletek products carry a 3-year warranty.

(Specifications subject to change without notice.)

TELETEK
4600 Pell Drive
Sacramento, CA 95838
(916) 920-4600
Telex #4991834
Answer back — Teletek

Circle 396 on inquiry card.

In Europe:
Kode Limited
Station Road
Calne, Wiltshire
SN11 OJR England
tel: 0249-813771
telex: 449335

In Canada:
MAE Microsystems
8255 Mountain Sights, Ste.150
Montreal, Quebec
H4P1W1 Canada
tel: 514-341-1210

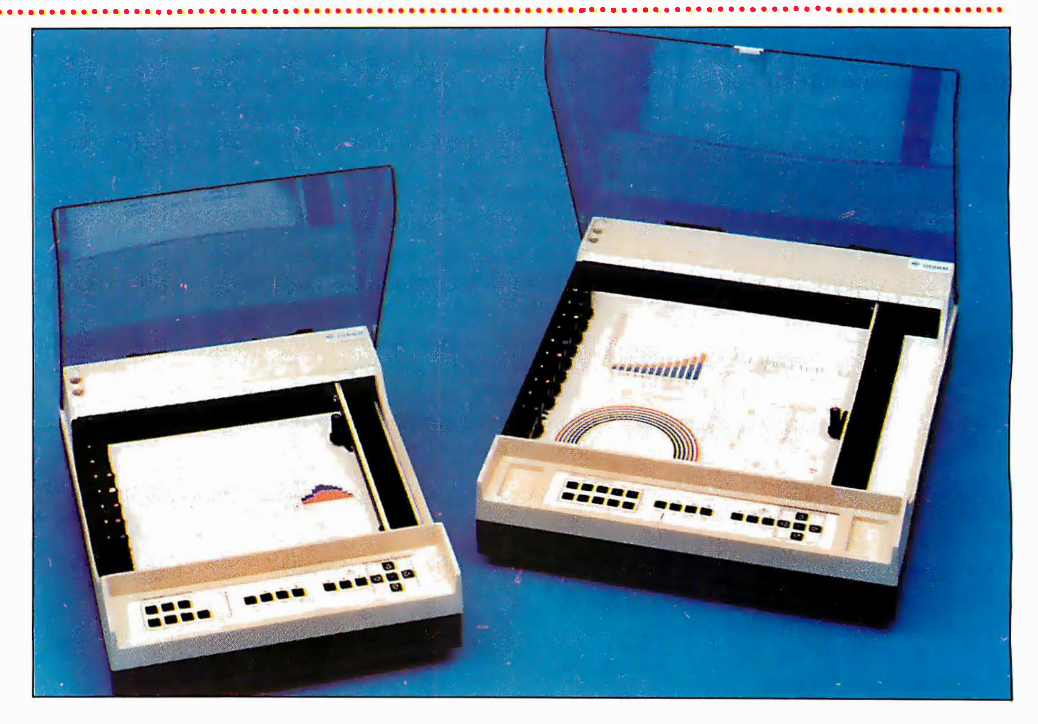
Yes, I'm interested in information regarding:
- ☐ Systemaster II
- ☐ SBC 86/87 ☐ Z-150 MB
- ☐ Evaluation Program
- ☐ Teletek's S-100 Board Line

Name ________
Company ________
Address ________

11B

Gould Colorwriter Plotters

The Gould Colorwriter 6300 Series color plotters have on-board software and interfaces to link them to most computers. Model 6310 is a 7-pen plotter for paper up to 8½ by 11 inches. The 10-pen Model 6320 handles paper up to 11 by 17 inches. A continuous roll is an option that eliminates the need to change paper manually. Both plotters can use any of several pen types on paper, transparencies, or foils. A self-checking facility, simple touch controls, and electrostatic paper hold-down are also standard features. Writing speed is 16 inches per second, or 20 ips with the pen up. The plotter's addressable resolution is 0.001 inch.



Built-in firmware includes Gould's own graphics language, with Hewlett-Packard graphics language-based protocols. For added flexibility, the plotter's PROM can be replaced to accommodate additional graphics standards. Three character sets, including a scientific/Greek alphabet, are stored in ROM. Other features include variable line fonts; cross-hatching, bar, and pie chart capability; arc and circle generation; character rotation and slant; and zoom and window controls.

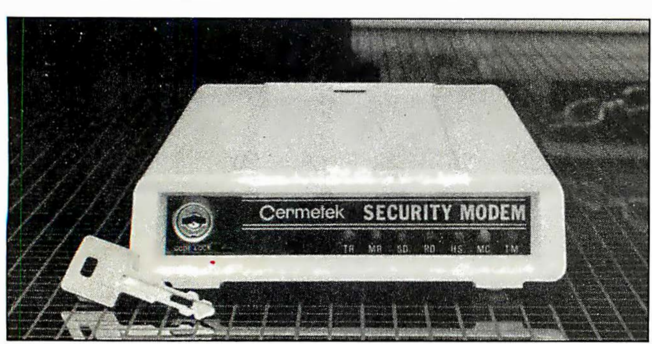
Either Colorwriter is available with an RS-232C or IEEE-488 interface and with a 2K-, 8K-, or 16K-byte buffer. An optional digitizing sight, for feedback to the computer, is also available.

Prices for the Colorwriter 6300 series begin at $1995. Contact Marketing Services, Gould Inc., Recording Systems Division, 3631 Perkins Ave., Cleveland, OH 44114, (216) 361-3315.

Circle 608 on inquiry card.

Cermetek Modem Reduces Chance of Unauthorized Access

The Cermetek Security Modem prevents unauthorized access to your computer system by offering four levels of security. This Hayes-compatible 300-/1200-bps modem can be programmed to require all callers to enter a password. After a correct password is entered, the modem hangs up and calls the phone number associated with that password. (Up to 25 passwords and numbers can be stored.) Alternately, the modem can call back on a second phone line, allow password access without callback, or be configured to function as a Hayes-compatible modem without password security.



The Cermetek Security Modem creates an audit trail listing all valid and invalid attempts to access the computer. A dial-out password can be required to prevent unauthorized outgoing computer calls. A key is needed to change the modem's security level, passwords, or callback numbers. Standard features include auto-dial and auto-answer. It costs $695. For more details, contact Cermetek Microelectronics Inc., 1308 Borregas Ave., Sunnyvale, CA, 94088-3565, (408) 752-5055.

Circle 609 on inquiry card.

Qic-Stor-Plus Expansion Unit

Qic-Stor-Plus is an expansion unit for the IBM Personal Computer that adds a hard disk, a tape drive for backup, and five additional expansion slots. Available with 20-, 52-, or 85-megabyte hard-disk drives, the Qic-Stor-Plus can be used to expand a single PC or to create a multiuser system using Alloy's PC-Slave/16 expansion cards.

Prices for Qic-Stor-Plus start at $5595. For more information, contact Alloy Computer Products Inc., 100 Pennsylvania Ave., Framingham, MA 01701, (617) 875-6100.

Circle 610 on inquiry card.

(continued on page 520)

BUYING A PASSWORD™ MODEM CAN SAVE YOU UP TO $250. AND THAT AIN'T HAYES!*



INTRODUCING THE AT&T



PERSONAL COMPUTER.

The personal computer game is ready for business—and now it's your move. To win the game your company needs a fast, flexible, reliable personal computer that enables you to call the shots.

Go directly to the new AT&T Personal Computer.

The AT&T Personal Computer is more than just a superior piece of hardware. Behind it is a commitment to a better way of managing information and communications. One that can pay off handsomely in increased productivity and profits.

Because our AT&T PC is designed to be flexible enough to meet all your business needs—today and in the future.

Whether you use it as a stand-alone workstation or as a team player in a fully integrated system, you'll find our PC a high-performance machine. And a hard-working addition to your office.

Its fast processing and high-resolution graphics will help make any computer task a computing pleasure. In addition, you can expect more standard features. More expansion slots. More options for future growth.

OFF-THE-SHELF SOFTWARE DOES THE JOB

Driven by the MS-DOS* operating system, the AT&T PC runs the most popular off-the-shelf software for a wide range of business applications. Financial analysis. Forecasting. Budgeting. Word processing. Inventory. The AT&T PC does it all.

And its flexibility means that when it's time to expand, our PC will actually make your computer growing pains painless.

With our unique PC Interface it can be linked to the more sophisticated, higher capacity world of the UNIX** System V Operating System—the AT&T Computer "brain" that is emerging as the operating system standard for multi-user, multi-tasking machines.

THE AT&T TRADITION CONTINUES

Some things about our PC cannot be measured in bits and bytes, but are of immeasurable value.

For instance, the unmatched service and support of AT&T. The built-in reliability—and outstanding quality—of our products. The century-long tradition of technological innovation and personal attention to detail.

Think about it. Then make your move—to the AT&T Personal Computer, from AT&T Information Systems.

To get in on the game, call your AT&T Account Executive, visit an Authorized AT&T PC Dealer, or call 1 800 247-1212.

AT&T INFORMATION SYSTEMS. WHEN YOU'VE GOT TO BE RIGHT.



*MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.
**UNIX is a trademark of AT&T Bell Laboratories.

Conducted by Steve Ciarcia

TRANSIENTS

Dear Steve,

Thank you for a lucid discussion of the types and consequences of power-line transients (December 1983). When my wife started using our Heath H-89 for professional word processing, the attenuation of these transients suddenly became a major concern; for us, the combination of an isolation transformer and MOVs (metal-oxide varistors) seems to have dramatically decreased the incidence of glitches, especially with respect to disk-writing operations.

Your advice regarding the installation of multiple MOVs is something most people should consider. Some computers seem to be susceptible to spikes to a lesser or greater degree than others; for most people, it isn't worth the few dollars saved to find out that their machine is among the latter.

I have one comment regarding your suggested use of MOVs: the 130-V MOV to be soldered between the neutral and ground wires will suppress only a truly major spike because the normal voltage differential between these points is 1 or 2 V at most, caused by losses across the actual house wiring. Wouldn't it be more effective to employ an MOV with the minimum value obtainable? The RCA SK Series catalog indicates that 14-V MOVs are available; although the energy absorption rating is lower, I would think their use is more appropriate. The other two MOVs should, of course, be 130-V items, and your readers should exercise special care to assure that the low-voltage MOV gets strung across the *neutral and ground lines only*.

As we are on the subject of spikes, I might add that a disruptive, if not common, source of transient voltage can come from *inside* your computer. For some time, we experienced occasional odd screen behavior, as evidenced by spurious characters or by text appearing in the wrong part of the screen.

After opening the chassis, I found strands of dirt, much like cobwebs, stretched between the flyback coil's high-voltage lead and a nearby memory-expansion board. The static charge that had accumulated made cleaning quite difficult. After cleaning, I moved the lead away from the electronics, closer to the monitor's tube. Mirabile dictu, no more screen glitches! Although the charge generated by static buildup contains little energy, the voltage levels are such that they can wreak havoc on computer electronics.

CLYDE NEWMAN
Agoura, CA

It is true that the normal voltage differential between the common and neutral lines of household wiring is small. I was concerned with the possibility of an induced voltage on this line caused by coupling of some sort. Also, one must consider Murphy's law when using devices with different voltage ratings. —Steve

CP/M 2.2

Dear Steve,

I am the proud owner of a Microstar single-board computer from the Micro V Corporation. Unfortunately, it cannot run higher application programs like MDBS or CalcStar because it uses CP/M version 1.14 and I need 2.2, which I have, but in an installed form for another hardware configuration.

How should I patch the 2.2 source to run on my hardware? Is there any book describing in more detail the alteration process? Or is there anybody selling CP/M 2.2 for a Microstar (twin 8-inch disks, single-density, double-sided)?

ROMAN SIGMUND
Vienna, Austria

I am not aware of anyone selling a version of CP/M 2.2 for the Microstar, but Digital Research has a newsletter that addresses questions of this nature. Write to Digital Research News, POB 579, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

Installing a version of CP/M 2.2 on your system will involve techniques that are quite complicated. If you are not an experienced assembly-language programmer, attempting this installation might become very frustrating. If you are experienced in 8080 assembly language and want to attempt the installation, a good place to start is The Programmer's CP/M Handbook *by Andy Johnson-Laird (Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1983).*—Steve

FASTER DATA PROCESSING

Dear Steve,

I have an Apple II+ and want to process data faster. Will a 3-MHz 6502B work in the Apple II+ if I cool it with a small fan—or will it only give me problems?

L. B. KIRKENDALL
Hot Springs, AR

Adding a 6502B microprocessor chip to your Apple II+ will not increase your processing speed. The chip has the capability of operating at higher clock speeds but will not do so unless the clock frequency is increased. In addition, the memory chips will have to be changed to take advantage of the faster read/write cycles, and the I/O routines in the monitor ROM will have to be rewritten.

In short, it is not a simple change. Accessory boards are available that will enable your Apple II+ to run faster. They incorporate all the changes necessary and interface without problems. One such board is The Accelerator II from Titan Technologies, POB 8050, Ann Arbor, MI 48107, (313) 973-8422.—Steve

6502 PROCESSOR

Dear Steve,

While Ronnie Kelly's use of the $\overline{\text{RDY}}$ line solves the timing problems he encountered with the Z80-based Ferguson Big Board (Ask BYTE, December 1983, page 556), it is unlikely to solve Mr. Beighe's problem using the 58167 clock chip in the Apple (Ask BYTE, April 1983, page 465). The 6502 requires the $\overline{\text{RDY}}$ line to go low either during phase 1 or during the first 100 ns of phase 2. Since Mr. Beighe's circuit uses the pin 1 $\overline{\text{I/O SELECT}}$ line on the Apple bus to drive the 58167 $\overline{\text{CS}}$ pin, the clock won't be selected until well after the beginning of phase 2 (two 74LS138 decoders are chained to decode the pin 1 signals in the Apple II; they are synchronized with the system clock, and the delay through them is at least 15–25

(continued)

If you're looking for a quality monitor, look for this symbol.

HX-12. A high resolution monitor at a medium resolution price.

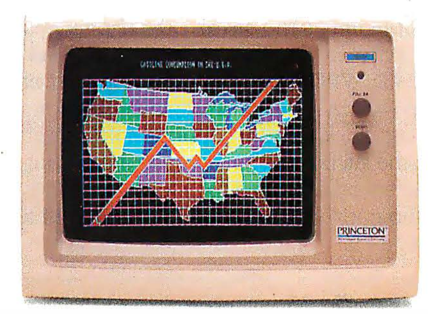


HX-12 is a high resolution RGB color monitor that's colorful enough for all your graphics needs and sharp enough for word processing.

With its own cable that plugs directly into the IBM PC, the HX-12 delivers a rainbow of 16 colors on a non-glare screen. All that includes clean whites without red bleed. In fact, all the colors are clean and crisp thanks to the HX-12's .31mm dot pitch and 690 × 240 (non-interlaced) resolution.

Shop around. Nothing else compares to the HX-12 priced at just **$695.**

The SR-12 delivers even better resolution color for a better-than-ever price.

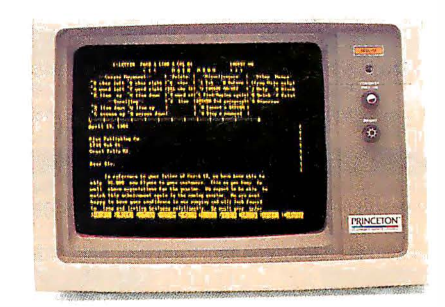


At first glance, the SR-12 might appear similar to the HX-12 with a non-glare screen and .31mm dot pitch supporting 690 horizontal resolution. But take a closer look. SR-12's scan frequency is 31.5 KHz, allowing the SR-12 to support 480 vertical resolution in non-interlaced mode. That means a high-quality, flickerless image with text that's up to monochrome standards. What's more, you get all that quality for **$799.**

For full compatibility with all IBM software, get the **Princeton Scan Doubler**. Priced at **$249,** it allows you to run the SR-12 from a standard IBM or IBM equivalent color card in the IBM PC.

You can't beat the SR-12 for resolution or price.

MAX-12. You won't find a better monochrome monitor for a better price.



PGS combines easy-on-the-eyes amber phosphor and exceptional 800 × 350 resolution to give you the MAX-12, the best monochrome monitor for your money.

Check the non-glare screen. Dynamic focusing circuitry keeps the image sharp, not only in the center, but around the edges and in the corners. Then check the price. At **$249** the MAX-12 is less expensive than the leading green-on-black competitor. And there's more. The MAX-12 works with the IBM PC and other IBM compatibles.

For clarity, performance and price, your choice is clear. Make it the new MAX-12.



Princeton Graphic Systems
170 Wall Street, Princeton, N.J. 08540
(609) 683-1660/(800) 221-1490 EXT. 31
Telex: 821402 PGS PRIN

Circle 339 on inquiry card.

ns). The 58167 can take up to 150 ns to send the $\overline{RDY}$ line low. Add the delay through the 7407 buffer, and it is unlikely that $\overline{RDY}$ on the Apple bus will get low early enough. The system may hang. Apple IIe decoding is different but the situation similar.

Another serious problem can be caused by the fact that the 6502 processor doesn't permit wait states during write cycles. This, combined with the way it executes write cycles (first reading then writing the target address) plus the fact that the output buffers on the transceivers Apple uses to drive the data bus are Tri-stated during phase 1 (transceivers in "receive" configuration), makes it extremely difficult for the 58167 to reliably latch the data written to it even if Mr. Beighe's circuit is modified by Mr. Kelly's addition. If the system doesn't hang, it will stop at the next read cycle and wait until $\overline{RDY}$ goes high—not very useful if you want to write data to the clock.

The Apple III computer has a socket on board for the 58167, but it was never offered by the company (even though routines for it were written into the SOS operating system) because it couldn't get all the functions to operate reliably. The Apple III has the 58167 D0–D7 pins tied directly to the bus and drives A0–A4, READ, WRITE, and $\overline{CS}$ with the B port of a 6522 PIA. While this arrangement allows most clock functions to operate normally, the latch and counter resets aren't completely reliable, and the GO command is inoperative. This is a good example of a half-a-loaf approach to the problem of interfacing the 58167 with a 6502 system.

All the functions of the 58167 can be reliably obtained in a 6502 system if both ports of an interface adapter such as the 6520 or 6522 are used.

Three 74LS374 latch packages and some gates can also be used to get a fully functional interface.

Frank Kuechmann
Vancouver, WA

Thank you very much for your letter. You correctly point out some of the problems with this slow chip and a way to solve them.—Steve

Dear Steve,

I've noticed at least one company that offers a plug-in enhancement board for the Apple II that makes use of the faster (3-MHz) 6502B chip.

Why don't more manufacturers of 6502-based machines offer a speed-up option, such as the so-called GT series that Ohio Scientific used to sell?

What would have to be changed (other than the processor, using faster memory chips, and altering the clock speed and possibly the I/O timing routines in the operating system) to treble the crunching speed of 6502-based machines?

How much would these changes cost if performed on one machine? How much difference in cost would there be if the manufacturers incorporated this change on the assembly line?

David T. Morse
Starkville, MS

(continued)

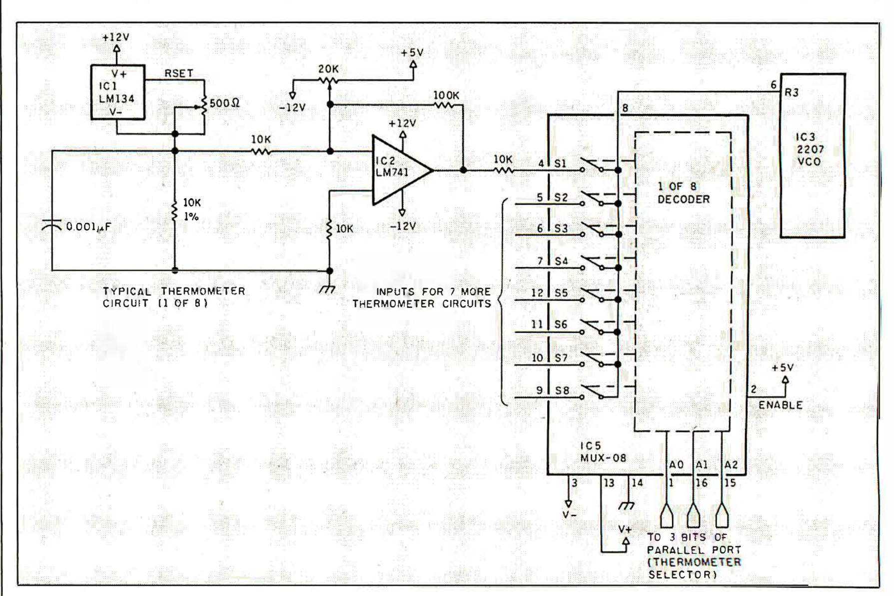
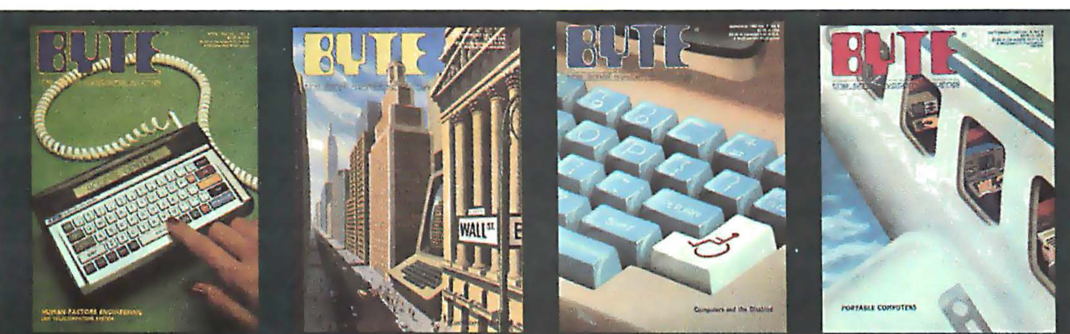


Figure 1: *Part of the original circuit with an analog multiplexer added.*

SAVE 50% *



42B4

United States	☐ One Year $21	☐ 2 Years $38	☐ 3 Years $55
Canada/Mexico	☐ One Year U.S. $23	☐ 2 Years U.S. $42	☐ 3 Years U.S. $61
Europe	☐ $53 (air delivery), U.S. Funds enclosed		
Elsewhere	☐ $37 (surface mail), U.S. Funds enclosed		

☐ BILL ME. If I'm not completely satisfied with my first copy, I'll simply write "cancel" across your invoice, mail it back, and my subscription will be cancelled.

☐ Check Enclosed ☐ Bill VISA ☐ Bill Mastercard

Please allow 6-8 weeks for processing your subscription.

Name __________

Address __________

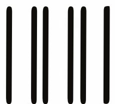
City/State/Zip __________

Card # __________ Expires_____

Signature __________

**off newsstand price of $42.00*







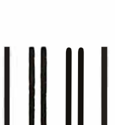
BUSINESS REPLY CARD

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 39 MARTINSVILLE, NJ

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE



Subscription Dept.
P.O. Box 590
Martinsville, NJ 08836



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY CARD

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 39 MARTINSVILLE, NJ

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE



Subscription Dept.
P.O. Box 590
Martinsville, NJ 08836



THE BEST LITTLE WAREHOUSE IN ATLANTA.

When a company is called on to sell as many computer products as we do, it's necessary to stock a select quantity and quality. A comprehensive selection of PC enhancements. A wide choice in Networking and Protocol conversion products for the corporate buyer. Printers for both the business professional and the home and end-user as well as dozens of people dedicated solely to account support. All under one roof.

HOW MICRO MART STACKS UP.

Inside our 40,000 square foot Service and Distribution Center you'll find the world's most popular IBM compatible peripherals and accessories. We're geared to ship hundreds of products daily to customers all over the world. It's easy to see why Micro Mart is the Nation's largest supplier of leading software and hardware.

SIZE, SERVICE & SUPPORT.

Micro Mart delivers and keeps on delivering. That's a promise that keeps us moving. With over a hundred people to serve you, we invite you to call us and check us out. Ask a PC Specialist for advice, or talk with an expert from the Corporate Accounts Division. Order today and we'll ship today, but we won't stop there. Our Technical Support and Customer Service Groups are the finest in the land. They'll not only get you up and running, but see you to the finish line.

CALL FOR EXPERT ADVICE AND YOUR BEST PRICE. FOR THE MICRO MART LOCATION NEAREST YOU CALL 1-404-449-8089 OR 1-800-241-8149.

When you need the right product at the right price, call Micro Mart. We have the necessary inventory and we'll give it to you fast. Show this ad to your purchasing agent.

America's PC Specialist

MICRO MART™

Technology Corporate Campus
3159 Campus Drive, Norcross, Georgia 30071

ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, CHARLOTTE, LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE, RALEIGH, FT., LAUDERDALE, ORLANDO, TAMPA, MIAMI, TYSON'S CORNER, ROCKVILLE.



The complexity of the changes required to install a speed-up option to the 6502 (or other microprocessors) when weighed against the benefits does not make economic sense. For example, such a speed-up could be added to a VIC-20, probably at a cost greater than the computer, but it may render many commercial programs unusable because of timing problems, and the speed increase would probably not be appreciated by many users. For games and graphics, the speed of present computers is adequate. Only when significant number crunching or database searching is involved does a speed increase become important.

Isn't changing "the processor, using faster memory chips, and altering the clock speed and possibly the I/O timing routines in the operating system" to increase processor speed enough? A computer could be designed with the added speed, but it is more practical to go to a 16- or 32-bit processor.—Steve

Thermometer Circuit

Dear Steve,

In your article on building a computerized weather station (February 1982, page 38), you described a circuit that converts temperature to frequency in control systems.

How can this circuit be adapted so that multiple temperature inputs could be input to the system and identified and serviced, if necessary? I realize that a D/A circuit would be needed for the servicing.

I have a Big Board computer system with tiny BASIC. I feel that designing the program around this system would be similar to that of the Z8, with possibly more I/O options.

Thank you for any help.

Dace R. Smith
Huntsville, TX

Whenever signals from several different sources are to be fed into a single receiving unit, you should search for some kind of multiplexer to do the job. In the case of the digital-thermometer circuit, it is best to do the multiplexing in the analog portion of the circuit, as shown in figure 1. This figure is a redrawing of a portion of the original thermometer circuit from my article with an analog multiplexer (MUX-08) added. The MUX-08 (IC5) is an analog multiplexer made by Precision Monolithics Inc., and it is used to select one of eight different thermometer channels. The channel selected is determined

(continued)



C COMPILERS FOR
PC DOS MS DOS CP/M-86 CP/M-80 APPLE *II, IIe, IIc*
COMMODORE 64 RADIO SHACK and MACINTOSH



AZTEC C86



Optimized "C" compiler for PC DOS, MS DOS & CP/M-86
PC DOS, UNIX I/O, math, screen, graphics libraries
8086 assembler, linker & librarian, overlays
/PRO — library source, debug, ROM, MASM & RMAC, 8087, large model

NEW C COMPILERS

AZTEC C68K for MACINTOSH
VAX cross compilers

PC DOS CP M-86

AZTEC C II

NEW RELEASE

Optimized "C" compiler for CP/M, TRSDOS & LDOS
assembler, linker & librarian, overlays, utilities
UNIX I/O, math & compact libraries
/PRO — library source, ROM, M80 & RMAC

C TOOLS & AIDS

Z editor (like Vi), C TUTOR compiler, PHACT database,
C GRAFX, UNI-TOOLS I, QUICK C, BABY BLUE for PC
to CP/M cross, QUADLINK for PC to APPLE cross

AZTEC C65

"C" compiler for APPLE DOS 3.3, ProDOS or COMMODORE 64
VED editor, SHELL, UNIX & math libraries
/PRO — library source, ROM, overlays



APPLE COMMODORE 64

CROSS COMPILERS

Compile & link on HOST — test on TARGET machine
HOSTS: UNIX, PC DOS, CP/M-86, CP/M-80, VENIX, PCIX, APPLE
TARGETS: PC DOS, CP/M-86, CP/M-80, APPLE, RADIO SHACK,
COMMODORE 64, other hosts and targets available



PRICES

AZTEC C86 C COMPILER	
PC DOS MSDOS	249
CP/M-86	249
BOTH	399
C86/PRO	499
/PRO UPGRADE	250
Z (VI EDITOR)	125
C TUTOR COMPILER	99
PHACT DATABASE	299
C GRAFX	99
SUPERDRAW	299
UNI-TOOLS I	99
QUICK C	125

AZTEC C II C COMPILER	
CP/M	199
CII/PRO	349
/PRO UPGRADE	150
TRS 80 MODEL 3	149
TRS 80 MODEL 4	199
TRS 80 PRO (3 & 4)	299

AZTEC C65 C COMPILER	
APPLE DOS 3.3	199
PRODOS	CALL
E EDITOR	99

AZTEC C CROSS COMPILERS		TARGETS
PDP-11 HOST	2000	PC DOS
PC DOS HOST	750	CP/M-86
CP/M-86 HOST	750	CP/M-80
CP/M-80 HOST	750	APPLE
APPLE HOST	750	RADIO SHACK
VAX HOST	CALL	COMMODORE 64
MACINTOSH	CALL	MACINTOSH

TRS 80 RADIO SHACK TRS DOS is a trademark of TANDY.
APPLE DOS MACINTOSH is a trademark of APPLE.

MANX SOFTWARE SYSTEMS
Box 55
Shrewsbury, NJ 07701
TELEX: 4995812



TO ORDER OR FOR INFORMATION:
CALL: 800-221-0440 (outside NJ)
201-780-4004 (NJ)

Australia: Blue Sky Industries — 2A Blakesley St. — Chatswood NSW 2067 — Australia 61-2419-5579
England: TAMSYS LTD — Pilgrim House — 2-6 William St. — Windsor, Berkshire SL4 1BA — England — Telephone Windsor 56747
Shipping: per compiler next day USA $20, 2 days USA $6, 2 days worldwide $75, Canada $10, airmail outside USA & Canada $20
UNIX is a trademark of Bell Labs. CP/M, CP/M-80 and CP/M-86 are trademarks of DRI. PC DOS is a trademark of IBM. MS DOS is a trademark of MICROSOFT.
N.J. residents add 6% sales tax.

Circle 255 on inquiry card.

by the digital inputs at pins A0 through A3 of IC5.

When the circuit is connected to your Big Board, one of your output ports will be needed to select the thermometer channel, and one of your input ports will be needed to accept the frequency data from the selected thermometer. Identification of the proper thermometer is handled by the I/O program you write to select the thermometer.

If a D/A circuit is needed to service a device being monitored by the thermometer circuit, see "Analog Interfacing in the Real World" (January 1982, page 72). This article should supply you with enough information about D/A applications to assist you in your project.—Steve

MINIFILE

Dear Steve,

In the February Ask BYTE, you said that Atek NC Corporation provided the FDS-100 Minifile to interface equipment for recording 5¼-inch disks.

I would like to clarify a few points. Greco Systems is the original designer and manufacturer of the FDS-100 Minifile. Atek was our representative in the New England area. Since last April the company has discontinued marketing our products.

Last November we introduced the FDS-200 Minifile, similar to the FDS-100 Minifile, but with many enhancements. I would appreciate it if you would indicate the FDS-200 instead of the FDS-100 in future answers since our future developments will concentrate on the new product.

MICHAEL BRADBURY
Director of Marketing
Greco Systems
El Cajon, CA

Thanks for the update.—Steve ■

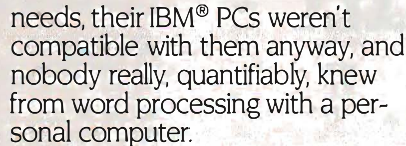
IN "ASK BYTE," *Steve Ciarcia answers questions on any area of microcomputing. The most representative questions received each month will be answered and published. Do you have a nagging problem? Send your inquiry to*

Ask BYTE
c/o Steve Ciarcia
POB 582
Glastonbury, CT 06033

Due to the high volume of inquiries, personal replies cannot be given. All letters and photographs become the property of Steve Ciarcia and cannot be returned. Be sure to include "Ask BYTE" in the address.

The "Ask BYTE" staff includes manager Harv Weiner and researchers Bill Curlew, Larry Bregoli, Dick Sawyer, and Jeannette Dojan.

A BUREAUCRAT'S GUIDE TO WORD PROCESSING



Now, if it were you or I and we wanted a word processing program for our IBM-type PC, we'd probably stop off at our local computer store and simply diddle with a few.

You and I, however, are not the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(Nor any of its permutations of subsystems like the Economic Research Service, National Resources Economics Division, Data Services Center, etc., etc.)

So when the USDA told ERS to tell NRED and DSC to look into a truckload of w.p. programs for all their PCs, the last thing they wanted was simple diddling. Their dedicated Wangs and Lexitrons were far too few to handle their needs, their IBM® PCs weren't compatible with them anyway, and nobody really, quantifiably, knew from word processing with a personal computer.

Definitely not a diddling-mode condition.

As they put it in The Exchange, an internally distributed publication of the Department of Agriculture: "A needs assessment showed that, in the long-term, a word processing system is needed that can increase word processing capability and also be compatible with ERS' Long Range Information Management goals."

Well. "Needs assessment" led swiftly to "procurement action," which galloped into an "objective review" of the eight top-rated PC programs on the market (as compiled by The Ratings Book published by Software Digest), along with Wordstar® and Display Write 2, because they had some around.

Thus armed with the names, the final evaluators (a team of secretaries from NRED who would be the primary users of the PC software) became armed with each of the programs, along with checklists to record such things as ease of use, advanced features, and similarity to their existing dedicated equipment.

The first to be eliminated from the prospect list were Office Writer™ and Samna,™ since they're copy-protected and couldn't be transferred to hard disks.

Next, IBM's Display Write 2: because it's "not compatible with other software used in ERS (like Lotus 1-2-3,™ dBASE II,® etc.)," and it's "full of confusing menu options and cryptic error messages." Au revoir IBM.

Then, three more, for a variety of reasons.

Which left the following:

Volkswriter® Deluxe™
MultiMate™
Leading Edge™

Volkswriter Deluxe? "Too complicated and confusing." Not "easy to learn or use."

MultiMate? Not bad. It actually tied the winner in a few categories.

The winner being the one that won 82% of the votes in the Ease of Use/Ease of Learning categories. The one about which they said, "The ability to store deleted text and automatic document backup features were both highly desirable." The one they thought they'd quickly "be able to use . . . for their day-to-day word processing tasks."

The whole process took some three months of work by people in DSC to support the NRED in its work with the ERS and DSC to make the world a better place for the USDA.

But the results were well worth the wait. Because at last they've solved their word-processing problems . . .

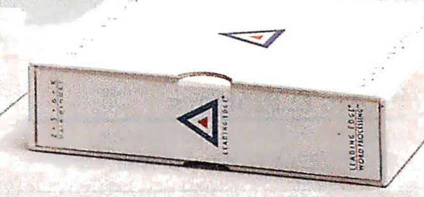
"With Leading Edge!"

LEADING EDGE

THESE ARE THE PACKAGES THE COMMITTEE EVALUATED:

THESE WERE THE FINALISTS:

THIS WAS THE WINNER: LEADING EDGE™ LEADING EDGE WORD PROCESSING



LEADING EDGE PRODUCTS, INC.
LEADING EDGE SOFTWARE DIVISION, 21 HIGHLAND CIRCLE, NEEDHAM, MA 02194. TEL. 800-343-3436, (617) 449-4655
HELP HOTLINE 800-523-HELP

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines.

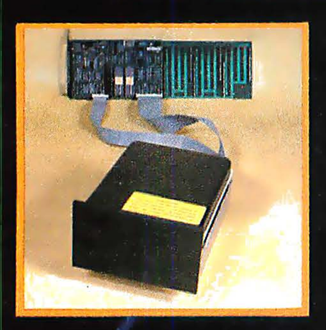
Circle 240 on inquiry card.

THE RACE FOR SPACE

Maynard's in the lead with an expanding universe of space-saving systems for your PC!

Modular disk drive systems by Maynard Electronics drive technology to the limit to deliver unmatched performance with PC-DOS compatibility including self-booting off the hard disk.

10MB Winchester Internal Hard Disk Drive System!

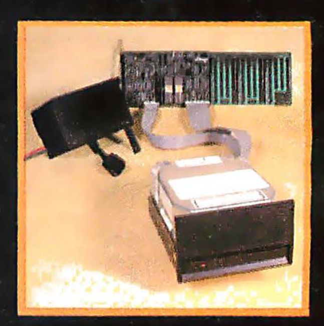


This dynamic system lets you upgrade your PC or compatible to XT effectiveness, is internally installed, and does not require an additional power supply! The 10MB Hard Disk Drive System is equipped with the SandStar™ Hard Disk Controller Card which can accept up to three additional modular functions. Or, configure your system with the Hard Disk Controller Module and the SandStar Floppy Drive Controller Card which runs 5¼″ and 8″ Floppy Drives while still leaving four expansion slots for additional boards! Or, if you prefer, arrange your system with the Hard Disk Controller Module and the SandStar™ Memory Card which lets you add from 64K to 576K of memory using only one card slot!

Maynard's SandStar™ Cards and Modules can put you lightyears ahead...

With technology racing into the future, serious computer users need to set their sights beyond obsolescence. Through the use of versatile SandStar™ Cards and Modules, Maynard has been able to engineer hardware to keep pace with tomorrow's needs. With Maynard's Disk Drive Systems and SandStar™ Cards and Modules, you won't be left behind in the race for space. For more details, call your dealer or distributor today.

NEW! "The Apollo" 30MB Internal Hard Disk Drive.



This powerhouse comes with 30MB of on-line storage using PC DOS without any special software drivers. Discover new worlds of data efficiency and versatility. Our 30MB system includes the Hard Disk Controller Card or any of the other SandStar™ Cards with Hard Disk Controller Module.

NEW! "The Gemini" Hard and Floppy Drive System.



Now, for the first time, add the Gemini to your one drive system and take full advantage of internal Hard Disk power along with two internal Floppy Drive units. The Gemini comes with a sleek 10MB Half-Height Hard Disk Drive, a Half-Height Floppy Disk Drive (DS/DD), and the SandStar™ Floppy Drive Controller Card with the Hard Disk Controller Module. Boost memory capacity dramatically while using no more space than a standard floppy drive! The Gemini can also be configured with either the SandStar™ Hard Disk Controller Card or the SandStar™ Memory Card with the Hard Disk Controller Module.



MAYNARD ELECTRONICS
430 E. Semoran Blvd.
Casselberry, Florida 32707
305/331-6402

We make modern times better.

Australian Distributor: Dicker Data 78 Captain Cook Drive Caringban, N.S.W. 2229 (02) 525-2122. **United Kingdom Distributor:** QCL (0672) 20529. **West German Distributor:** Compu-Shack Ringstrabe 56 5450 Neuwied 1 (02631) 29031 Telex 867716 CELGK. **All Other European Export:** Ashford International Atlanta, GA (404) 458-4017 Telex 15-4120 CHAMBOFCS ATL.

Circle 260 on inquiry card.

● PLEASE RELEASE INFORMATION—The International Association of Computer Service Managers (IACSM) is an association to better inform and assist second- and third-party maintenance companies. The group intends to provide a larger voice for companies in the computer industry and influence manufacturers to release service information. With a $120 annual investment for membership, companies receive a monthly newsletter, *Tec-Tips*, containing government bids in the area and more. For details, contact Susan Muller, IACSM, Suite 9-519, 1101 Post Oak Blvd., Houston, TX 77056.

● SOLELY THE SANYO
San-PiC, a journal devoted exclusively to users of the Sanyo MBC-550/555, aims to provide a consolidated source of information concerning software compatibility, hardware accessories, updates, applications, reviews, and reader contributions. The subscription to the bimonthly publication is $12 for 12 issues. Contact Ambrose Barry, 1967 Defiance Ave., Las Cruces, NM 88001, or call his bulletin-board system at (505) 646-5194.

● APPLE PIE NEWS: $10
Users of the Apple PIE and PIE Writer word-processing programs have formed a club that acts as a clearinghouse for ideas and techniques to enhance the use of the word processors. The newsletter is available for $10 a year and includes tips and modifications. Specify whether you have an Apple II or IIe, a 40- or 80-column board, and your identification numbers, if applicable. Contact Monty Lee or Mike Weasner, Apple PIE Writers, 12841 Hawthorne Blvd., POB 589, Hawthorne, CA 90250.

● JUGFUL OF NEWS
The Jefferson State Computer Users Group (JUG), formerly the Jackson Amateur Computer Society, meets regularly in southwestern Oregon. Every month the group produces a tabloid, *The JUG Newsletter*, that prints activities of the several special-interest groups it sponsors. A subscription is included in the $5 membership fee. The Medford FORUM-80, (503) 535-6883, is available 24 hours a day. For further details, write to the Jefferson State Computer Users Group, 2355 Camp Baker Rd., Medford, OR 97501.

● IMAGINE A CLUB FOR THE IM-1—Owners of APF IM-1 computers seeking information and programs can subscribe to a newsletter produced by the IM-1 in a Million Club. It contains selected articles, news, reviews, questions and answers, programming hints, and more. Members receive reduced rates on hardware and software. The $20 annual membership fee includes technical assistance and all current-year back issues. Write to IM-1 in a Million Club, POB 54, Arrowsmith, IL 61722.

● EPSON QX-10 IN AUSTIN
The Austin, Texas, QX-10 Users Group meets on the second Wednesday of each month to provide user and technical assistance for Epson owners. In addition, it distributes public-domain programs and offers member discounts. The monthly newsletter, included in the $25 annual membership fee, contains new-product reviews. For details, call Doug Jones at (512) 255-4150.

● ATARI IN WEST L.A.
The West Los Angeles Atari Users Group (WLAAUG) meets at 7 p.m. on the first Wednesday of the month to hear speakers, witness demonstrations, and discuss items of interest to members. The club maintains a public-domain software library and produces a monthly newsletter that contains graphics, the club's bylaws and constitution, book reviews, relevant articles, and news. For meeting locations and other information, write WLAAUG, POB 84-396, Los Angeles, CA 90073.

● COMM'PUTOY CULT IN SAN DIEGO—The monthly newsletter of the 500-member San Diego Commodore User Group, formerly the San Diego PET User Group, is called *Comm'putoy Cult*. The group meets at 7 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month. An extensive library is maintained for the 64, VIC-20, and PET. Exchanges of library materials and newsletters are welcome. For details, contact Jane Campbell, POB 86531, San Diego, CA 92138-6531, (619) 277-7214.

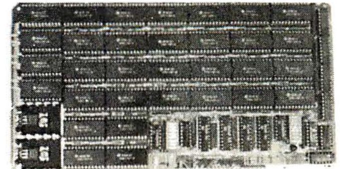
● TOO YOUNG FOR DUES
The Sanyo Users Group of Central Ohio formed recently for users of the MS-DOS 550/555 and the CP/M 1000/1050/1100/1150 series microcomputers. Monthly meetings begin at 9 a.m. on the last Saturday of the month at the Public Library (96 Grant St., Columbus, OH). The costs of producing a monthly newsletter are currently covered by contributions; dues are being established. Interested persons can contact Arnie Skurow, Sanyo Users of Central Ohio, 5760 Crawford Dr., Columbus, OH 43229, (614) 846-3330.

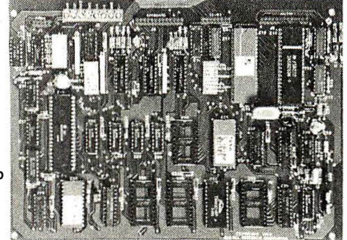
● DATA WORTH ITS WEIGHT—*GOLDATAnews*, a newsletter for users of GOLDATAbase, features articles on software enhancements, user interviews, user group meetings, and updates. For a free copy, contact *GOLDATAnews*, c/o Goldata Computer Services Inc., 2 Bryn Mawr Ave., Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.

● SANYO CLUB FORMS IN BAY AREA—The Sanyo PC Computer Club (SPCCC) meets at 7 p.m. on the first Wednesday of the month at

(continued)

CLUBS & NEWSLETTERS *is a forum for letting BYTE readers know what is happening in the microcomputing community. Emphasis is given to electronic bulletin-board services, club-sponsored classes, community-help projects, field trips, and other activities outside of routine meetings. Of course, we will continue to list new clubs, their addresses and contact persons, and other information of interest. To list events on schedule, we must receive your information at least four months in advance. Send information to BYTE, Clubs & Newsletters,* POB 372, *Hancock,* NH 03449.





Fashion Island in San Mateo, California. Members or subscribers to the *Sanyo-PC-Hackers Newsletter (International)* can keep up on the latest news about the 550 series of MS-DOS computers. A library of public-domain disks is maintained by the club and a bulletin-board service is in the works. In return for contribution of an article or program for publication, you can receive a library disk of your choice. The $15 annual fee includes access to the BBS, group-purchase discounts, and the newsletter. For details, contact the Sanyo PC Computer Club, 12155 Edgecliff, Los Altos, CA 94022.

● GEORGIA GENERAL
The Atlanta Computer Society (ACS) of Georgia welcomes people who share an interest in personal computer applications. ACS meetings begin at 7:30 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month and offer programs of general interest. Several special-interest groups (SIGs) conduct separate meetings; many offer services that include public-domain program libraries. ACS currently houses SIGs for 8080-Z80-CP/M, 68xx, Atari, Apple, Timex/Sinclair, Epson, and robotics. A newsletter is produced monthly, and the BBS is available 24 hours a day at (404) 636-6130. For information, contact the Atlanta Computer Society, POB 888771, Atlanta, GA 30356, (404) 435-9671.

● SOLE SUPPORT FOR DATAMAC—The Datamac Computer Users Group seeks Datamac owners to interchange public-domain software, programming and repair tips, and sources of parts for the Datamac computer. For details, contact Jack Hall, POB 1179, Angels Camp, CA 95222.

● EASTER SEALS AT WORK
Computer-Disability News is a computer resource newsletter for people with disabilities. Produced quarterly by The National Easter Seal Society's Committee on Personal Computers and Disabilities, it contains information about job opportunities, technology, and publications. It also acts as a clearinghouse for people with disabilities who want to use computers. Subscriptions are free. Write to J. Minton, *Computer-Disability News*, c/o The National Easter Seal Society, 2023 West Ogden Ave., Chicago, IL 60612.

● FREE FOR ALL LOTUS USERS—All users of Lotus 1-2-3 and other integrated software are welcome to join the Lotus 1,2,3 Federal Users Group. Because the group is almost entirely composed of government employees, the applications are geared toward such needs as networking government users of sophisticated microcomputer software. Monthly general meetings also house three special-interest groups—advanced users, federal applications, and training—that meet separately. For further details, contact Cathy Robertson, D:C:H:C, BXR-1310, Washington, DC 20224, (202) 756-7453.

● BBS IN CONNECTICUT
The Switchboard Net-Works is a 300-bit-per-second bulletin-board service operating 24 hours a day on a Franklin Ace computer. Apple users can likewise benefit from the user-supported utilities downloadable from the board by dialing (203) 669-3456. Users can also use the board as a problem-solving forum. Donations are accepted. Contact Tim Sipples, 70 Glenwood Rd., Clinton, CT 06413, (203) 669-9056. ■

You can't buy an IBM® PC with

Here are five important measurements to help you make the best choice:

IBM forces you to choose:

Buy a monochrome card and monitor for high-resolution text. (Essential for word processing and spreadsheets.)

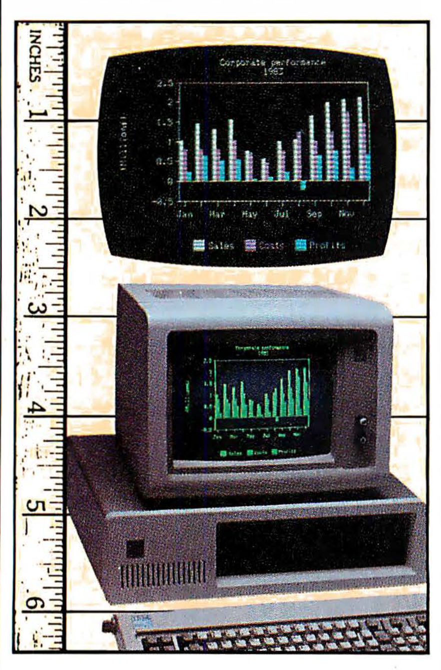
Or buy a color card and color monitor for graphics. (Lotus™ 1-2-3,™ for example, uses lots of graphics, as well as text.)

You can invest in both; you can sacrifice one or the other; you can settle for a non-standard compromise.

Or you can buy Paradise.

Here's how we've measurably eased your job of choosing the best video display (saving you a lot of money in the process).

1. Measure video functions.



The Paradise Modular Graphics Card™ gives you *full sc een, 16-shade* graphics on *any* display, including IBM's high-resolution monochrome monitor.

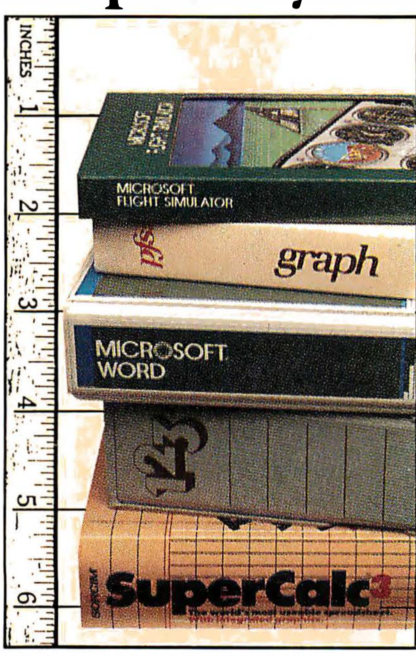
IBM's color/graphics card can display 16 colors on a color monitor.

So can the Paradise Modular Graphics Card.

But that's where the similarity ends. When you use color/graphics software with the Paradise Modular Graphics Card and a monochrome monitor, it translates those colors into a true 16-shade gray scale. With full screen display, flicker-free scrolling and clear, crisp character sets (like those of IBM) in all modes.

Naturally, the best video card fits either the IBM PC *or* XT, and works with any monitor you choose: IBM monochrome (or equivalent), RGB or composite video.

2. Measure software compatibility.



Many video cards only work with specially modified software. The Paradise Modular Graphics Card runs popular off-the-shelf color/ graphics software on your choice of monitors. *Unmodified.*

Most cards that offer graphics on a monochrome monitor force you to sacrifice off-the-shelf software compatibility.

Paradise doesn't want you to compromise.

Of course the Paradise Modular Graphics Card runs Lotus 1-2-3 graphics on an IBM monochrome monitor.

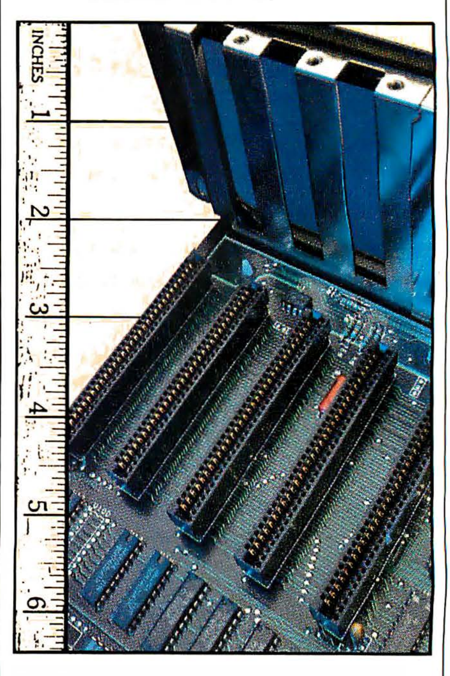
But it also runs almost all unmodified off-the-shelf color/ graphics software.

Like PFS®:GRAPH, SuperCalc,®3 Flight Simulator,® and Symphony.™

No wires. No tricks.

A menu-driven software system—with a user interface much like that of Lotus 1-2-3—lets you take advantage of all the Paradise Modular Graphics Card's features.

3. Measure slot utilization.



Unlike other video cards, the Paradise Modular Graphics Card gives you *additional popular functions in a single slot.* This may be the only card you'll ever need.

You need to worry about slots for future expansion. Since you *must* use

out choosing a video card.

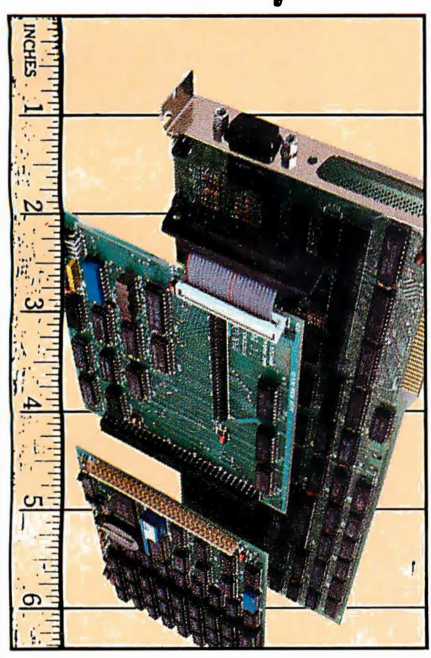
a slot for video support, why not pack it with more functions?

The Paradise Modular Graphics Card puts color and monochrome video support *plus* your choice of the most commonly requested enhancements into one slot.

Enhancements like extra memory, clock calendar, floppy disk controller, parallel, serial or game ports.

Leaving you measurably more room to expand.

4. Measure cost efficiency.

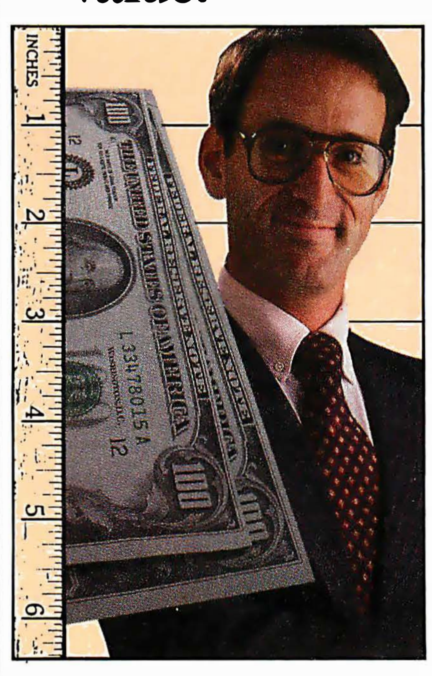


Unlike other multifunction cards, the Paradise Modular Graphics Card lets you choose the options you need, now or later.

You select the features you *want*, when you want them—no more, no less. So you pay only for what you need.

Choose one module from list A, one from list B, or one from each list. The Paradise Modular Graphics Card fits in a single PC *or* XT slot, even with both modules attached. And without imposing on adjacent slots.

5. Measure value.



Value: the ratio of performance to price. No matter how you configure the Paradise Modular Graphics Card, you get more performance for your money, and more performance for your slot.

You'd have to combine several other cards to even approach the Paradise Modular Graphics Card's functionality.

Obviously, that would take up several slots in your PC.

It would also cost you a lot more money.

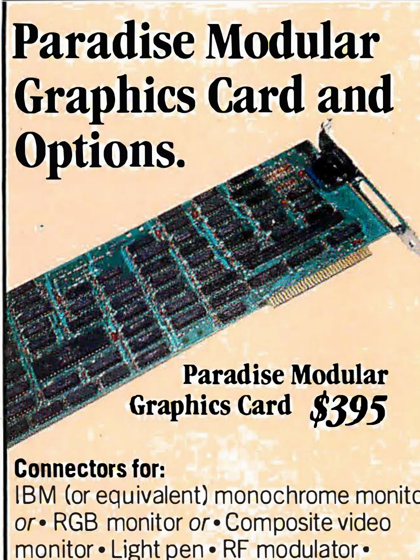
And if you review measurements one through four in this ad, you'll realize that no other card—or combination of cards—can give you better PC performance.

What about reliability?

Guaranteed by a one year warranty.

See us at COMDEX™/Fall '84
Booth H-8324

Paradise Modular Graphics Card and Options.

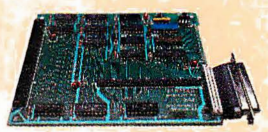


Paradise Modular Graphics Card *$395*

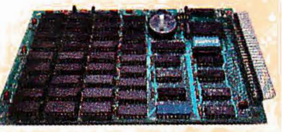
Connectors for:
IBM (or equivalent) monochrome monitor *or* • RGB monitor *or* • Composite video monitor • Light pen • RF modulator • Expansion modules

Addressing:
16K video memory starting at B8000H

Software included:
RAM disk • Print buffer



A Module Options:
Parallel printer port *or* • Serial RS232 port *or* • Game port



B Module Options:
256K RAM memory/clock calendar *or* • 384K RAM memory *or* • Floppy disk controller/parallel printer port

Go to the IBM dealer nearest you or call us toll-free.

Within CA:
800-822-2020 (Dept. 120)

Outside CA:
800-527-7977 (Dept. 120)

150 North Hill Drive, Brisbane, CA 94005
(415) 468-6000

PARADISE

You can measure it.

Champagne Taste Beer Budget



$795 10 MEGA-BYTE HARD DISK SYSTEM
$1095 20 MEGA-BYTE HARD DISK SYSTEM

NOW INCLUDES ASSIST/PAK™ SOFTWARE*

• • *THE INSIDER SERIES* • •

IS00 • 10 MEGA-BYTE WINCHESTER . . . $795 W/Hard disk controller	IS16 • MICRO-TAPE BACKUP SYSTEM . . . . . $995 with power supply
IS20 • 20 MEGA-BYTE WINCHESTER . . $1095 W/Hard disk controller	XT01 • MICRO-TAPE W/½ High Floppy $995
IS40 • 40 MEGA-BYTE WINCHESTER . . $2295 W/Hard disk controller and pwr. supply	ISPS • POWER SUPPLY $295

ALSO AVAILABLE: SINGLE CARD FLOPPY/HARD DISK CONTROLLER ADD $185.00 TO ABOVE PRICES

ONE YEAR WARRANTY - 30 DAY MONEY BACK GAURANTEE

*Command/Assist™ • Dos manual on Disk - There when you need it!

Cache/Assist™ - A new HARD disk caching program gives more speed - faster disk access time and increased throughput

Micro Design International Inc.; 6566 University Blvd.; Winter Park, FL 32792

Micro Design International Inc. (MDI) is an 8 year old Company Specializing in internal upgrades for IBM PC, XT and PC Compatables. MDI has extensive experience in magnetic media management systems.

FOR ORDERS CALL COLLECT: (305) 677-8333

IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machine Corporation.
Hard disk drives by Microscience International Inc. We accept VISA/MC

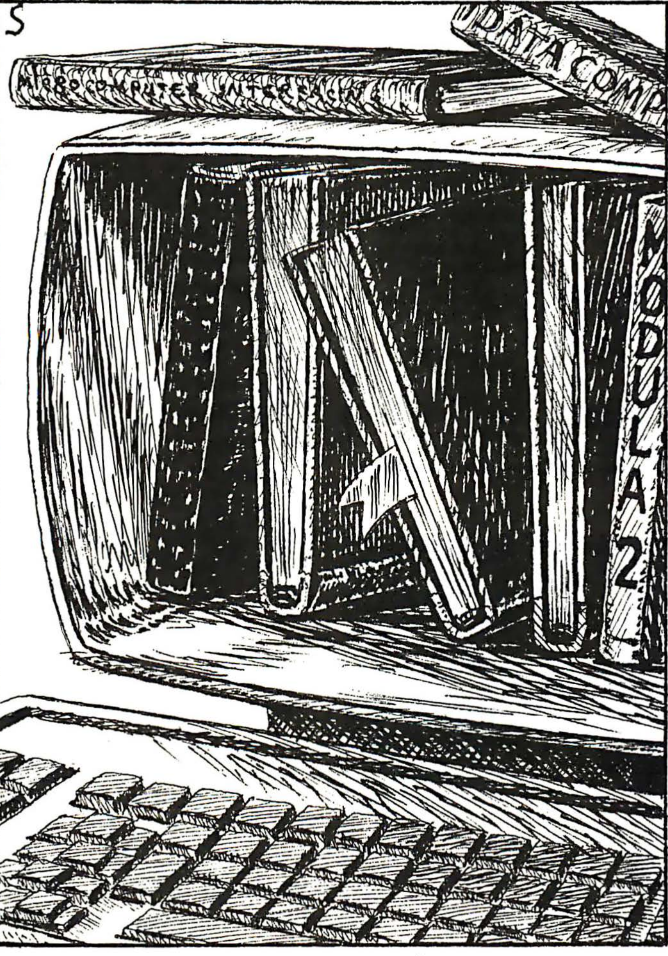
Circle 271 on inquiry card.

MODULA-2 FOR PASCAL PROGRAMMERS
Richard Gleaves
Springer-Verlag
New York: 1984
151 pages, $16.95

DATA COMPRESSION: TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS, HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE CONSIDERATIONS
Gilbert Held
John Wiley & Sons
New York: 1983
144 pages, $30.95

THE HANDBOOK OF MICROCOMPUTER INTERFACING
Steve Leibson
Tab Books
Blue Ridge Summit, PA: 1983
272 pages, $14.95

THE PROGRAMMER'S GUIDE TO LDOS/TRSDOS VERSION 6
Roy Soltoff
Misosys Inc.
Sterling, VA: 1983
208 pages, $20



MODULA-2 FOR PASCAL PROGRAMMERS
Reviewed by David D. Clark

Modula-2 for Pascal Programmers is an introduction to Niklaus Wirth's newest language and builds upon knowledge and skills already acquired by Pascal programmers. The audience for the book is well defined in the title and in the material presented. It dispenses with attempts to teach proper programming practices that might be helpful for a beginner but distracting to an experienced programmer. By drawing upon this assumed base of previous experience, Richard Gleaves is free to concentrate on differences from Pascal and features new to Modula-2. A treatment of this type will let the working programmer "come up to speed" quickly in this new language.

While a student at the University of California at San Diego (UCSD), Mr. Gleaves worked on the UCSD Pascal project, writing some of the software. He later joined SofTech Microsystems and continued work on the p-System. He now works at Volition Systems (Del Mar, California), a software company that has written a Modula-2 system for microcomputers. Volition's implementation is derived from the Apple Pascal version of the UCSD p-System and is available for several processors and operating systems. *Modula-2 for Pascal Programmers* is an extrapolation and generalization of the user manual for Volition's version of Modula-2; as such, it is a description based on a working microcomputer installation of the language. Mr. Gleaves writes with the authority of a designer and experienced user of an actual implementation of the language. He writes also with great clarity.

The book is divided into three nearly equal parts, the first of which describes the Modula-2 concepts that will be new to a Pascal programmer. The most fundamental of these is the ***module***, the basic compilation unit of Modula-2. Several chapters discuss the various types of modules (local modules, separately compiled modules, and program modules). Another chapter is devoted to the module library, a crucial part of any Modula-2 programming environment. Other chapters cover new facilities for low-level programming, concurrent programming, and procedure variables.

The second main section of the text discusses the differences between Modula-2 and its predecessor, Pascal. These include changes in the interpretation of basic textual units of programs, such as identifiers, symbols, and

(continued)

ILLUSTRATED BY STEVEN SALERNO

comments; alterations to the syntax of constant, data-type, and variable declarations; and the proper formation of expressions, statements, and procedures. This section of the book also deals with some features of the language that don't really qualify as new concepts. For example, all of the structured control statements of Pascal are present in Modula-2, but in slightly altered form. Often the changes are small, but you have to learn them in order to write correct programs. There are also new structured statements like RETURN and the LOOP/EXIT construct. In addition, this section covers new standard procedures (FLOAT and VAL, for example) and other new parts of the language, including open-array parameters, cardinal numbers, set constants, and relaxed rules for the order of declaration of objects. Another important topic is the group of revised rules for type compatibility in assignment statements and expressions. The subjects covered in this section are basically extensions of Pascal, things you've always wanted but couldn't have. Some of the differences are trivial, others have profound effects, but all are presented clearly and thoroughly.

Part three of the book discusses utility modules, facilities expected to be provided with each implementation of the language on a particular computer. Since the language definition does not provide explicitly for I/O (input/output), file handling, storage management, and other functions, modules containing the required routines are included with each implementation. Some chapters describe the facilities for standard I/O, like reading and writing characters, strings, and text. Mr. Gleaves describes modules to perform storage allocation, subprogram calls, format conversions, and mathematical functions. These are not the same modules Wirth discusses in *Programming in Modula-2* (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1982), but they are more applicable to a microcomputer environment. The definition module for each is presented after a discussion of the function of each of the procedures. In many cases the discussions are short for obvious reasons. For example, just about everyone can figure out how to use the cos procedure to take a cosine. However, the construction of an interrupt-driven serial-port driver requires, and is given, a more detailed treatment.

Several appendixes follow the main text—a glossary, syntax diagrams, a list of standard identifiers, and a list of reserved words and symbols. The index also appears to be very complete.

One of the best things about *Modula-2 for Pascal Programmers* is that each important language feature is illustrated with at least one example of correct usage. These examples are often trivial, but it is refreshing to be shown explicitly how the language works rather than having to ferret out the information from obscure references scattered throughout the text. Aside from the profuse examples, Mr. Gleaves provides notes and warnings at many locations, pointing out not-so-obvious features of the operation of the language.

If pressed to find something annoying about the book,

I would mention the listings. I hate to try to read a book in which all characters are equally spaced, but it is just as unpleasant to read listings of computer programs that are spaced proportionally. I know this is just a matter of personal taste, but the equal spacing of letters provides textual markers that line up vertically in a listing, making some structural features of the program easier to see. Proportional spacing can destroy that vertical format. Fortunately, care has been taken to preserve such markers in this text. For example, formal parameters for groups of procedures and comments for variable declarations are lined up vertically.

Mr. Gleaves makes a presentation that is clear and complete. Lots of concrete examples demonstrate the language facilities. Subtle technicalities and potential hazards are plainly pointed out in numerous notes and warnings. Facilities not an actual part of the language but expected to be available in any Modula-2 environment are also described.

Although I received an early proof of the book to review, all typographical errors had already been eliminated. This may be characteristic of careful work by Springer-Verlag editors. For an experienced Pascal programmer, this single volume can serve as an introduction to the similar but extended facilities of Modula-2.

DATA COMPRESSION: TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS, HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE CONSIDERATIONS
Reviewed by Michael O'Neill

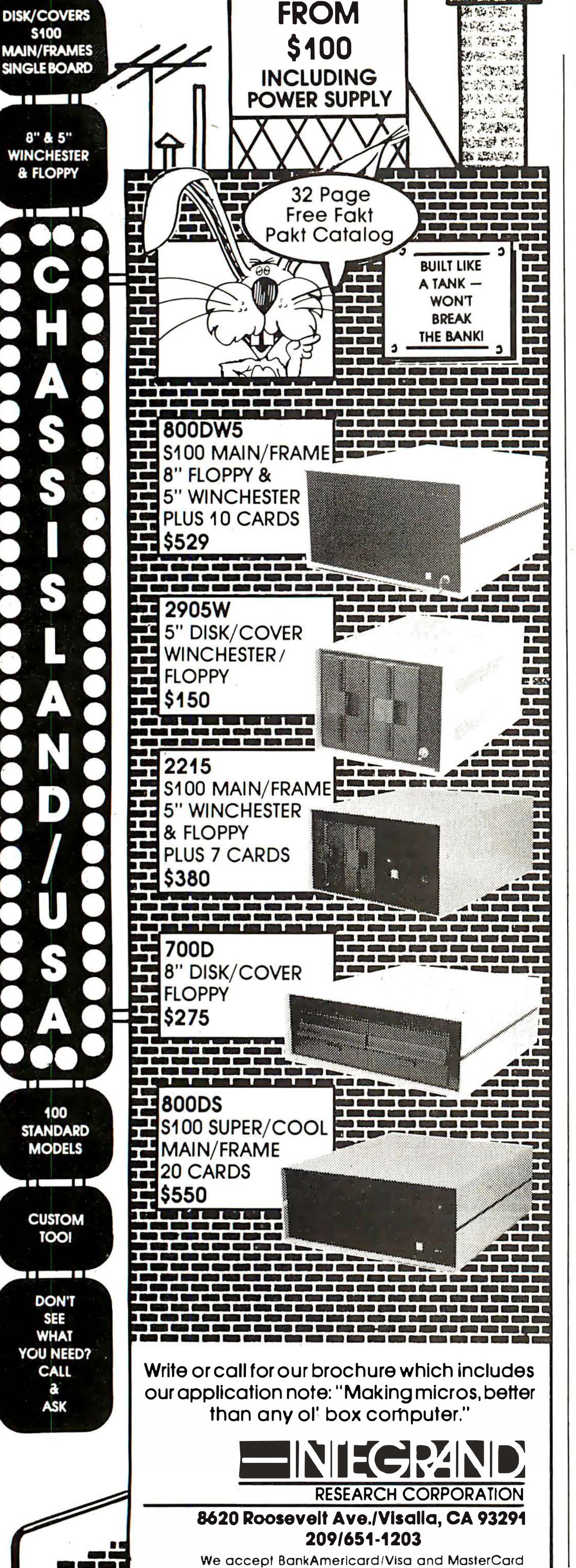
Judging by the several articles that BYTE has published on the subject, data compression is a topic of interest to users of personal computers. Part of this interest is intellectual, but I imagine that the major reason for concern with data-compression methods is practical. This practical interest can be attributed to two of the Laws of Universal Privation: You never have enough memory, and You never have a data channel that's fast enough.

Data Compression addresses the practical aspects of this subject. "The goal of this book," the author writes, "is to provide readers with an intimate awareness of practical and easy-to-implement data-compression techniques." Gilbert Held deals solely with the compression of digital data, primarily text or numeric data stored as characters (rather than, for example, as binary numbers). Held concentrates on applications to communications, but most of the techniques can be applied to storage reduction as well. True to his word, Mr. Held focuses on the nuts-and-bolts aspects of data compression.

Chapter 1 introduces basic definitions and areas of application. It also has a section giving you the data and formulas necessary to determine information-transfer rates for various types of commonly used data channels.

In chapter 2, the author presents methods of compression. There are methods that suppress repetitions of char-

(continued)



acters: null suppression, bit mapping, and run-length encoding. Half-byte packing compresses blocks consisting of only one type of character—for example, numeric. And there are techniques that replace frequently occurring characters or groups of characters with short codes: diatomic encoding, pattern substitution, and statistical encoding (Huffman and modified Huffman codes). Mr. Held also describes the method of relative encoding, used when successive data items vary only slightly. In this method, you encode the differences between one item and the next; if these differences are sufficiently small, compression results.

All data-compression methods require that the data to be compressed have the proper characteristics. Chapter 3 deals with this important aspect of the design of compression systems. The author describes a FORTRAN program (a complete listing is included) that will provide the statistical information necessary to choose which form of compression is appropriate for a given type of data file. Even if you choose not to use the author's program, he gives enough information to enable you to design one suitable to your needs.

In the final chapter, Mr. Held deals with problems involved in linking data-compression routines to other software in order to build a working system. He treats such matters as routine placement and timing considerations.

I have two complaints about this book: first, it is not comprehensive; second, the author is repetitious.

As to the first complaint, the author does not mention Karlgren's method (similar to, but more powerful than, half-byte coding), and his treatment of adaptive compression is sketchy. I would like to have seen some material on specialized methods, such as differential compression, as applied to reduction of storage requirements.

As to the second complaint, the expositions frequently are repetitious. This is most obvious in Mr. Held's discussion of Huffman coding; not only does he explain twice how to construct a Huffman code, but figure 2.29 is included in figure 2.30 and could have been eliminated with no loss of clarity. It's appropriate that a book on data compression is slim, and it's ironic that it is redundant. Considering the high price of this book, I feel that the gratuitous repetition ought to have been replaced with new information.

Data Compression is detailed and wide-ranging, although not comprehensive. The book should be of interest to you if you are seriously involved with data communications and have a need to know, in detail, about practical data-compression schemes.

THE HANDBOOK OF MICROCOMPUTER INTERFACING
Reviewed by Petr Beckmann

Though there are several books available on interfacing to microcomputers, they all seem to fall short when

(continued)

explaining the practical workings. For example, why is it so difficult to connect two devices using an RS-232C connection? Many books written about interfacing tell you about the RS-232C standard interface conceptually, but they ignore the problems encountered when using it.

I am happy to report that Steve Leibson's *The Handbook of Microcomputer Interfacing* does not shortchange the reader. Based on a series of six articles that appeared in BYTE in 1982, this book does indeed answer the preceding question about RS-232C connection, as well as many more about interfacing. It is clear that the author feels at home with this subject. In the introduction to the book he writes, "Welcome to the world of microcomputer interfacing! It is a place full of mysteries much like a computerized Adventure game. . . . This book is a set of guidelines on how to play the Interfacing game." Throughout the book Mr. Leibson mixes facts, history of technology, and opinion into an easy-to-read introduction to this field.

The first chapter, "Bits, Bytes and Buses," serves as a preface for the hardware novice. It presents clearly and simply the basic concepts of Boolean mathematics, gates, flip-flops, computer number systems, and buses. Chapter 1 also includes a complete explanation of the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) code. The author covers each ASCII control code in a short paragraph, lifting the veil on a somewhat cryptic subject.

In chapter 2, titled "Component-Level Buses," Mr. Leibson discusses the first port of access to the microprocessor. All data flows into or out of the microprocessor over its component-level bus. The chapter starts by defining the parts of a generic microprocessor bus, which is composed of address, data, and control buses. The author then progresses to specific microprocessor buses; the 6800, 8080, Z80, 8086, Z8000, and 68000 microprocessors are covered in depth. The read and write cycles of each bus are detailed, and special features of each microprocessor bus are described. Throughout this chapter, Mr. Leibson specifically calls attention to aspects he feels are particularly interesting, rather than simply reciting "the way things work."

Backplane buses are described in chapter 3. Several of the better-known buses are covered, including the STD, S-100, Multibus, and IBM Personal Computer bus. I did not find the same level of description in this chapter, which is more like a handbook of the various buses; the interesting and readable prose found in the rest of the book is missing. However, the material is still handled well technically. Some humor did find its way into the chapter: Did you ever hear about the "MOTEL" circuit?

Chapter 4 is the first to cover an actual interface, the parallel type. The author classifies parallel interfaces into zero-, one-, two-, and three-wire handshakes. I have seen several of these types before, but the classifications seemed new to me, and I found it easier to sort things out thinking of parallel interfaces in this manner. Simple latched outputs are an example of a zero-wire handshake

(continued)

Somebody has to be better than everybody else.

It's inevitable.

Somebody is always more determined. Works harder. And winds up on top.

Take Dysan, for instance.

We were the ones who helped develop the first 5¼″ flexible diskette.

And while everybody else was trying to figure out how to make them, we were busy making them better.

With superior materials. A special lubricant and jacket liner that extend diskette life.

Unique manufacturing techniques. Like our burnishing process that helps eliminate read/write errors.

And an almost fanatical corporate commitment to quality.

What does all this mean to you?

Every Dysan diskette you buy will record and retain all your data all the time. For as long as you own the diskette and treat it right.

Dysan.

We're not just like everybody else.

Dysan 5¼″ and 8″ flexible diskettes are available at your computer products dealer.

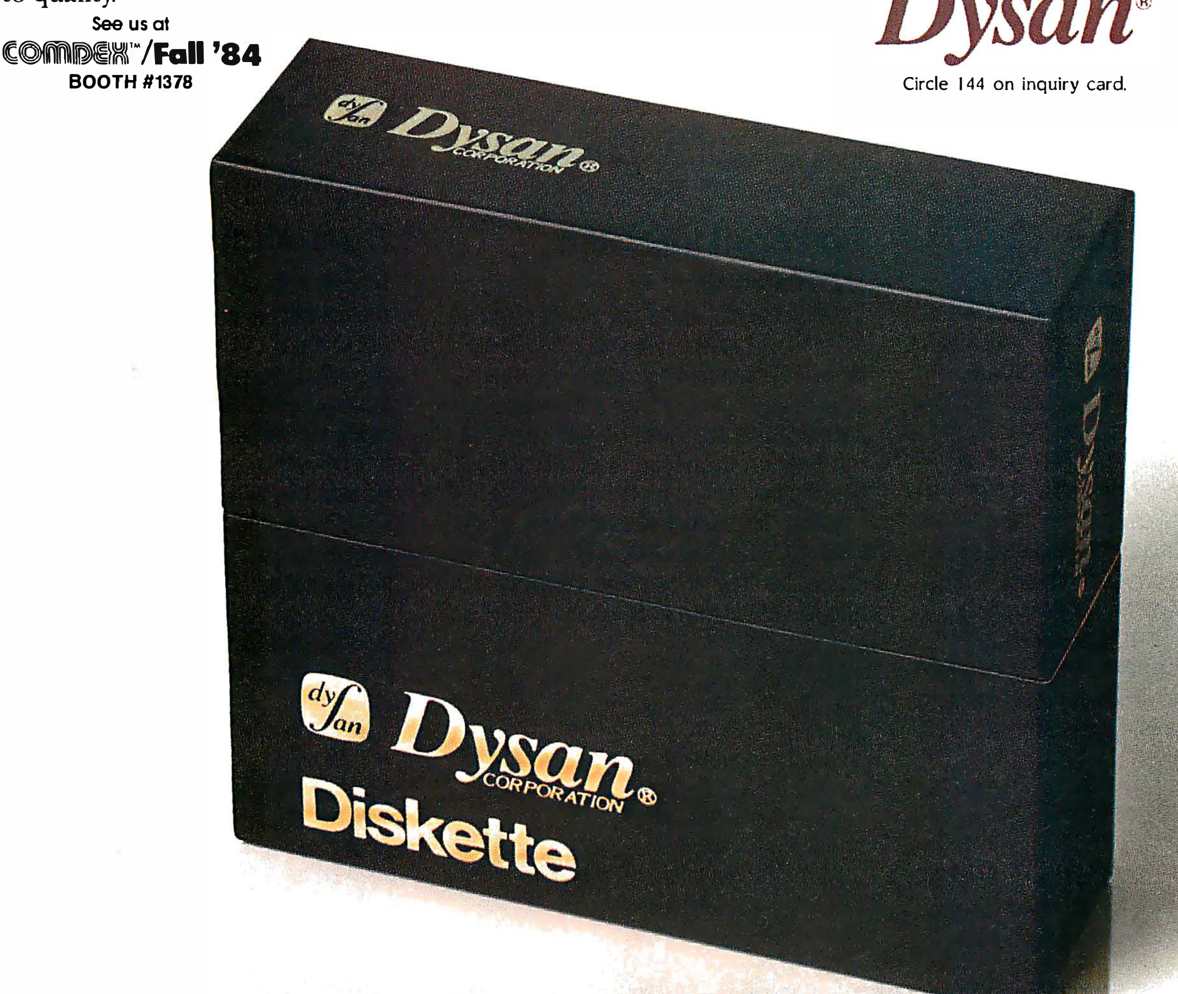
Call toll free for the name of the Dysan dealer nearest you. (800) 551-9000.

Dysan Corporation, 5201 Patrick Henry Drive, P.O. Box 58053, Santa Clara, CA 95050, (408) 988-3472.

Dysan®

Circle 144 on inquiry card.

See us at
COMDEX™/Fall '84
BOOTH #1378



What do you like better about the VISUAL 2000 ... its power or its versatility?

Personally, I like its price!







Never has a UNIX-based multi-user system given so much to so many for so little.

Introducing the VISUAL 2000

The VISUAL 2000 is the full-featured system with the power and flexibility to support multiple users in real business applications at a surprisingly low cost per station. It can be used with inexpensive video terminals. Or as a database manager or file server for a cluster of intelligent workstations or PCs, including both the IBM® PC and VISUAL's own lightweight, portable, totally IBM PC compatible COMMUTER. In all applications it offers greater performance, more flexibility, and lower cost than any other system in its class.

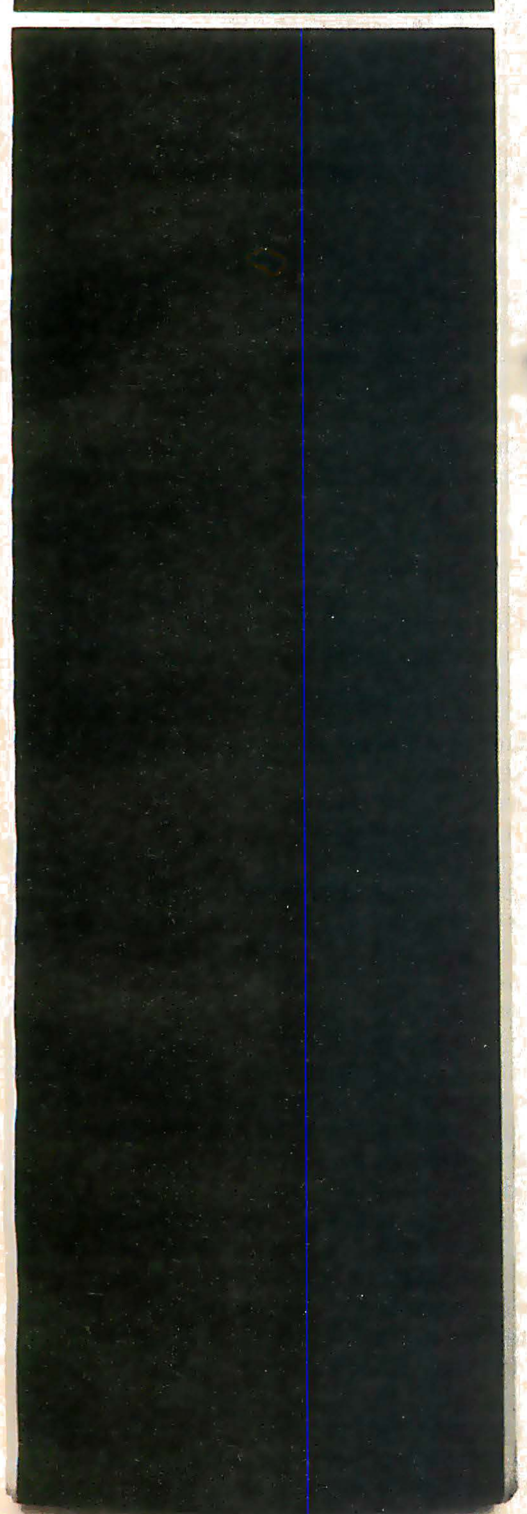
Powerful Intel 286 processor

The Intel 286 is today's chip of choice for UNIX™-based systems. Only the Intel 286 has on-chip memory management, an instruction set optimized for multi-tasking, and the optional 287 numeric co-processor to speed up floating point by a factor of 10.

What do these features mean to the VISUAL 2000 end user? Faster response time, more users supported, and lower system cost!

Cost-effective one-board design

A basic advantage of the VISUAL 2000 is its one-board base-level design. A single high-density board includes the 286 CPU, 512KB-2MB of RAM, controllers for Winchester, floppy, and streaming tape, an intelligent communications processor, six RS-232 ports, and a parallel printer port. Even a real-time clock with battery backup. One-board design means higher performance, lower cost, and greater reliability than comparable multi-board implementations.







Configurability and Expandability: VISUAL gives you more

The VISUAL 2000 spans a much wider range of configurability and expandability than other systems in its price class. Up to 16 independent users. 6 megabytes of RAM. 4 Winchesters. Floppy. And streaming tape for simple, reliable disk backup. All in a small stand-up enclosure which looks right at home next to a desk.

And if a fully expanded VISUAL 2000 isn't enough, you can connect up to 254 VISUAL 2000s, PCs, and workstations in a local area network.

Extensive system software simplifies system integration

The VISUAL 2000 runs XENIX, Microsoft's popular, enhanced version of UNIX, derived from UNIX under license from AT&T, and designed to be faster, more secure, and easier to use in business applications.

And VISUAL has worked hard to simplify the system integrator's job, by providing all the tools needed to deliver end-user applications with a minimum of effort.

Languages such as C, SMC BASIC, RM/COBOL, TOM BASIC, SOFTBOL, and MicroFocus Level II COBOL, to provide instant compatibility with hundreds of proven business application programs.

Other system-building tools, like the INFORMIX database management system and RealWorld modular accounting system.

And productivity software, such as the 20/20 integrated spreadsheet and XED office-grade word processor.

The Bottom Line

High performance. Superior flexibility. Extensive software. And low cost . . . VISUAL 2000 systems start at under $10,000, suggested list. No one gives you more in a UNIX-based multi-user system.

Whether you're an OEM, system house, distributor, or end-user, call today for further information on the VISUAL 2000 and see for yourself!



VISUAL See for yourself®

Visual Technology Incorporated
540 Main Street, Tewksbury, MA 01876
Telephone (617) 851-5000. Telex 951-539

REGIONAL OFFICES:

Northwest:	(415) 490-1482
Southwest:	(213) 534-0200
North Central:	(513) 435-7044
South Central:	(214) 255-8538
Northeast:	(201) 528-8633
Southeast:	(301) 924-5330

Circle 415 on inquiry card.

interface, while the IEEE-488 (HPIB) is an example of a three-wire handshake interface. The author details another well-known parallel interface, the Centronics.

The last part of chapter 4 covers integrated circuits (ICs) used to implement parallel interfaces and how these ICs are applied. Many of the illustrations are apparently taken from manufacturer data sheets. I found this to be quite unusual for an interfacing book; the "real world" details are usually left as an exercise for the reader. The approach used in this chapter sets the tone for the rest of the book.

Mr. Leibson tackles serial interfaces in chapter 5. He starts out by showing how Morse code and telegraphy evolved into today's computerized serial interface, then he follows with descriptions of simplex, half-duplex, and full-duplex connections, and synchronous and asynchronous communications.

When discussing serial-interfacing standards, Mr. Leibson pays special attention to RS-232C. He has tried very hard to give the reader a personal perspective on this, the most pervasive of the interfacing standards, and he describes the "basic eight" signals in the RS-232C standard. As in the previous chapter, a substantial part of chapter 5 is devoted to the ICs used to implement a serial interface, including level translators, receiver/transmitters, and baud-rate generators.

Chapter 6 covers analog interfacing, both digital-to-analog (D/A) and analog-to-digital (A/D). This chapter includes a smattering of operational amplifier theory and the only math in the book. Many pages are used to describe resistor ladders and how they are used to convert digital signals to analog voltages. Various A/D conversion techniques are illustrated, but the author unfortunately does not mention any real devices as examples, as he did in the previous two chapters.

A unique concept, interfacing to time, is discussed in chapter 7. The author covers both interval timers and time-of-day clock circuits and provides some actual IC descriptions, which makes the chapter seem less esoteric.

Chapters 8 and 9 are not about specific interfaces but about the interfacing techniques of interrupts and direct memory access (DMA). In the chapter on interrupts, the author discusses the subject generally. He then returns to four of the microprocessors described in chapter 2 to discuss their interrupt capabilities. The chapter on DMA is quite short, and I was left feeling that there is probably a lot more to be said on the subject.

The Handbook of Microcomputer Interfacing is an excellent introduction to microcomputer hardware. It is easy to read, yet it contains a wealth of information needed by anyone working closely with microcomputers. The book seems to be targeted at hobbyists, technicians, engineers, and scientists.

If you have been a victim of books that promise a lot and deliver even more, but most of it over your head, this is the one you need for interfacing microcomputers with other devices.

(continued)

LOMAS DATA PRODUCTS INVITES YOU TO:

SHARE THE THUNDER.

The S100-PC-TM offers the following standard features:

- ☐ High performance THUNDER186 8Mhz 80186 processor
- ☐ 512K bytes of RAM (expandable to 1Mbyte)
- ☐ 4 serial ports to support up to four users
- ☐ 3 Centronics compatible parallel ports
- ☐ Concurrent DOS operating system allows execution of both CP/M-86 and MS-DOS (PC-DOS) programs
- ☐ 5¼″ IBM-PC compatible floppy drive
- ☐ 40 Mbyte high performance Winchester drive
- ☐ Attractive 10 slot desktop enclosure

In addition, a number of options are available including: larger Winchester drives, more user ports, 80286 processor, graphics support and additional operating systems (MS-DOS and CP/M-86).

S100 BUS boards products & support for the system integrator . . .

All of LDP boards are fully tested to exacting standards and carry a one year warranty. We specialize in 16-bit products & support the major operating systems for 16-bit processors: CP/M-86*, CONCURRENT CP/M-86*, and MS-DOS (PC-DOS).

■ **THUNDER186 — THE ONLY COMPLETE S100 BUS, 16 BIT SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER AVAILABLE TODAY.**
Concurrent CP/M-86, which in addition to running CP/M-86 programs, runs MS-DOS programs. Comes complete, ready to plug into an enclosure and run. 256K bytes of RAM only .... **PRICE $1595.00**

■ **LIGHTNING ONE***8086/8088 CPU**
8086 or 8088, with 8087 and 8089 coprocessors. Up to 10 MHZ operation .... **PRICES start at $425.00**

■ **HAZITALL SYSTEM SUPPORT BOARD**
2 serial, 2 parallel ports, battery protected clock calendar. Hard disk controller host interface ...... **PRICE $325.00**

■ **LDP 128/256K DYNAMIC RAM**
Advanced dynamic RAM with LSI controller for failsafe operation, parity **PRICE** 128K—**$495.00,** 256K—**$795.00**

■ **RAM67 HIGH PERFORMANCE STATIC RAM**
High speed (100ns) low power CMOS static RAM. 128K bytes, extended addressing .... **PRICE $995.00**

■ **LDP72 FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER**
Single/double density, single/double sided disks, both 8″ and 5¼″ inch drives simultaneously ..... **PRICE $275.00**

■ **LIGHTNING 286—80286 CPU BOARD**
Offers 4 times the performance of a 5MHZ 8086 CPU while maintaining software compatibility ..... **PRICE $1395.00**

■ **OCTAPORT 8 PORT SERIAL BOARD**
0 to 19200 baud operation real time clock interrupt. Ideal for multi-user systems such as MP/M-86* **PRICE $395.00**

S100-PC-TM is a trademark of Lomas Data Products, Inc.
**CP/M-86, MP/M-86 and CONCURRENT CP/M-86 are trademarks of Digital Research. **MS-DOS is trademark of Microsoft. ***Lightning One is trademark of Lomas Data Products, Inc.*



S100-PC-TM: The LDP Multi-user S100 Bus System offers high performance at a "low" price . . . plus, "our" system is expandable and upgradeable!

PRICE An unbelievable **$6995.00**





LOMAS DATA PRODUCTS, INC.
66 Hopkinton road, Westboro, MA 01581
Tel: (617) 366-6434 ☐ Telex: 4996272

Dealer inquiries invited.

For orders outside the U.S., contact our exclusive dealers: ☐ **Australia** — LAMRON PTY. LTD., (02) 85-6228
☐ **Malaysia** — EXACOMPUTER (M) SENDIRIAN BERHAD, 795284

Circle 249 on inquiry card.

The Programmer's Guide to LDOS/TRSDOS Version 6

Reviewed by Terry Kepner

LDOS/TRSDOS version 6 is a very powerful and flexible DOS (disk operating system), but it's also very complex and difficult to learn and use. Programming in machine code with LDOS is even harder; the user manual gives only a few details on how to interface your machine-language programs with the LDOS system, forcing you to waste time experimenting with code and trying to decipher just what LDOS is doing.

Roy Soltoff's *The Programmer's Guide to LDOS/TRSDOS* eliminates much of that work, providing details on the operations and procedures used by LDOS, both in memory and on disk.

The book is divided into six chapters, with an appendix and a copious index. The first chapter gives you a brief overview of LDOS and the philosophy that went into designing it. Chapter 2 describes the methods used in interfacing the various hardware devices (printer, RS-232C, keyboard, video) with a program and how to write your own device drivers and special filter modules (for example, setting up a character filter so that your printer automatically slashes zeros).

In chapter 3, Soltoff describes disk-drive interfacing protocols for sending and receiving data to and from the disk-drive controller, including the allocation schemes used for hard-disk drives. LDOS supports the Lobo Universal, Western Digital WD-1000, and Xebec S-1410 hard-disk controller, all three of which are described with the attendant service calls used and disk-drive registers. Floppy-disk and hard-disk configurations are explained, as well as the drive control tables used by LDOS to access them. A sample disk-driver routine is included.

In chapter 4, the author moves on to the DOS directory structure for 5¼- and 8-inch disks. He covers the Granule Allocation Table, the Hash Index Table, directory record structure (for 5¼- and 8-inch floppy disks and 5-inch hard disks, in single-density, double-density, single-sided, and double-sided configurations), and he provides a breakdown of 32 bytes used for an actual directory record entry.

The next chapter contains general information on a file's disk configuration, controlling disk files, accessing them, and the file control block (in memo y), which tracks what's happening with a file currently in use.

The Real Value

Chapter 6 describes the DOS supervisor calls (SVCs) used to communicate with the operating system at the assembly-language level. This is where the book's value is truly revealed. These routines are vital for any programmer who wants his programs to be as powerful and short as possible, relieving you of the need to create your routines to get a character from the keyboard, send data to the video, obtain the system date, send a character to a disk file, select a disk drive, read a disk sector, or any one of the

(continued)

FINALLY! MAIL ORDER SERVICE YOU CAN DEPEND ON!



BUSINESS SOFTWARE

Now **you** can take advantage of the same personalized service enjoyed by America's largest corporations . . . at the same low prices!

PROKEY 3.0 **92**	WORDSTAR PROPAK **317**	SYMPHONY **449**	OPEN ACCESS **349**	WORD PERFECT **265**
SUPER CALC 3 **199**	HARVARD PROJECT MGR. **299**	MULTIMATE **259**	CROSS TALK **98**	LOTUS 1-2-3 **299**

Company	Product	List	Price
Advanced Data Institute	Aladin	595	399
Alpha Software	Data Base Manager II	295	179
ATI	Training WordStar	75	45
	TrainingdBase II	75	45
Axel Johnson	AutoCode	195	139
CDEX	Advanced Lotus 1-2-3	70	45
Chang Labs	Rags to Riches Ledger	99	79
Condor	Condor 3	650	259
Digital Marketing	Writers Pak	295	199
	Footnote	99	84
	Datebook II	295	179
	Notebook	150	98
Fox & Geller	dGraph or Quickcode	295	164
	dUtil	99	58
Fox Research	10 Base	495	399
	10 Net	695	499
Funk	Sideways	60	45
Heritage	Smart Key II	90	79
Humansoft	DBPlus	125	84
IUS	Easy System II	395	184
	General Ledger	595	319
	Accounts Payable	595	319
Lexisoft	Spellbinder	495	239
Lifetree	Volkswriter Deluxe	295	169
Living VideoText Inc	Think Tank (IBM)	195	149
	Think Tank (Apple)	150	109
MDBS	Knowledgeman	500	299
Micropro	WordStar	495	225
	SpellStar	150	99
	CorrectStar	250	175
	MailMerge	250	125
	InfoStar	495	248
Microrim	R Base 4000	495	310
	Extended Report Writer	150	119
	Clout	195	159
Microsoft	Multiplan	250	139
	Basic Interpreter	350	249
	Word/Mouse	475	319
	Chart (Mac)	125	99
	Cash Plan (IBM)	150	99
Monogram	Dollars and Sense (IBM)	179	149
	Dollars and Sense (Mac)	149	119
Oasis	Word Plus	150	105
	Punctuation and Style	150	95
Pacific Data Systems	Money Track	295	219
Peachtree	Peachtext 5000	425	185
	Calendar Mgmt	195	165
	Decision Manager	625	495
	Business Graphics System	295	219
	Peachpak 4	395	238
Perfect Software	Perfect Writer	349	218
	Perfect Writer/ Speller	399	298
Peter Norton	Norton Utilities	80	52
Prentice-Hall	Execuvision	395	299
Select Information Systems	Select Word Processor	295	199
Sorcim	SuperCalc 2	295	154
Tylog	dBase Window	249	155
Visicorp	ViciCalc IV	250	159
Warner Software Inc.	The Desk Organizer	295	239
Woolf Systems	Move It	150	85

We can't fit all of our huge inventory in this ad, so please call for products you don't see here.

CALL FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

TO ORDER CALL TOLL-FREE:

(800) 235-3020 (USA)

(800) 235-3021 (CA)

(415) 382-9085



TERMS:
- Call for shipping charges and support policies.
- Full guarantee against manufacturers defects
- Allow 3 weeks for checks to clear
- Prices may change
- Call for availability
- NO CASH REFUNDS! Due to our low prices, ALL SALES FINAL.

- SAME DAY SHIPMENT ON MOST ORDERS
- Prompt UPS service
- Authorized Purchase orders accepted
- Dealer, institutional and quantity discounts available
- No surcharge for credit card purchases
- VISA & Mastercard accepted
- COD

94 service calls supplied by LDOS. In fact, by using only these SVCs for data manipulation between the system and your program, you can insure that a program written on one computer using LDOS 6 can be used on another computer using the LDOS 6 environment (i.e., create a program on the Lobo Max-80 that can be used on the TRS-80 Model I or Model 4). These calls are listed alphabetically, numerically, and by functional group. Calls requiring more than just a brief note (such as how to switch between different banks of memory if your computer has more than 64K bytes of RAM) are given more attention and detail at the end of this chapter.

The appendix is devoted to topics that don't fit into the other chapters. These topics include boot-up initialization interfacing (so your program can automatically be initialized during boot-up), the disk-loading formats used by the system loader, the protocols for using high-memory modules, interfacing with the interrupt task processor, using the @KITSK SVC to perform background tasks while doing disk input/output or print spooling, details on the DOS system overlays, and using the @PARAM SVC to decode complex parameter commands from the user. Soltoff includes three sample programs using the various SVCs and filtering concepts.

All of this information is explained in simple language, with a minimum of jargon. The only assumption made is that you are a machine-language programmer, or at least have more than just a vague idea of the details of such programming.

Since most programmers are in a hurry and don't want to have to read an entire book to get the answers to one or two questions, Roy Soltoff has included an index that provides a "random access" approach to the information. He has tried to make each section of the book independent of the rest. This tends to make some sections a little repetitive, but that's a small price to pay for the referencing capability it delivers.

This is one reference book every LDOS/TRSDOS version 6 programmer should have. Its cost is preferable to the amount of time you'd have to spend to discover the information yourself. ■

David D. Clark (246 South Fraser St. #2, State College, PA 16801) is a postdoctoral research scholar in the chemistry department of Pennsylvania State University.

Michael O'Neill (2227 Dwight Way #4, Berkeley, CA 94704) has been programming computers for 20 years.

Petr Beckmann (POB 2298, Boulder, CO 80306) is a professor emeritus of electrical engineering at the University of Colorado.

Terry Kepner (POB 481, Peterborough, NH 03458) is a freelance programmer who writes monthly columns for several computing magazines.

EVERYTHING ABOUT YOU IS UNIQUE.

You need nothing less than a custom news service

From your monograms to your memos, you are unique.

You wear a business suit tailored just for you; now you can get business news tailored just for you.
With NewsNet, you get vital, in-depth business news.
You get expert information on your industry or profession.
Through your computer and telephone, you get news on a vast range of subjects from the world's largest retrieval service of business newsletter information.

2000 New Articles Screened Each Day

You'll get access to nearly 200 business newsletters, plus wire services like UPI and PR Newswire.
There's news on everything from computers to investments, from taxes to telecommunications.
2000 new articles are added every day and each one is screened specially for you.

Fast, Versatile, Simple

You enter key words, names or phrases. NewsNet stores them and saves every article containing those words. Check in daily, even hourly; scan the headlines or read entire articles, and print out what you want to keep. Change key words when you like. You're free from the worry that you've missed something important—and topics may turn up in publications you'd never have time to read.
If you're onto a new topic, the entire NewsNet database is available for your search. Get special reports on your competition, the inside story on an industry, or press coverage of a company's new product.

$24 Free Trial

The average newsletter carried by NewsNet costs $200 per year in print form. That's $40,000 worth of newsletters. With NewsNet you pay as little as $15 per month. You can try NewsNet, at no obligation, and get $24 of free use. Just call our toll-free number. We'll send you everything you need to get started.

Welcome to **NewsNet**
Your Custom News Report is Ready

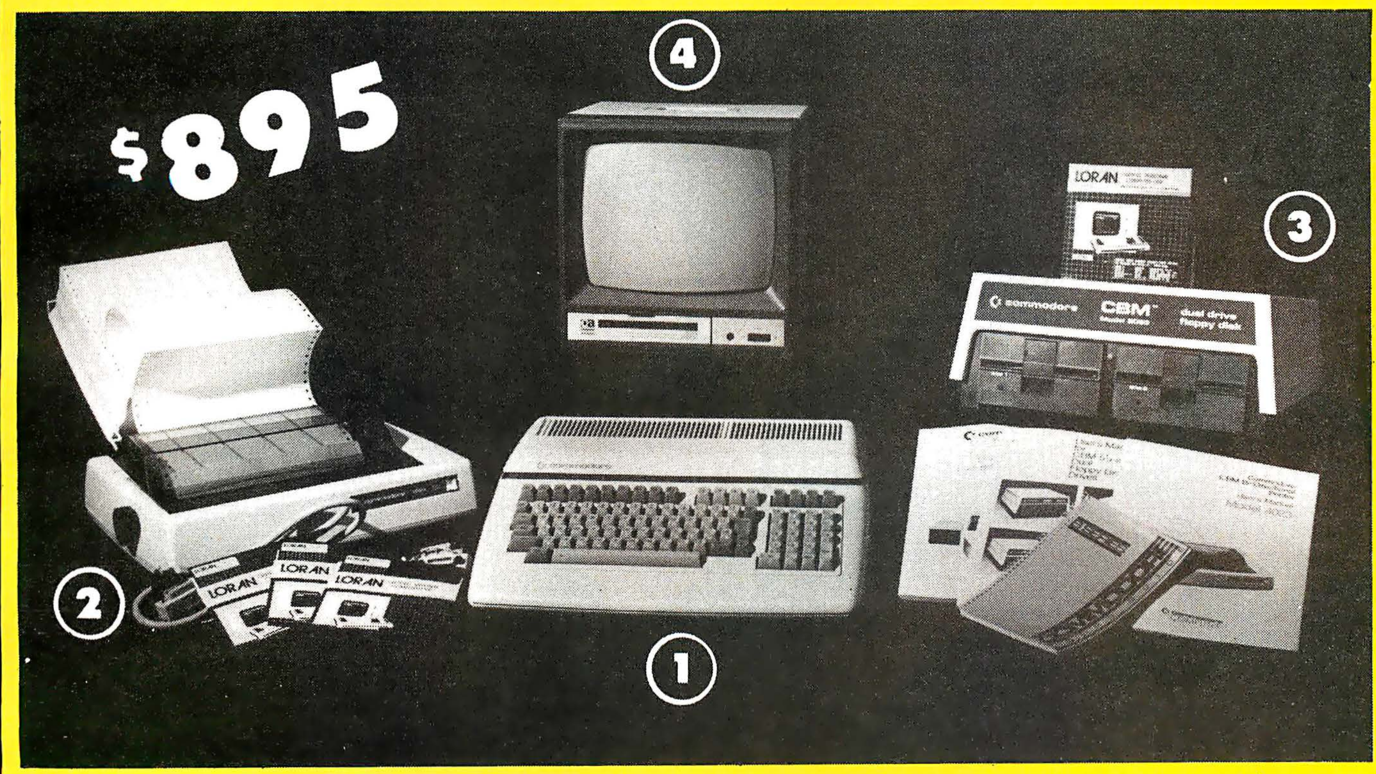
(In PA 215-527-8030)
800-345-1301
945 Haverford Road Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Circle 305 on Inquiry card.

NEW 128K —MEGA BYTE DUAL DISK DRIVE—80 COLUMN

COMPUTER SYSTEM SALE!

HOME • BUSINESS • WORD PROCESSING



LOOK AT ALL YOU GET FOR ONLY **$895.**

	LIST PRICE
① B128 COMMODORE 128K 80 COLUMN COMPUTER	$ 995.00
② 4023 - 100 CPS - 80 COLUMN BIDIRECTIONAL PRINTER	499.00
③ 8050 DUAL DISK DRIVE (over 1 million bytes)	1795.00
④ 12" HI RESOLUTION 80 COLUMN MONITOR	249.00
• BOX OF 10 LORAN LIFETIME GUARANTEED DISKS	49.95
• 1100 SHEETS FANFOLD PAPER	19.95
• ALL CABLES NEEDED FOR INTERFACING	102.05
TOTAL LIST PRICE	**$3717.95**



PLUS YOU CAN ORDER THESE BUSINESS PROGRAMS AT SALE PRICES

	LIST	SALE
Professional 80 Column Word Processor	$149.95	**$99.00**
Professional Data Base	$149.95	**$99.00**
Accounts Receivable	$149.95	**$99.00**
Accounts Payable	$149.95	**$99.00**
Payroll	$149.95	**$99.00**
Inventory	$149.95	**$99.00**
General Ledger	$149.95	**$99.00**
Financial Spread Sheet	$149.95	**$99.00**

PRINTER REPLACEMENT OPTIONS
(replace the 4023 with the following at these sale prices)

	LIST	SALE
☆ Olympia Executive Letter Quality Serial Printer	$699.00	**$399.00**
☆ Comstar Hi-Speed 160 CPS 15½" Serial Business Printer	$779.00	**$499.00**
☆ Telecommunications Deluxe Modem Package	$199.00	**$139.00**

15 DAY FREE TRIAL. We give you 15 days to try out this SUPER SYSTEM PACKAGE!! If it doesn't meet your expectations, just send it back to us prepaid and we will refund your purchase price!!
90 DAY IMMEDIATE REPLACEMENT WARRANTY. If any of the SUPER SYSTEM PACKAGE equipment or programs fail due to faulty workmanship or material we will replace it IMMEDIATELY at no charge!!

Add $50.00 for shipping and handling!!
$100.00 for Alaska and Hawaii orders.
WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES
Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! We accept Visa and MasterCard. We ship C.O.D. to continental U.S. addresses only.

PROTECTO
ENTERPRIZES (WE LOVE OUR CUSTOMERS)
BOX 550, BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS 60010
Phone 312/382-5244 to order

E·V·E·N·T Q·U·E·U·E

November 1984

● CONTINUING ENGINEERING EDUCATION—Continuing Engineering Education, George Washington University, Washington, DC. For a schedule, contact George Harrison, Continuing Engineering Education, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052, (800) 424-9773; in the District of Columbia, (202) 676-6106. *November*

● DOCUMENTING CORRECTLY—How to Document a Computer System, various sites throughout the U.S. A step-by-step tutorial for meeting the documentation objectives of any software-development project. The fee for this one-day seminar is $155. Contact Technical Communications Associates, Suite 210, 1250 Oakmead Parkway, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, (800) 227-3800, ext. 977; in California, (408) 737-2665. *November*

● STRUCTURED PROGRAMMING TIPS—Seminars from Ken Orr and Associates, various sites throughout the U.S. Programs include "Data Structured Systems Development Methodology" and "Structured Systems Planning." Contact Ken Orr and Associates Inc., 1725 Gage Blvd., Topeka, KS 66604, (800) 255-2459; in Kansas, (913) 273-0653. *November*

● TRENDS ADDRESSED CAP Gemini DASD Seminars, Saint Regis-Sheraton Hotel, New York City. Three seminars are scheduled this month: "Lamond on IBM," "Rudolph and Whiteside: Fourth Generation Languages," and "Davies: Security for Computer Networks." Contact CAP Gemini DASD, 9045 North Deerwood Dr., POB 23767, Milwaukee, WI 53223, (414) 355-3405. *November*

● BRUSH-UPS FOR ENGINEERS—Continuing Engineering Education Courses, George Washington University, Washington, DC. Among the course titles are "Workshop in Data Communications for Microcomputers" and "Hands-On Programming in Ada." Tuition ranges from $695 to $875. Contact George Harrison, Continuing Engineering Education, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052, (800) 424-9773; in the District of Columbia, (202) 676-6106. *November–December*

● HI-TECH EXPLAINED Advanced Technology Seminars, various sites throughout the U.S. Among the topics to be explored are local-area networks, voice/data integration, CAD/CAM, WordStar, and Lotus 1-2-3. Fees range from $195 to $885. Contact Bernie Ilson Inc., 65 West 55th St., New York, NY 10019, (212) 245-7950. *November–December*

● INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER PROGRAMS—1984 Institute of Industrial Engineers' Continuing Education Programs, various sites throughout the U.S. A complete listing is available from the Institute of Industrial Engineers, 25 Technology Park/Atlanta, Norcross, GA 30092, (404) 449-0460. *November–December*

● INTEL WORKSHOPS Microcomputer Workshops, various sites throughout the U.S. and Canada. Intel, the semiconductor memory manufacturer, is offering more than 20 workshops on microprocessor applications. A brochure is available. Contact Customer Training, Intel Corp., 27 Industrial Ave., Chelmsford, MA 01824-3688, (617) 256-1374. *November–December*

● LECTURE SERIES Montclair State College Colloquium Lecture Series and the Nobel Laureate Lecture Series, Richardson Hall, Room W-117, Upper Montclair, NJ. Topics to be addressed include "Industrial Applications of Input/Output Analysis" and "A History of Symmetry Principles in Physics." Admission is free. Contact Professor Gideon Nettler, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043, (201) 893-4294. *November–December*

● MANAGERS COACHED IN TECHNOLOGY—Facility Management Institute Educational Programs, various sites throughout the U.S. Programs on the agenda include "Impact of Office Automation on Facilities" and "Computer Aids to Facility Management." Contact Jinx Andrews, Facility Management Institute, 3971 Research Park Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48104, (313) 994-0200. *November–December*

● PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION—Seminars from the Institute for Professional Education, various sites in the U.S. Programs in statistics, management, simulation and modeling, personal computers, and computer science. Contact the Institute for Professional Education, POB 756, Arlington, VA 22216, (703) 527-8700. *November–December*

● TRAINING IN KNOWLEDGEMAN—Training Seminars on KnowledgeMan, various sites throughout the U.S. A series of two-day training seminars on the KnowledgeMan information-management system for 16-bit computers. Contact KnowledgeMan Training Coordinator, Micro Data Base Systems Inc., POB 248, Lafayette, IN 47906, (317) 463-2581. *November–December*

● CONFERENCES, MEETINGS—Conferences and Meetings of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, various sites throughout the U.S. and the world. A calendar of conferences and meetings complete with contact persons is available. Contact IEEE Computer Society, POB 639, Silver Spring, MD 20901, (301) 589-8142. *November–January*

● DATA COMMUNICATIONS TAUGHT—Networks

(continued)

IF YOU WANT *your organization's public activities listed in BYTE's Event Queue, we need to know about them at least four months in advance. Send information about computer conferences, seminars, workshops, and courses to BYTE, Event Queue,* POB 372, *Hancock,* NH 03449.

and Data Communications Short Courses, various sites throughout the U.S. A few of the courses to be held are "Introduction to Datacomm and Networks," "Designing Digital Communication Systems," and "Configuring Distributed Processing Systems." A catalog is available. Contact Integrated Computer Systems, 6305 Arizona Place, POB 45405, Los Angeles, CA 90045, (800) 421-8166; in California, (800) 352-8251 or (213) 417-8888. *November–February*

● INFORMATION-PROCESSING SEMINARS
New York University Seminars in Information Processing, various sites throughout the U.S. "Fundamentals of Data Processing for Administrative Assistants and Secretaries" and "Managing Systems Projects" are two of the seminars offered. For a calendar listing and more information, contact School of Continuing Education, Seminar Center, New York University, 575 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022, (212) 748-5094. *November–February*

● LEARN PERSONAL COMPUTING—New York University Programs in Personal Computing, New York City. Continuing education credits can be earned as you learn about personal computers, application programs, languages, communications, and microcomputer technology. Fees and session lengths vary. A brochure is available. Contact New York University, School of Continuing Education, Data Processing and Systems Analysis Institute, 327 Shimkin Hall, New York, NY 10003, (212) 598-7771. *November–February*

● NETWORKS MADE CLEAR—Computer Seminars, various sites throughout the U.S. For catalog describing a series of seminars that cover computer databases and such applications as local-area networks and graphics, contact Technology Transfer Institute, 741 Tenth St., Santa Monica, CA 90402, (213) 394-8305. *November–February*

● MANAGEMENT COURSES OFFERED
Courses from the American Management Association, various sites throughout the U.S. The American Management Association offers a wide variety of courses in such areas as information systems, office automation, and communications. A catalog outlines each course. Contact American Management Association, 135 West 50th St., New York, NY 10020, (212) 586-8100. *November–April*

● MOTION CONTROL SEMINAR—Seminar from the Electronic Motion Control Association, San Jose, CA. Contact EMCA, Suite 1200, 230 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 372-9800. *November 12–13*

● PROGRAM WITH dBASE—dBASE: Programming and Advanced Techniques, Boston, MA. Topics to be addressed include testing, debugging, indexing considerations, and program, applications, and database design. The fee is $545. Contact Center for Advanced Professional Education, Suite 110, 1820 East Garry St., Santa Ana, CA 92705, (714) 261-0240. *November 13–14*

● INTERFACING IN INDUSTRY—Synergy '84: Functional Interfacing for Computer Integrated Manufacturing, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, IL. Speakers and technical sessions. Contact Society of Manufacturing Engineers, One SME Dr.,

POB 930, Dearborn, MI 48121, (313) 271-1500. *November* 13–15

● X.25, PACKET NETS
X.25 and Packet-Switching Networks, Atlanta, GA. This course will cover the internal operations of the packet-switching network and its implementation. International standards and X.25 interfaces will be discussed. Tuition is $795. Contact Elaine Hadden Nicholas, Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0385, (404) 894-2547. *November* 14–16

● FALL COMDEX
COMDEX/Fall, Las Vegas, NV. This is one of the largest and most prestigious trade shows in the microcomputer industry. Contact The Interface Group, 300 First Ave., Needham, MA 02194, (800) 325-3330; in Massachusetts, (617) 449-6600. *November* 14–18

● PROGRAM WITH dBASE—dBASE: Programming and Advanced Techniques, Hartford, CT. See November 13–14 for details. *November* 15–16

● WESTERN EDUCATORS MEET—The Eighth Annual Western Educational Computing Conference, Vacation Village, San Diego, CA. Refereed papers on computer science, humanities and the fine arts, CAI, administration, and research support. Contact Dr. Virginia S. Lashley, Glendale College, 1500 North Verdugo Rd., Glendale, CA 91208. *November* 15–16

● FORTH CONVENTION
The Sixth Annual FORTH Convention and Banquet, Hyatt Palo Alto, Palo Alto, CA. Contact FORTH Interest Group, POB 1105, San Carlos, CA 94070, (415) 962-8653. *November* 16–17

● FARM COMPUTER CONFERENCE—The 1984 Purdue On-Farm Computer Use Conference and Trade Show, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN. Workshops will complement exhibits and conference sessions. Contact Continuing Education Business Office, Stewart Center, Room 110, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907. *November* 18–20

● BRIEFING ON ADVANCED LANGUAGES
Structured Techniques Using Fourth Generation Languages, Palo Alto, CA. This seminar explains how structured techniques and fourth-generation languages can be used. The fee is $795. Contact Software Institute of America Inc., 8 Windsor St., Andover, MA 01810, (617) 470-3880. *November* 19–21

● CANADIAN CONFERENCE—Annual CIPS Computer Conference, International Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Speakers will address a variety of issues. Contact Canadian Information Processing Society, Fifth Floor, 243 College St., Toronto, Ontario M5T 2Y1, Canada, (416) 593-4040. *November* 19–22

● COMPUTERS IN TORONTO—The Fifteenth Annual Canadian Computer Show and Conference, International Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Contact Industrial Trade Shows, 20 Butterick Rd., Toronto, Ontario M8W 3Z8, Canada, (416) 252-7791. *November* 19–22

● SHOW IN GERMANY
Chip Microcomputer Weeks, Essen, West Germany. Microcomputer products, trends, and applications will be demonstrated. Sponsored by *Chip*, a leading German computer magazine. Contact Network GmbH, An der

(continued)

Friedenseiche 10, D-3050 Wunstorf 2, Bundesrepublik Deutschland (West Germany); tel: (0 50 33) 10 56; Telex: 92 45 45. In England, Network Events Ltd., Printers Mews, Market Hill, Buckingham MK18 1JX, England; tel: (02 80) 81 52 26; Telex: 83111. *November 20–22*

● PICK PRAISED IN AUSTRALIA—International Spectrum Pacific, Centrepoint, Sydney, Australia. Exhibits by manufacturers of Pick-based systems and technical seminars. In the U.S., contact International Spectrum, Suite 210, 9740 Appaloosa Rd., San Diego, CA 92131, (619) 578-3152. In Australia, International Spectrum, POB 77, Gymea, New South Wales 2227; tel: (02) 570-5505. *November 21–23*

● SHANGHAI EXPOSITION The China International Microelectronics/Computer Exhibition and Conference, Shanghai, Peoples Republic of China. Integrated circuits, semiconductors, personal computers, minicomputers, peripherals, and software will be exhibited. Contact American Exhibition Services International Inc., POB 66373, O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, IL 60666, (312) 593-2462. *November 21–26*

● TRADE SHOW IN MOSCOW—Systemotronica '84, Sokolniki Exhibition Centre, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. An international trade exhibition of office systems, electronics, and components. Contact Düsseldorfer Messegesellschaft mbH-NOWEA, POB 32 02 03, D-4000 Düsseldorf 30, Federal Republic of Germany; tel: (0211) 45 60-729; Telex: 8 584 853 mes d. *November 22–30*

● CANADIAN ATLANTIC SHOW—Moncton Computer Exhibition '84, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. Home computers, video games, and office automation equipment will be displayed. Contact Anne LeBlanc, Commerce Building, University of Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick E1A 3E9, Canada, (506) 858-4555. *November 23–25*

● FORTH USERS MEET FORTH Modification Laboratory Conference, Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove, CA. Expert systems and artificial intelligence will be discussed. Registration is $250, which includes room, meals, and conference fees. Contact FORTH Interest Group, POB 1105, San Carlos, CA 94070, (415) 962-8653. *November 23–25*

● COMPUTERS IN CHINA Computer China, Xiamen Special Economic Zone, Peoples Republic of China. Contact Kallman Associates, 5 Maple Court, Ridgewood, NJ 07450, (201) 652-7070. *November 25–December 1*

● PICK PRAISED IN ENGLAND—International Spectrum Europe, Heathrow Penta Hotel, London, England. Exhibits by manufacturers of Pick-based systems and technical seminars. In the U.S., contact International Spectrum, Suite 210, 9740 Appaloosa Rd., San Diego, CA 92131, (619) 578-3152. In England, International Spectrum, POB 32, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 1HZ; tel: (04946) 71663. *November 26–27*

● BUILD BUSINESS GRAPHICS—Computer Graphics for Business, Hyatt on Union Square, San Francisco, CA. This seminar presents guidelines for selecting graphics hardware and software. Contact Technology Transfer Institute, 741 Tenth St., Santa Monica, CA

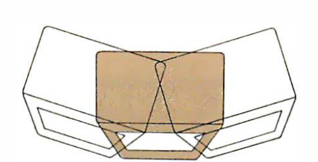
(continued)

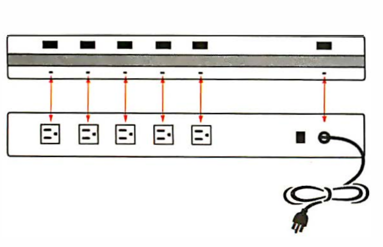
Until now your PC was missing an essential piece. Master Piece.™

Introducing the only accessory your IBM® PC will ever need. The Master Piece is four accessories in one, offering your PC the protection and convenience it's been missing.

SEE EYE TO EYE WITH YOUR IBM PC.

The Master Piece provides a swivel for your monitor. This swivel lets you adjust the viewing angle of your monitor with just the touch of a finger.

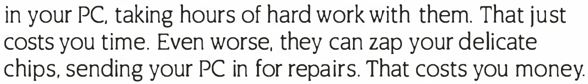




PUTS YOUR ENTIRE SYSTEM AT YOUR FINGERTIPS.

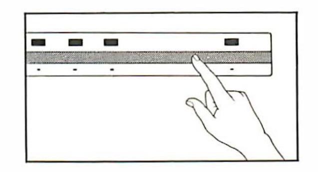
Stop fumbling with cords and scrambling for outlets to plug in your peripherals. Stop lunging to the other side of the room just to turn on your printer. The Master Piece functions as a five outlet power strip to organize all your power needs. Power up with the master switch, then use the individual switches to control your peripherals. Touch the master switch to shut down and the Master Piece makes sure you never accidentally leave your peripherals running overnight.

POWER LINE PROBLEMS ARE NO PROBLEM.



Surges, spikes and line noise are responsible for 70–90% of PC malfunctions. They can wipe out memory in your PC, taking hours of hard work with them. That just costs you time. Even worse, they can zap your delicate chips, sending your PC in for repairs. That costs you money.

The Master Piece stops power line problems dead. You end up with an IBM that's more accurate and more reliable.



EVEN YOU ARE A THREAT TO YOUR IBM PC.

During the course of an active day, you build up static electricity—just as much a threat as surges and spikes. Until now, the only solutions to static were unsightly floor mats or pads that fit under your computer. The Master Piece offers an elegant alternative. Just touch its nameplate before you begin work and all static charges are safely grounded.

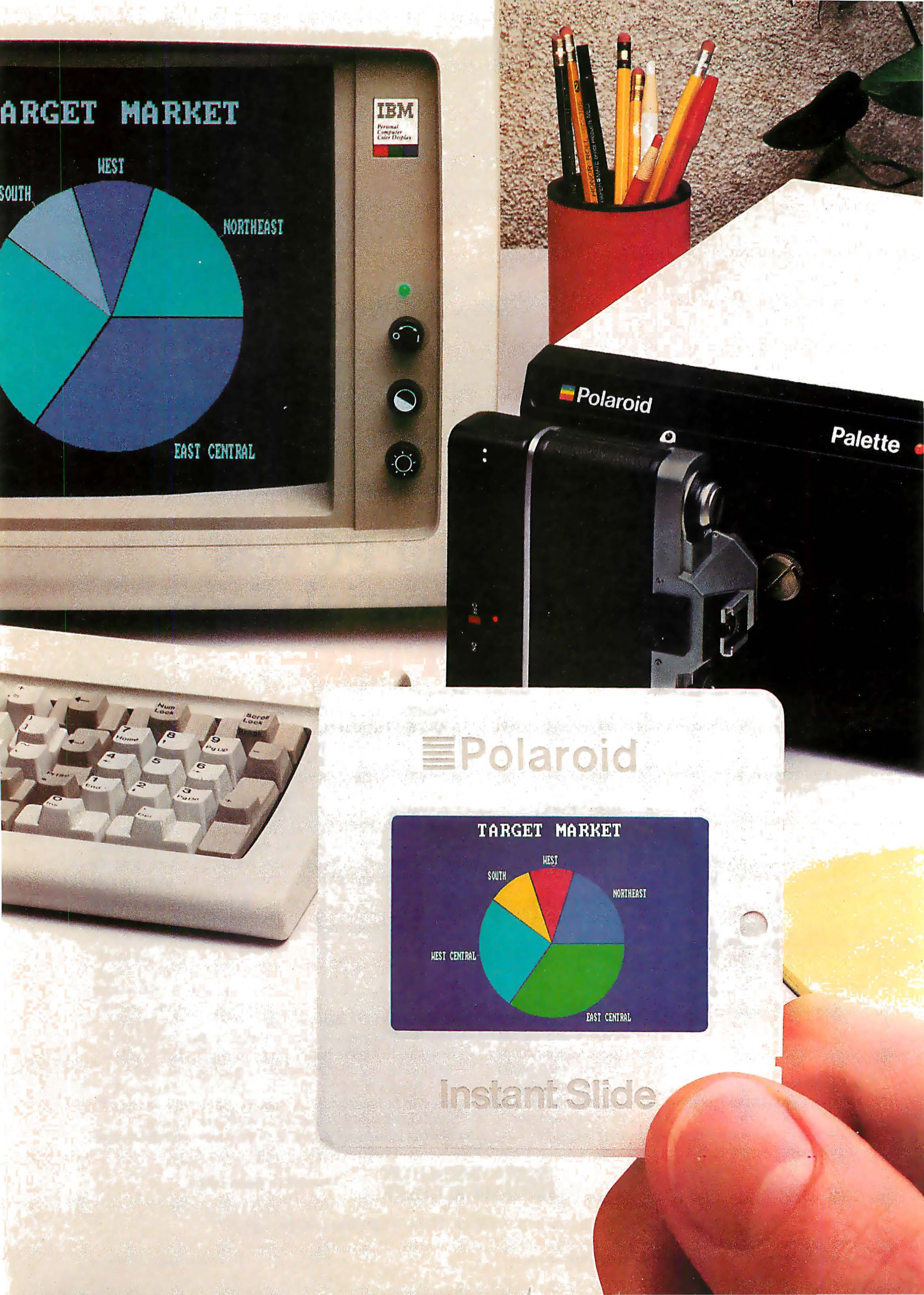
Master Piece, the most versatile, most convenient, most useful peripheral ever made for the IBM. In fact, you'll come to think of it as the piece your PC was missing. Special introductory price, $139.95 at most computer stores.



Circle 235 on inquiry card.

251 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010, (212) 475-5200, Telex: 467383 KML NY.

Trademarks: MasterPiece/Kensington Microware, IBM/International Business Machines


ARGET MARKET
WEST
SOUTH
NORTHEAST
EAST CENTRAL
IBM
Polaroid
Palette
Polaroid
TARGET MARKET
WEST
SOUTH
NORTHEAST
WEST CENTRAL
EAST CENTRAL
Instant Slide

90402, (213) 394-8305. *November* 26–28

● MEET 20 PROGRAMS Production and Allocation Applications for the Personal Computer, Atlanta, GA. More than 20 interactive management-science programs for MS-DOS-based machines will be demonstrated. Contact Elaine Hadden Nicholas, Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0385, (404) 894-2547. *November* 26–28

● PREDICTING RELIABILITY—The Twenty-Second Annual Reliability Engineering and Management Institute, Ramada Inn, Tucson, AZ. This institute will emphasize system reliability prediction, reliability testing, and life-cycle costing. The fee is $750. Contact Dr. Dimitri Kececioglu, Reliability Engineering and Management Institute, Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering Department, Building 16, Room 200B, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, (602) 621-6120. *November* 26–30

● ROBOTICS IN WEST Robots-West, Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim, CA. Robot manufacturers and component suppliers will exhibit their wares. Contact Robot Institute of America, POB 1366, Dearborn, MI 48121, (313) 271-0778. *November* 27–29

● ADMINISTER SOFTWARE PROJECTS—Managing the Development and Application of Computer Software, Atlanta, GA. Topics include establishing the need for a computer application, identifying computer software requirements, and managing the changes to established production and marketing baselines. The fee is $400. Contact Elaine Hadden Nicholas, Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0385, (404) 894-2547. *November* 28–29

● VERTICAL MARKETS CONFERENCE—Computer Vertical Markets, Sheraton Harbor Isle Hotel, San Diego, CA. Contact Carol Every, Frost & Sullivan Inc., 106 Fulton St., New York, NY 10038, (212) 233-1080. *November* 28–29

● DEVELOP EFFECTIVE DOCUMENTATION—How to Develop Effective User Documentation, Somerset, NJ. This course covers preparation, planning, documentation design, illustrations, graphics, quality assurance, and other topics. Class size is limited. Tuition is $850. Contact Human Performance Associates Inc., 13 East Main St., POB 297, Mendham, NJ 07945, (201) 543-4333. *November* 28–30

● LOCAL NETWORK COURSE—Local Area Networks, Atlanta, GA. This course looks at the alternative technical approaches on which local-area networks are based. The fee is $795. Contact Elaine Hadden Nicholas, Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0385, (404) 894-2547. *November* 28–30

● SIMULATION CONFERENCE—Winter Simulation Conference, Sheraton Dallas Hotel, Dallas, TX. Papers, tutorials, sessions, and panel discussions will complement commercial exhibits. Contact Udo Pooch, Department of Computer Science, College of Engineering, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, (409) 845-5498. *November* 28–30

(continued)

How to make your PC-XT multiply.



If you think that's no big deal, we'd like to introduce you to a multiplication table you've never seen before.

One PC-XT plus two terminals times one Pick System™ equals a three-user business system.

Net result: a savings of about 50% over the cost of three separate PC-XTs (which can't share data like we can, anyway).

To explain in slightly greater detail, the Pick System transforms a single-user PC-XT personal computer into a complete business computer system.

If that's not enough—and for us it isn't—the Pick System also offers a built-in relational data base, a simple command language that uses everyday English words, and runs on hardware from micros to mainframes, from IBM® to Hewlett-Packard, and many more.

Which shows you just three more examples of Pick Power, and how our 20 years of business experience is ready to work for you.

If you'd like to add to your awareness of the Pick System, contact any authorized Pick dealer. Ask him how the Pick System can make your PC-XT multiply, and he'll give you his undivided attention.

The Pick System.

Computer Ease, Not Computerese.

For more information, call us toll-free at 1-800-FOR PICK.
In California, call 714-261-7425. Dealer inquiries welcome.

EVENT QUEUE

● STATISTICS SKILLS TUTORED—Forecasting and Statistical Applications for the Personal Computer, Atlanta, GA. Areas of concentration include regression techniques, smoothing techniques, multiple sample tests (ANOVA), and contingency tables. The fee is $550. Contact Elaine Hadden Nicholas, Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0385, (404) 894-2547. *November 28–30*

● KIDS SHOW
Bits & Bytes, Disneyland Convention Center, Anaheim, CA. This conference and exposition attempts to show educators, parents, and children how to use computers in the home and classroom. Contact Information Processing Group, Suite 113-150, 350 South Lake Ave., Pasadena, CA 91101, (818) 792-5111. *November 30–December 2*

December 1984

● dBASE, LOTUS DEMYSTIFIED—dBASE II and Lotus 1-2-3 Seminars, various sites throughout the U.S. Both seminars stress the practical applications of these two popular programs. The fee is $245 each or $450 for both. Contact Software Institute of America Inc., 8 Windsor St., Andover, MA 01810, (617) 470-3880. *December*

● REFRESHERS FOR ENGINEERS—Continuing Engineering Education, San Diego, CA, and Washington, DC. Courses include "Frequency Synthesis," "Fiber Optic Communications," and "Foundations of Modern Telecommunications Systems." Fees range from $695 to $920. Contact Continuing Engineering Education, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052, (800) 424-9773; in the District of Columbia, (202) 676-8530. *December–January*

● TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCES—Telecommunications Programs, various sites throughout the U.S. "Finding Telecommunications Information" and "Satellite Technology for the Nontechnical Manager" will be offered. Contact Phillips Publishing Inc., Suite 1200N, 7315 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814, (301) 986-0666. *December–January*

● INFO PROCESSING SEMINARS—New York University Seminars in Information Processing, various sites throughout the U.S. Seminars to be held include "Fundamentals of Information Processing for Nontechnical Executives," "The Management of Technical Personnel," and "Managing the Data Center." Contact New York University, School of Continuing Education, Seminar Center, 575 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022, (212) 580-5200. *December–March*

● SIMULATION PROGRAM EXPLAINED—Short Course on MAP/I Simulation Software, West Lafayette, IN. MAP/I is a simulation-based modeling and analysis program that can be used to design and evaluate discrete manufacturing systems. Contact Pritsker & Associates Inc., POB 2413, West Lafayette, IN 47906, (317) 463-5557. *December 4–5*

● ENGINEERING CONFERENCE—The 1984 Western Design Engineering Show/ASME Western Design Engineering Conference, Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA. Exhibitors, conferences, and short courses.

(continued)

TOLL FREE ORDERS ONLY! **800-631-0962**

(INSIDE CALIFORNIA) **800-521-6162**

Customer Service HOTLINE (408) 559-6556

GUARANTEED the LOWEST!

OUR PRICE GUARANTEE – It's Simple! We'll beat any ad in this magazine – same terms – call TOLL FREE for details!

DCC DISCOUNT COMPUTER CENTERS

OUR CUSTOMER SATISFACTION GUARANTEE: If for any reason your DCC purchase fails to meet manufacturers specifications within 30 days of purchase, please return it to us for a full refund or exchange of your choice! Sorry, software excluded due to copyright laws.



IBM PC $1449 1 drive 64K
with 2 drives 256K **$1795**
IBM XT 256K, 10 mg. hard disk 1-360Kb drive only **$3695**

WORDSTAR PRO PACK
- Wordstar
- Correct Star
- Star Index
- Mail Merge

only **$249**

COMPUTERS

IBM PC & XT...	See special above!!!
COLUMBIA w/$3000 retail software!	
VP Portable – 256K	ridiculously
1600-1 2 drives	low!!!
1600-4 Hard Disk	please call!!
VISUAL COMMUTER New 16 lb. IBM Compatible 256K, 2 drives	$Call

MONITORS

IBM MONOCHROME	259
COLOR	589
AMDEK 300G	129
300A	145
310A	165
GORILLA Composite monochrome. Green or Amber	Sale! 85
TAXAN 12" Green	114
12" Amber	117
420 RGB	439
PRINCETON HX-12	467
SR-12	649
MAX-12	184
ZENITH 122 – 12" G	93
12" A	93
124 MONO – IBM	169
133 RGB	446
135 RGB/COMP	475

MODEMS

HAYES 300	199
1200	468
1200B IBM INTERNAL	398
MICROMODEM II E	229
ANCHOR MARK XII	259

PRINTERS

*****DOT MATRIX*****	
EPSON RX 80 100 cps	289
RX 80 F/T 100 cps	319
RX 100 100 cps, 132 col.	522
FX 80 160 cps	best price
FX 100 160 cps, 132 col.	in
LQ 1500 200 cps NEW!	magazine
OKIDATA 82A/83/84	Save
92P	All
93P	Models
2410	Drastically Reduced!!
GEMINI 10-X	258
15-X	369
C-ITOH PROWRITER	324
*****DAISY WHEEL*****	
PRIMAGE I 55 cps, SER/PARR	1395
w/Cut Sheet Feeder	1695
BROTHER DAISY WHEEL	
HR-15	359
HR-25	598
HR-35 (36 cps)	969
JUKI 6100	419
DTC 380 Z	949
DIABLO 620	829
36	1276
630	1689
TTX 1014 SER/PAR TRACTOR	360
DYNAX DX-15	359
SILVER REED 550P	560
NEC 3550	1645
QUME	559

DRIVES

IBM 360 KB	219
TANDON 100-2 360KB	185
PANASONIC ½ HI-360 KB	149
TEAC ½ HI-260 KB	159
SHUGART ½ HI-360 KB	149
EVEREX 10 MG H.D. W/CONTRL	798
ATARI INDUS GT	349

IBM SOFTWARE

*****SPREADSHEETS*****	
FRAMEWORK Monthly Special	399
MANAGING YOUR MONEY	138
SUPERCALC	228
MULTIPLAN	136
IBM WORDPROCESSORS	
WORDSTAR PRO PACK	249
PFS WRITE	84
MULTIMATE	249
WORD W/MOUSE	269
VOLKSWRITER DELUXE	159
PEACHTREE SOFTWARE all	$Call
IBM DATA BASE	
dBASE II	284
dBASE III	399
PFS FILE	84
CONDOR III	249
R-BASE 4000	279
FRIDAY	179
IBM MISC	
CROSSTALK	104
COPY II PC	29
MASTERTYPE	37
PROKEY 3.0	79
HARVARD PROJECT MGR	245
SIDEWAYS	45
NORTON UTILITIES	55
PFS REPORT	79
DOW JONES ANALYST	219
SET FX +	47
IBM GAMES	
FLIGHT SIMULATOR	34
PINBALL	39
THINKTANK	129
FROGGER	28
ULTIMA III	35
ZORK	35
GATO SUB SIMULATOR	35

IBM – BOARDS

HERCULES GRAPHICS	315
HERCULES COLOR New!	199
AST SIX PAK W/64K	249
MEGAPLUS	259
STB GRAPHIX PLUS	322
EVEREX GRAPHIC EDGE	Low!!
H.D. CONTROLLER	299
MAJIC CARD	Low!!
QUADRAM QUADBOARD W/64K	269
QUADBOARD I	199
QUADLINK	449
IBM MONOCHROME	249
COLOR GRAPHICS	219
PLANTRONICS COLOR PLUS	358
MA SYSTEMS PC PEACOCK GRAPHICS	235
TECMAR GRAPHICS MASTER	475

IBM ACCESSORIES

64K RAM CHIPS 200ns	45
150ns	45
IBM KEYBOARDS	179
KEYTRONICS 5151 NEW!	199
5150	189
MICRO-SOFT MOUSE	low!!!
MOUSE SYSTEM-MOUSE	139
KOALA PAD	85
KRAFT JOYSTICKS	45

APPLE – BOARDS

ORANGE MICRO GRAPPLER	113
BUFFERED	168
MICROMAX GRAPHMAX	99
VIEWMAX 80	139
VIEWMAX 80E W/64K	189
MICROSOFT 16 RAM CARD	75
SOFTCARD	239
SOFTCARD PREMIUM PAK	475

ACCESSORIES

PRINTER RIBBONS all makes	Low!!!
64K RAM chips SALE	45
VERBATIM SS/DD diskettes	21
DS/DD diskettes	28
DYSAN SS/DD diskettes	26
DS/DD diskettes	34
DISKMINDER-PLEXI (75)	29
DISK MINDER W/KEY (100)	34
SURGE PROTECTOR Compugard	69
PTI POWER BACK-UP 200 w	329
300 w	549
FINGERPRINTS – EPSON all models	48
PRINTER DUST COVER all models	10
MONI-BASE Monitor Stands	22
COMPUTER PAPER all makes	Low!!!
PRINTER STANDS Plexiglass	29/39
COMPILERS	$Call

ATARI/C-64

ACCESSORIES low, low	CALL!!
C-64 CARDCO + G	79
ATARI MP1150	94
APE FACE	69
PRINTER INTERFACES all	$Call

QUADRAM 384K QUADBOARD w/64K RAM **$249**

AST $229 SIX PAK PLUS w/64K RAM **$249**

FRAMEWORK ASHTON·TATE It's Here! **$399**

EVEREX GRAPHICS EDGE MONO AND COLOR ON A MONO MONITOR.

SHUGART ½ Hi-Drives $149 IBM™ **$219** 360Kb drvs.

DCC DISCOUNT COMPUTER CENTERS

an established mail order/retail distribution network

BUYER FRIENDLY TERMS! • **DELIVERY** We ship immediately! Most orders delivered within 5 days! Add 3% ($5.00 min) for UPS shipping, handling, insurance. Calif. residents add 6.5% sales tax. 2nd day UPS available at extra charge. • **PAYMENT** Visa, M/C, cashiers checks, money orders, personal checks accepted (Allow 10 business days for personal/company checks to clear). **WE NEVER CHARGE EXTRA FOR CREDIT CARDS!** C.O.D.'s welcome (20% p/p deposit) with cash, certified check or money order. • **WARRANTY** All items shipped are new, include **FACTORY WARRANTY** and are **GUARANTEED TO WORK. DCC** is an **AUTHORIZED DEALER** and **SERVICE CENTER** for most major brands • **RETURNS Must** be accompanied by **RMA** number (supplied by DEALER) and may be subject to a 20% restocking fee. Prices and availability subject to change without notice. All items limited to stock on hand • **MAIL ORDER PRICES NOT VALID AT RETAIL OUTLETS DUE TO REGIONAL PRICING RESTRICTIONS.** Minimum order $50.00.



1707 S. BASCOM AVE • SAN JOSE, CA 95008 • (408) 559-6555
1243 W. EL CAMINO • SUNNYVALE, CA 94081 • (415) 965-4494
1341 FULTON AVE • SACRAMENTO, CA 95825 • (916) 971-3503

VISIT OUR DISCOUNT SHOWROOMS!

Contact Show Manager, Western Design Engineering Show, 999 Summer St., Stamford, CT 06905, (203) 964-8287. *December* 4–6

● SNA EXPLAINED
Systems Network Architecture, Atlanta, GA. Systems Network Architecture (SNA), IBM's design for an end-to-end communications network, is investigated. Course fee is $795. Contact Elaine Hadden Nicholas, Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0385, (404) 894-2547. *December* 4–6

● COMPUTER MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE—CMG XV, San Francisco, CA. Introductory and advanced tutorials, lectures, and product displays. Contact The Computer Measurement Group Inc., POB 26063, Phoenix, AZ 85068, (602) 995-0905. *December* 4–7

● BUSINESS SOFTWARE
Software Connection, Coliseum, New York City. This computer software exposition focuses on business applications. For more information, contact Conference Management Corp., 17 Washington St., Norwalk, CT 06854, (203) 852-0500. *December* 5–7

● VIDEO, OPTICAL DISKS GATHERING—The Fourth Annual Videodisc, Optical Disk, and CD-ROM Conference, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC. More than 30 sessions will delve into interactive videodiscs, digital optical disks, and CD-ROMs (compact disks). Complementary exhibits. Contact Meckler Communications, 520 Riverside Ave., Westport, CT 06880, (203) 226-6967. *December* 5–7

● GOLDEN STATE SHOW
California Computer Show, Hyatt Hotel, Palo Alto, CA. Products and technology for OEMs and sophisticated end users will be displayed by more than 65 companies. Contact Norm DeNardi Enterprises, Suite 204, 289 South San Antonio Rd., Los Altos, CA 94022, (415) 941-8440. *December* 6

● SHOW IN FLORIDA
The Great Southern Business and Computer Shows and Seminars, Leon County Civic Center, Tallahassee, FL. Computer hardware, software, peripherals, accessories, and word- and data-processing equipment will be featured. Contact Great Southern Computer Shows, POB 655, Jacksonville, FL 32201, (904) 356-1044. *December* 6–8

● STRATEGIC ISSUES CONSIDERED—The 1984/1985 Strategic Issues Conference, Americana Canyon Hotel, Palm Springs, CA. The theme for this conference is "Positioning for Success in the New Computer Market." A keynote address will be delivered by John Sculley, president and chief executive officer of Apple Computer Inc. Contact Corky Holden, Info Corp., 20833 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, CA 95014-2107, (408) 973-1010. *December* 10–13

● FIFTH GENERATION COMPUTERS—Fifth Generation and Super Computers: An International Symposium, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Lectures and panel discussions will be featured. Prototypes of several Japanese machines are expected to be shown for the first time outside Japan. Contact Fifth Generation and Super Computers Symposium 1984, Rotterdam Tourist Office, Stadhuisplein 19, 3012 AR Rotterdam, The Netherlands; tel: (010) 14 14 00; Telex: 21228 vvvnl. *December* 11–13

(continued)



Panasonic can help you get the maximum performance from your computer system. The computer *has* the capabilities you need, but to get the most out of the system, a *quality* professional printer is vital.

And that's a Panasonic printer.

Look to Panasonic for a full line of printers, compatible with most popular computer systems. They feature speeds of up to 180cps, correspondence and near-letter quality, graphics capabilities, bi-directional printing with logic-seeking capabilities, proportional printing, carriages accepting paper 4″ to 15″ wide, cartridge ribbons, and adjustable tractor and friction feeds.

At Panasonic, we're very serious about the performance of our printers. Their reliability and our extensive service network are a direct result of our commitment to quality. We offer a one-year limited warranty*, a nationwide regional technical support network, and a toll free number. When you use a Panasonic printer, you have an *established* high tech manufacturer behind you.

It's our business to offer you high quality peripherals - printers, computer displays, plotters, and data entry terminals. Find out how Panasonic can help you get it out of your system. Contact: Computer Products Division, Panasonic Industrial Company, Division of Matsushita Electric Corporation of America, One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, N.J. 07094. Call TOLL FREE 800-222-0584, in New Jersey (201) 348-5337.

Panasonic®
Industrial Company

Circle 321 on inquiry card.

*1-Year Limited Warranty. (Carry-in or mail-in service.)

Atlanta, GA - (404) 925-6830; Chicago, IL - (312) 364-7900; Dallas, TX - (214) 258-6400; Cypress, CA - (714) 895-7413.

● DEC SHOW
DEXPO West 84, The Sixth National DEC-Compatible Industry Exposition, Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, CA. Products and services that support Digital Equipment Corporation's machines will be displayed. Contact Expoconsul International Inc., 55 Princeton-Hightstown Rd., Princeton Junction, NJ 08550, (609) 799-1661.
December 11–14

● TECHNOLOGY UPDATE—Hi-Tech Update '84, Delta Ottawa Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. A series of presentations designed to inform senior management, engineers, and consultants. Sponsored by the Carleton University Faculty of Engineering. For further details, contact Conference Coll Inc., 1138 Sherman Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K2C 2M4, Canada, (613) 224-1741.
December 12–13

● EDUCATIONAL COMPUTING—The Second Annual International Computers in Education Conference, Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. More than 100 exhibitors and 125 speakers will participate in conferences sponsored by the McGill University Faculty of Education. For more information, contact GEMS Conference and Consulting Services, POB 367, Snowdon, Montreal, Quebec H3X 3T6, Canada, (514) 735-1388.
December 12–14

● COMPUTERS AND SOFTWARE—The Fourth Annual Southeast Computer Show and Software Exposition, Civic Center, Atlanta, GA. Contact CompuShows, POB 3315, Annapolis, MD 21403, (800) 368-2066; in Annapolis, (301) 263-8044; in Baltimore, (301) 269-7694; in the District of Columbia, (202) 261-1047.
December 13–16



Circle 203 for Dealer Inquiries.
Circle 204 for End-User Inquiries.

● CAD/CAM SEMINAR
Carl Machover on CAD/CAM, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Contact Carol Every, Frost & Sullivan Inc., 106 Fulton St., New York, NY 10038, (212) 233-1080.
December 17–19

● BRIEFING ON ADVANCED LANGUAGES
Structured Techniques Using Fourth Generation Languages, Dallas, TX. See November 19-21 for details.
December 18–20

● BUSINESS GRAPHICS SEMINAR—Carl Machover on Business Graphics, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Contact Carol Every, Frost & Sullivan Inc., 106 Fulton St., New York, NY 10038, (212) 233-1080.
December 20–21

January 1985

● HANDS-ON LEARNING
Hands-On Computer Seminars, Wintergreen, VA. Seminars offered are "Introduction to Personal Computing," "Word Processing/Information Management," and "Spreadsheeting/Graphing." Each spans a four-day period and provides 14 hours of hands-on practice. Rates, which include lodging and ski-lift tickets, vary from $570 to $975, depending on accommodations. Contact Dr. M. D. Corcoran, Wintergreen Learning Institute, POB 7, Wintergreen, VA 22958, (800) 325-2200; in Virginia, (804) 325-1107.
January–March

● SYSTEM SCIENCE EXAMINED—The Eighteenth Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences: HICSS-18, Honolulu, HI. A series of conferences devoted to advances in information and system sciences. Major topic areas are hardware, software, decision-support and knowledge-based systems, and medical information processing. Contact Nem B. Lau, HICSS-18 Conference Coordinator, Center for Executive Development, College of Business Administration, University of Hawaii, 2404 Maile Way, C-202, Honolulu, HI 96822, (808) 948-7396.
January 2–4

● GIZMOS GALORE
Consumer Electronics Show, Convention Center, Las Vegas, NV. One of the largest shows of consumer electronics products. Contact Consumer Electronics Office, Suite 300, 2001 Eye Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 457-8700.
January 5–8

● MANAGE RESOURCES WISELY—Managing Computer Resources, Wintergreen, VA. Focuses on networking, system design, performance evaluation, and operational difficulties encountered by managers and executives. Rates include lodging and ski-lift tickets and vary from $570 to $769 depending on accommodations. Contact Dr. M. D. Corcoran, Wintergreen Learning Institute, POB 7, Wintergreen, VA 22958, (800) 325-2200; in Virginia, (804) 325-1107. *January* 7–11

● STERLING COMPUTER SHOW—The Fourth Annual Sauk Valley Computer Club Computer Show, Northland Mall, East Lincolnway, Sterling, IL. Businesses, schools, and users groups from the area will display and dem-

onstrate computers and related services. Admission is free. Contact Sauk Valley Computer Club, POB 702, Sterling, IL 61081. *January 12–13*

● THINKING OF SOFTWARE—The Second Annual International Software Update, Kahala Hilton Hotel, Oahu, HI. Speakers from the U.S., Europe, and Pacific Rim nations will discuss trends, current difficulties, possible solutions to marketing problems, and the future of software. Attendance is limited. Contact Raging Bear Productions Inc., Suite 175, 21 Tamal Vista Dr., Corte Madera, CA 94925, (800) 732-2300; in California, (415) 924-1194. *January 14–18*

● SCSI DEVELOPMENTS Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) Forum, Fort Lauderdale, FL. A seminar and exhibit devoted to SCSI controllers and peripherals. Contact Mr. J. Molina, SCSI Forum Ltd., POB 2625, Pomona, CA 91768-2625, (213) 410-3952. *January 15*

● COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY CONFERS COMMTEX International and The 1985 NAVA, Convention Center, Anaheim, CA. COMMTEX features audiovisual, video, and microcomputer products for business, education, and government. NAVA, the conference and convention of the International Communications Industries Association, is made up of numerous seminars, general sessions, and special-interest group meetings. Contact International Communications Industries Association, 3150 Spring St., Fairfax, VA 22031-2399, (703) 273-7200. *January 16–21*

● OPTICAL ENGINEERING SYMPOSIUM—The 1985 Symposium on Optical and Electro-Optical Engineering and Instrument Exhibit, Marriott Hotel, Los Angeles, CA. This symposium, sponsored by the International Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE), is made up of conferences, exhibits, and tutorial short courses. Contact SPIE, POB 10, Bellingham, WA 98227-0010. *January 20–25*

● UNIX USERS UNITE The 1985 UniForum: The International Conference of UNIX System Users, Infomart, Dallas, TX. More than 400 companies are expected to exhibit UNIX-related equipment. A conference program is planned. UniForum, sponsored by the /usr/group, will be held in conjunction with the grand opening of Dallas's International Information Processing Market Center (Infomart). Contact Professional Exposition Management Co., Suite 205, 2400 East Devon Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018, (800) 323-5155; in Illinois, (312) 299-3131. *January 21–25*

● NETWORK CONFERENCE, EXPO—The Seventh Annual Communications Networks Conference and Exposition, Convention Center, Washington, DC. Contact Communications Networks 1985, POB 880, Framingham, MA 01701, (800) 225-4698; in Massachusetts (617) 879-0700. *January 29–31*

● PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE—The First International Information Management Congress Pan American Conference, Caribe Hilton International Hotel, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Seminars and product exhibits on advanced micrographics and office automation. Contact IMC Pan American Conference, POB 34404, Bethesda, MD 20817, (301) 983-0604. *January 30–31* ■

THE LIGHTS WILL COME BACK ON. YOUR DATA MAY NOT.

When the power goes down, so does your computer—maybe taking your data with it.

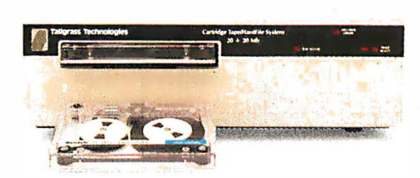
If you had last year's sales figures with next year's projections on screen, you're going to be in the dark a long time. Maybe too long.

Unless you backup your data.

Every day.

No matter what.

The smartest way to do that is with a Tallgrass HardFile™ Mass Storage System.



Shown above, the 20 megabyte HardFile with 20 megabyte tape for $2,995.

TALLGRASS SELLS MORE HARD DISK STORAGE WITH CARTRIDGE TAPE BACKUP THAN ANYONE IN THE WORLD.

Tallgrass took the industry's most reliable medium—magnetic tape—and perfected a format that's become the standard for personal computers.

We used a removable tape cartridge to store data out of

harm's way. And made two versions. Our 3000 Series HardFiles combine tape's accuracy with the enormous capacities of hard disk, with 12, 20, 35 or 70 megabytes storage with a removable cartridge tape for backup. Our 4060 tape storage system, for personal computers with hard disks built in, supplies 60 megabytes of backup capacity.

Result: the world's best selling mass storage systems with the most reliable data protection.

And a decidedly enlightened approach to doing business.

For a free brochure, your nearest dealer, and more good reasons to backup, call 1-800-228-DISK.

Before the lights go out.



Circle 390 on inquiry card.


E N O S

Features

A TRAVESTY IS a distorted, stylistically incongruous translation or imitation of a literary or artistic endeavor. Some puns are travesties; so is a Mark Russell musical parody. In the computer business, people sometimes think that documentation is a travesty.

A travesty is an interesting study for a linguist. Until the invention of the computer, however, analyzing the frequency of various letter combinations was tedious at best. But today even microcomputers aid the student of language in examining the frequency of letter patterns in ordinary text. It is even possible to imitate the style of a writer by generating text based on the patterns observed in a particular passage. This month's feature article by Hugh Kenner and Joseph O'Rourke describes a travesty generator written in Pascal. The program uses frequency tables and reveals that the best algorithm is slow but the faster algorithm misses certain patterns. Regardless, the possibilities for the linguist, or the entrepreneur looking for a name for his newest company, are exciting.

The big new product of the fall turns out to be small—Data General's new eight-pound, PC-compatible portable computer called the One. Technical editors Gregg Williams and Ken Sheldon report on the custom gate arrays, CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) chips, and efficiently used printed-circuit board space (with surface-mounted ICs) that permit packaging desktop power in a true briefcase portable. A sub-$3000 price tag makes the Data General/One affordable, but imperfect LCD technology might hurt the machine's acceptance.

Steve Ciarcia travels to the cutting edge of technology again this month, building what he believes is the first speech-recognition device based on the new General Instruments SP1000 voice-recognition chip. This is a low-cost, high-performance, voice-recognition hardware project.

Contributing editor Bruce Webster recently learned the MacFORTH programming language in order to produce some software for his Macintosh. The result is a game board for the Japanese game of *go*. Webster's software doesn't play the game; it automates the board manipulations of two human opponents and might prevent that aggravating ploy known as "go-stones pick up."

Dr. Leo Bores's recent medical-research visits to the Soviet Union turned up an interesting surprise—an Apple computer clone. At $17,000, this machine is not likely to flood American shores as did the wave of Apple copies from the Far East. The existence of such a machine could add a new dimension to Soviet-American relations, however, if Jobs and Wozniak decide to sue.

November's concluding feature, the second installment in our series on the Pick operating system, examines programming, portability, and batch processing. Rick Cook and John Brandon discover that Pick is easier to use than UNIX and provides powerful BASIC program-development tools.

—*G. Michael Vose, Senior Technical Editor, Features*

THE DATA GENERAL ONE

A 10-pound battery-powered portable that's fully compatible with the IBM PC

Editor's Note: The following is a BYTE product description. It is not a review. We provide an advance look at this new product because we feel it is significant. A complete review will follow in a subsequent issue.

IMAGINE A PORTABLE COMPUTER that weighs only 10 pounds but has a full-size display screen, a standard keyboard, and two disk drives. Imagine that it can run for up to eight hours on built-in batteries or use an ordinary wall outlet. Now imagine that it is software-compatible with the IBM Personal Computer (PC) and can have up to 512K bytes of internal RAM (random-access read/write memory). Imagine two serial ports, an optional built-in modem, and an expansion bus that will let you connect the system to a monitor in your office or add on third-party hardware.

Earlier this year, David Winer, president of Living Videotext and publisher of ThinkTank, dreamed of just such a portable computer (see "Portables—1984 and Beyond," by David Winer and Peter Winer, in the January BYTE, page 243). Winer predicted that this ideal portable would take two to three years to arrive, that it would weigh up to 25 pounds, and that it would cost up to $5000.

Imagine Winer's surprise when, in June, he received a preproduction unit that included all of the above features and was told that the system would be available this fall for "well under $3000."

The system is the $2895 Data General/One, a portable computer that incorporates a number of state-of-the-art innovations in a sleek 10-pound package.

The Data General/One features a full-size, flip-up LCD (liquid-crystal display) screen that displays 25 lines of 80 characters, or 256 by 640 pixels for software that uses bit-mapped graphics. Although the display is less than an inch thick, its viewing surface is as large as that of a standard IBM monitor and much larger than the displays of other portable computers. (There are, unfortunately, some trade-offs associated with such a large LCD, as we'll explain later.) Although color graphics are not yet available, the video system will display most monochrome and color graphics in shades of gray.

The Data General/One's keyboard (see photo 1c) is a standard, full-size, low-profile QWERTY keyboard with a variety of special and function keys designed to make it compatible with the IBM PC while maintaining compatibility with the Data General line of computers. Thus, IBM's Control, Alternate, and Delete keys are present, as well as Data General's Command and Special keys and even a blank key for future use.

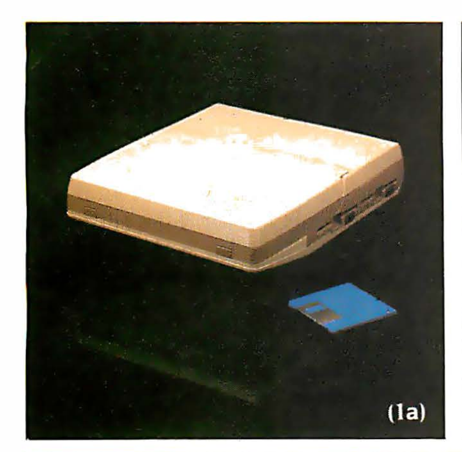
Ten function keys are arrayed across the top of the keyboard, and above them is a ridge for inserting plastic command cards for programs such as word processing. Four cursor-control keys are lined up along the bottom right.

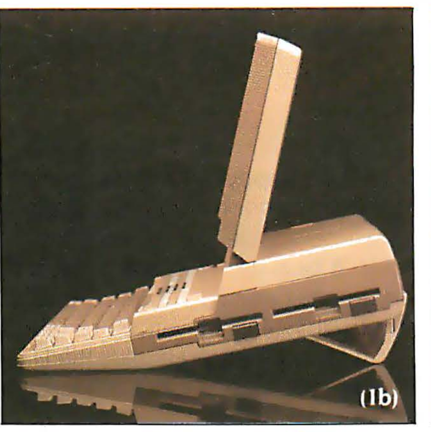
Like other PC clones—and unlike the IBM PC—the Data General/One has large Shift and Return keys in the places where a typist would hope to find them. Finally, a numeric keypad is superimposed over a group of keys on the right-hand side of the keyboard; it's activated by hitting the Num Lock key. *(continued)*

Photo 1: *The Data General/One with case closed (1a) and case open (1b). The keyboard (1c) is a full-size QWERTY unit compatible with IBM's PC and Data General's line of computers. The portable comes with a 3½-inch microfloppy-disk drive on the right-hand side (1d), and there's room for an additional drive.*

Gregg Williams is a senior technical editor and Ken Sheldon is a technical editor for BYTE. They can be contacted at POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.

BY GREGG WILLIAMS AND KEN SHELDON


(1a)


(1b)


(1c)

(1d)

PHOTOGRAPHED BY PAUL AVIS

The Data General/One comes with a 3½-inch floppy-disk drive on the right-hand side, and there's room for an additional built-in drive (see photo 1d). These double-sided drives provide 512 bytes per sector, 8 or 9 sectors per track, and 40 or 80 tracks per side—a maximum of 720K bytes of storage per disk. An external 5¼-inch drive, with up to 360K bytes per disk, may also be attached to the unit. With this external drive, the Data General/One can run most of the software available for the IBM PC or transfer software that's not copy-protected to 3½-inch disks. At the time of this writing, 20 major software packages are already available in 3½-inch format, including Lotus 1-2-3, WordStar, dBASE II, VisiCalc, and the PFS series.

An A/C adapter, included in the base price, enables you to use the system with a wall outlet. You can also install an optional battery pack containing 10 nickel-cadmium batteries by removing a cover on top of the machine. The battery pack comes with a recharger that lets you charge the batteries from a wall outlet, even while running the system from another outlet.

On the back of the Data General/One are a bus-expansion connector and two RS-232C serial ports. One of the serial ports also doubles as an RS-422 port, thanks to a program-controllable switch.

Options

Options for the Data General/One include internal memory expansion in 128K-byte chunks (up to 512K bytes maximum), a built-in 300-bps (bits per second) modem, an external 5¼-inch drive, an external 1200-bps modem, the battery pack and charger, a carrying case, and a portable printer. The printer has a 27-pin print head that provides type that's quite readable on thermal paper or smooth sheet paper—this rules out rough-surfaced bond paper. The printer can run from the system's power supply or its own set of nickel-cadmium batteries.

Software

The Data General/One supports MS-DOS, CP/M-86, and various programming languages. According to Data General's software team, a great deal of IBM PC software will run as is, using the external 5¼-inch drive. In addition, several software developers have signed agreements with Data General to release their software in 3½-inch format. Among these developers are Ashton-Tate, Infocom, Lotus Development Corporation, MicroPro, Microsoft, Peachtree, and Software Arts.

A few pieces of software have been built into the system's ROM (read-only memory). These programs include Notebook, a kind of scratch pad that lets you print output or send it via modem to another computer (but does not let you save it); Terminal, which enables the computer to act as a dumb terminal to the Data General line of minicomputers; and a system configurator that lets you configure the Data General/One for different monitors, keyboards, printers, and so on. Each of these programs is menu-driven and makes use of the function keys.

Data General has also announced DG Term, an advanced terminal program, and CEO Connection, which enables the Data General/One to tie into the company's CEO office-automation system.

Inside

The Data General/One is built around the 80C88, a CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) version of the 8088 microprocessor used in the IBM PC and most of the PC clones. The 80C88 uses less power than the 8088—an obvious advantage in a portable system—but it is a little slower, operating at 4 MHz as compared to the 8088's 4.77 MHz.

The Data General/One comes with 128K bytes of RAM on the main printed-circuit board, 80K bytes of which is available to the user. (The system uses 48K bytes of RAM to manage screen graphics.) Also located on the main board are 32K bytes of ROM that contain the BIOS (basic input/output system), diagnostics, and built-in software.

Mounted on the main board is a small box in which up to three 128K-byte memory expansion cards may be added, providing a maximum of 512K bytes, with 464K bytes available for user programs.

The I/O (input/output) components are located on a separate card, as are the power-supply components, and the disk-controller hardware is located on top of the disk drive(s). An optional 300-bps modem card may also be installed internally.

Technological Innovations

The Data General/One could not have been built without pushing current technology to the limit—in many cases, designing the machine around parts announced but at the time not available. Three innovations stand out: technology to create an LCD panel the size of a standard monitor display, the inclusion of custom gate arrays that decrease the component count, and the use of CMOS parts to reduce heat and power consumption.

The Data General/One's LCD panel is innovative from both manufacturing and design standpoints. A liquid-crystal display consists of two glass sheets separated by a conductive liquid material. Nippon Data General engineers overcame manufacturing difficulties associated with creating an LCD of this size, the main problems being the size of the glass sheets and the evenness of the distance between the two inner surfaces.

LCDs are often criticized for being "slow"—that is, leaving a ghost image that fades slowly enough for the eye

(continued)

Development of the Data General/One

According to Kazuhiro Miyashita, head of the research and development team that designed the Data General/One, a portable computer was the last thing on his mind when he went to the National Computer Conference (NCC) in May of 1982.

"We had just finished designing a laser printer for Nippon Data General, and I went to NCC in search of a new project for our team," Miyashita says. "At the time, we had no intention of doing a portable computer."

At NCC, however, laptop portables such as the Gavilan were stealing the show, and when Miyashita returned to Japan, his list of possible projects included a proposal for a portable computer. The laptop project was approved in September of 1983.

At the time, the proposal was only a concept, with none of the hardware specified. By January of 1984, however, an initial design was presented, one that included a large LCD (liquid-crystal display) screen and emphasis on CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) technology. In other respects, the design differed significantly from the final product. The cover of the proposed portable flipped aside to reveal an LCD, a microcassette, and a small keyboard. It looked, literally, like a three-ring notebook—thus the code name for the project, Book-1.

The microcassette was the first major element to change; it was replaced by a floppy-disk drive because, as Bob Miller, senior vice president for Data General, put it, "Nobody's going to buy a portable computer with a microcassette."

Although there were many floppy-disk options to choose from, the design team settled on 3½-inch drives (licensed by Sony and made by Epson) for three main reasons: a small size that would allow for two built-in drives, less power drain than other drives, and use of hard-shell disks that can contain increased amounts of data.

The change in storage media dictated a change in software philosophy, away from a concentration on ROM (read-only memory) software and toward mass-market applications. To the Data General software team located in North Carolina—they had struggled to convince vendors to make software for the company's Desktop Generation microcomputer—this meant only one thing: as much IBM PC compatibility as they could get. Ironically, then, it was the third-party software team that spelled out the requirements for much of the Data General/One's internal hardware, in order to make the system IBM PC compatible.

In June of 1983, Edson DeCastro, president of Data General, visited Nippon Data General to discuss the project. DeCastro wanted the portable to be compatible with his company's line of mini- and microcomputers; he pressed the team to incorporate a full 25-line by 80-column display in the design. Nippon Data General's contacts with other Japanese manufacturers quickly became invaluable.

The largest LCDs available at the time were 480 by 128 pixels, and no vendor was willing to commit to making a larger screen because the technical challenges were too great. Miyashita was able to convince two vendors, however, that to develop a full-size LCD screen would be beneficial for all involved. In September, Hitachi agreed to try and make a 640- by 256-pixel LCD that would provide 25 rows and 80 columns of 7 by 9 characters (8 by 10 with spacing). Epson followed quickly thereafter. (Interestingly, the division of Epson that makes the LCDs is distinct from its sister company that makes portable computers. The LCD maker apparently prefers to sell its parts to outside companies because it makes more money that way. As one member of Data General's third-party software team put it, "Good old capitalism strikes again.")

By October of 1983, the essential elements of the design had been finalized in spite of the fact that major parts, such as the LCD and 80C88 microprocessor, were not available yet. "We had to design to the specifications given to us by the parts designers and synchronize our design with theirs," Miyashita says. In this "design by speculation," Nippon Data General had an advantage over American laptop portable manufacturers such as Hewlett-Packard and Apple, which have had trouble getting Japanese manufacturers to commit to volume production of large LCDs.

During this time, the design of the Data General/One's case was taking place in Data General's Westboro, Massachusetts, division, while development of the ROM software and deals with third-party software vendors were taking place in North Carolina. The ROM software was purposely limited so as not to scare off the vendors of application software; those vendors generally found that making versions of their programs for the Data General/One consisted of simply putting the IBM PC version on a 3½-inch microfloppy disk.

In January, the "final form factor" of the project was completed—a prototype with essentially the same external appearance as the final product would have. Still, neither the 80C88 nor the commercial gate arrays were yet available; they were included in the second prototype, released in April. The third and final prototype was unveiled in June, and preproduction units began shipping to third-party software developers, like David Winer of Living Videotext.

"We were blown away," Winer says. "When we wrote the article for BYTE [see "Portables—1984 and Beyond" on page 243 of the January issue], it seemed as if we were being overambitious in our projections. Actually, we were conservative."

to catch. The challenge for the designers of the Data General/One was to create a full-size panel that would be both readable and "fast." Faster LCDs have to receive electrical pulses more often in order to retain their opacity, a doubly difficult challenge for a proposed panel with more than 2.6 times as many pixels as the largest LCDs being produced then (640 by 256 pixels versus 480 by 128 pixels).

The solution was an ingenious one. Since there was no way to pulse 163,840 pixels often enough to produce a dark image, the designers created a single physical panel divided electrically into a number of smaller panels that are driven simultaneously. Functions such as smooth scrolling from one screen to another are tricky with this kind of system, and the challenge was finding video-display drivers that could handle the task.

The engineers solved this problem by using CMOS gate arrays, which also significantly contributed to the Data General/One's compactness and portability. Two 4000-gate gate arrays control the video display and replace about 500 integrated circuits (ICs), which would use lots of space and power: one gate array controls the LCD panel's contents and contrast, based on the contents of video memory; the other mediates the processor's access to video memory and emulates a superset of the functions of the Motorola 6845 video-controller chip (the one used in the IBM PC). The computer "sees" the same character and graphics memory areas as are in the IBM PC.

Reducing Power Consumption

As previously stated, extensive use of CMOS parts such as the 80C88 processor and the memory chips radically decreases the power needed to run the Data General/One. (Because machines using CMOS parts also develop negligible heat, a designer can create compact designs without having to worry about heat-dissipation problems.) CMOS integrated circuits hold information with virtually no current (usually in the range of microamps) and require only milliamps of extra current when that information is being accessed or changed. Also, the 80C88 has half as many data lines as its parent chip, the 80C86. Although this means about a 20 percent decrease in processing power, it also means that the computer has eight fewer data lines to drive.

The designers also reduced power consumption by careful choice of their 64K-byte static CMOS RAM chips. Most memory designs use 64K- by 1-bit designs, thus requiring eight chips to be activated to retrieve a single byte (1 bit from each chip); by using 8K- by 8-bit chips, the designers made it possible for the processor to read or write 1 byte of data by activating only one CMOS chip.

Finally, the designers created hardware and software that automatically switch power on and off to subsystems (such as the floppy disks and communications subsystem) that normally consume large amounts of power.

Making It Smaller

The Data General/One fits in a space of 355 cubic inches—about the size of two three-ring binders. The wise choice of components (3½-inch disk drives, gate arrays, and the thin LCD panel) helps in terms of size, as does a state-of-the-art printed-circuit-board technique known as surface mounting. Surface mounting lets manufacturers put specially packaged ICs directly onto the copper traces without having to first drill holes through the board. The lack of holes means that the designers can lay more traces per board and use both sides of the board. For example, the 128K-byte memory card (see photo 2b) packs 18 ICs onto both sides of a board about the size of a playing card and only a quarter-inch thick.

Other Innovations

Because the Data General/One is not designed to be opened by the end user, the machine's engineers included the aforementioned configuration program in ROM. The user's choices are stored in RAM, backed up by a lithium battery that should, according to Data General, last for three years.

Another nice touch is that the Data General/One character set is downloaded from ROM to RAM at C5000 hexadecimal (see table 1). This lets software vendors and other programmers redefine the character set, a feature that often makes software more versatile.

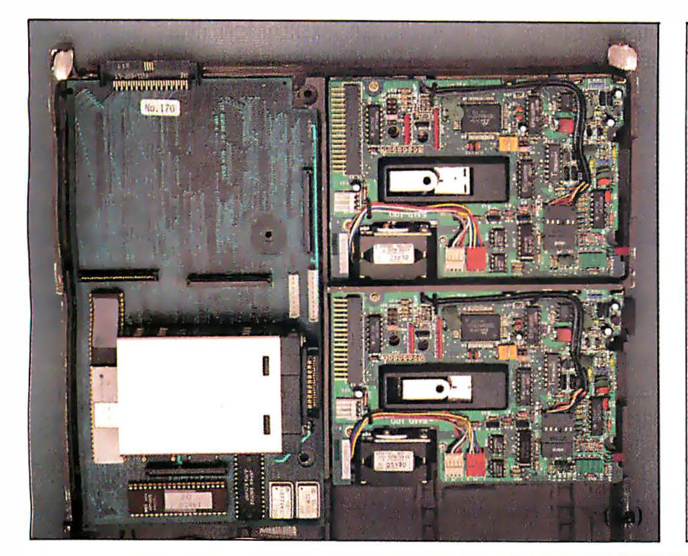
IBM PC Compatibility

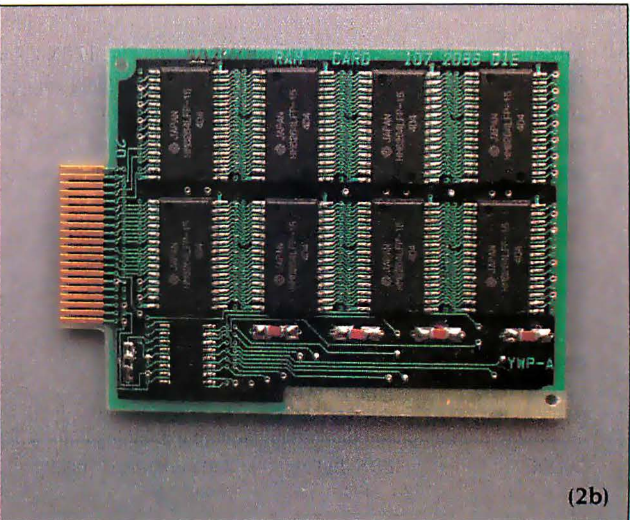
According to Data General, programs that use the documented IBM DOS and BIOS interfaces will run on the external 5¼-inch drive without modification. Although we did not conduct exhaustive tests, a fair amount of the PC software we had on hand booted up without problems, including WordStar, PeachText, PC-Talk, Turbo Pascal, and others. Some programs exhibited problems. Flight Simulator ran fine, but there were scattered pieces of graphics along the top and bottom of the screen. Lotus 1-2-3 ran well except that the printer driver did not work; the 3½-inch-disk version announced concurrently with the Data General/One does not have this problem.

On the hardware end, Data General has announced

(continued)

Photo 2: A *top view (2a) of a preproduction Data General/ One shows the power-supply board at top left, the disk-drive controllers at the right, and the main board at bottom left. The I/O board is not shown. A case mounted on the motherboard holds 128K-byte RAM cards (2b), which are the size of playing cards. The bottom of the main board is in 2c.*


(2a)


(2b)

(2c)

Table 1: The Data General/One memory map. The 128K bytes of memory on the motherboard includes 80K bytes of available memory and 48K bytes of dual-ported RAM (marked with asterisks) used to support the LCD panel. (This video memory actually totals 52K bytes, not 48K bytes. This is because 4K bytes are shared by the monochrome and color-video memory areas and are mapped to the appropriate address depending on the video mode that is active at the moment.)

BEGINNING LOCATION (HEXADECIMAL)	AMOUNT OF MEMORY	NOTES
00000	80K bytes	motherboard; user memory
14000	128K bytes	optional memory board
34000	128K bytes	optional memory board
54000	128K bytes	optional memory board
74000	240K bytes	memory space for external memory
B0000	4K bytes*	monochrome video memory
B1000	28K bytes	used by gate arrays
B8000	16K bytes*	color video memory
BC000	16K bytes	used by gate arrays
C0000	20K bytes*	image buffer that stores bit map for LCD panel
C5000	12K bytes*	font memory
C8000	32K bytes	reserved for future use by Data General
D0000	128K bytes	memory space for external memory
F0000	32K bytes	system ROM; includes BIOS, bootstrap code, Notebook and Terminal programs
FFFFF		end of address space

its intention to release an expansion chassis that will enable you to add IBM PC-compatible plug-in boards.

CAVEAT

The information in this product description is based on two days of meetings with Data General people, a telephone conversation with the design team leader in Japan, access to the Data General/One programmer's manual, and more than a week's access to a fully functional, late-preproduction machine with 512K bytes of memory, two 3½-inch disk drives, battery pack, internal modem, and external 5¼-inch floppy-disk drive. All photos and measurements in this article were taken from this preproduction machine.

INITIAL TESTS

We ran a few tests on the Data General/One in our offices. The system completes its internal memory test (with 512K bytes) in 10.3 seconds; an IBM PC at BYTE with the same amount of memory takes 43.8 seconds.

Data General claims the batteries will last 8 to 10 hours with the disk being used 20 percent of the time. With the battery fully charged, the Data General/One we tested lasted 6 hours, 51 minutes running a GW BASIC program that wrote to disk once a minute, a process that took 8 seconds, resulting in a 13.3 percent duty cycle. (The nickel-cadmium batteries are said to recharge in 6 to 8 hours; for this test, we left the recharger connected overnight.)

The infamous Gilbreath Sieve of Eratosthenes benchmark took 202 seconds to complete one iteration using Microsoft's GW BASIC; the IBM PC took 191 seconds using its BASICA.

The prototype Data General/One we had (fully configured) weighed 12 pounds, 10 ounces. The AC power adapter weighed 1 pound, 13 ounces. The battery recharger weighed 4 ounces.

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The Data General/One's most important strength is that it is truly portable and fully functional. We've seen machines that are small, light (under 15 pounds), and useful (the Radio Shack Model 100 is the most popular example so far). But this is the first such machine that is as useful as the computer on your office desk, has 512K bytes of memory, an LCD panel the size of a standard display, two large-capacity disk drives, a comfortable keyboard, and a modem.

One of the nicest things about the LCD panel is that its low-persistence pixels make it possible for text to scroll at normal display speed without leaving behind ghost images (a problem with many LCD panels). It is also different in that it uses 2-to-1 aspect pixels (rectangular pixels twice as high as they are wide) instead

of the 1-to-1 aspect pixels used in other LCD panels. Because the 2-to-1 aspect pixel most closely matches that of video displays, the Data General/One display looks like a CRT (cathode-ray tube) display, while others (the announced LCD panel for the Apple IIc, for example) give a distorted image that is compressed vertically.

The Data General/One brings us again to the inevitable adjustments to yet another keyboard layout. All in all, Data General has done a good job of creating a keyboard that is compatible with both IBM PC and Data General keyboards. The keys, though they give some audible feedback, are not as loud as those of the IBM PC or other portables. For those of us who have finally gotten used to the location of the left Shift key on the IBM PC, Data General's decision to place it in its preferred, pre-PC position means we'll have to readjust again.

One change that we like is the placement of the function keys above the number keys. This enables you to insert directly above the keys plastic templates that tell the function of each key and its function when used with Shift, Control, and Control-Shift. Because Data General computers have 15 function keys, the keyboard layout lets Data General software use the F1 through F10 keys and the five keys to their right as function keys.

Data General is to be commended for choosing a standard disk format for its 3½-inch drives. The Data General/One uses unmodified Sony 80-track, double-sided disk drives and formats each track as nine 512-byte sectors; this is the proposed standard used by Microsoft for 3½-inch-disk MS-DOS systems. Hewlett-Packard and Apple, the first major vendors to use 3½-inch drives, have both used incompatible, nonstandard disk formats. According to one engineer, Data General places a high value on industry-wide compatibility and hopes that future vendors will adopt this format. (The Data General/One can read and write disks using one or two sides and 8 or 9 sectors per track. With some limitations, it can also write sectors of 128, 256, and 1024 bytes each.)

On the negative side, we must point out that the LCD panel is difficult to read in conditions less than ideal. It looks great if you have diffuse light coming over one shoulder and you're wearing light-colored clothing; otherwise, the image is not strong enough to overcome the image reflected on the glass face of the LCD (even when you adjust the LCD's contrast). Also, because of the physics of driving rows and columns of LCD pixels, you can see faint streaks above and below and dark vertical bars in the LCD image. The LCD image is functional—good enough for an airport but not for sustained use at the office. (Fortunately, Data General claims it will fix this inadequacy with a "system expansion box"; see "Plans.")

Another disappointment is the quality of the ROM-based Notebook and Terminal programs, which are limited in that they cannot interact with the microfloppy disks. Although you can use the Notebook to write something and print it out (or transmit it to a remote computer using the Terminal program), you cannot recall and save work directly to a disk, which makes us think that we wouldn't use these programs very often. The Data General engineers explained that the two programs "came free" because of ROM space left over after the Configuration program had been written. They also didn't want to anger third-party software developers, who are less enthusiastic about writing software for a given machine if adequate programs are bundled with it (in ROM or on disk).

Finally, we must point out a simple inadequacy of some importance: the machine has no built-in handle. Granted, Data General will offer several carrying cases, but they are too inconvenient for those times when you want to carry the machine to the library downstairs. Maybe someone will invent a harness that has a handle and never needs to be removed from the machine.

PLANS

A Data General spokesperson said that a "system expansion box" would be available "60 to 90 days after product announcement" (September 20). Although he could not provide specifications for the unit, he said that it would definitely include the ability to drive a color or a monochrome monitor. With this feature (and perhaps the 5¼-inch disk drive), we can see possibly buying a Data General/One instead of an IBM PC.

On the Data General/One main board, there is an empty socket beside the 80C88 that is the same size as the empty socket beside the 8088 in the IBM PC. Since we now know that that IBM PC socket is meant to house an Intel 8087 arithmetic coprocessor chip, it is plausible to speculate that the empty Data General/One socket will house an 80C87 or some other coprocessor that will enhance the machine's performance. The Data General spokesperson would not comment, but he pointed out that the Data General/One is "not the only product in this line we intend to put out" and that Data General has plans to ensure that its products will provide state-of-the-art performance.

Another interesting possibility springs from the fact that there are four DMA (direct memory access) channels in the Data General/One, two internal and two external. Of the internal DMA channels, one is used for the 3½-inch drives, and the other is reserved "for future use." An obvious enhancement to this machine would be substitution of a 3½-inch Winchester hard disk (which might hold, say, 10 megabytes) for the second disk drive. A machine of such capacity, at less than half the weight of a suitcase-size AC-powered transportable computer, would be impressive indeed. ■



THE LIS'NER 1000

BY STEVE CIARCIA

Build a low-cost, high-performance speech-recognition system



The concept of a computer understanding speech is not new. For years we have watched Capt. Kirk and Mr. Spock on the bridge of the *Enterprise* talking with the ship's computer or have remarked at the diabolical mind of HAL in *2001: A Space Odyssey*. These computers represent the ultimate in automatic speech recognition (ASR). Unfortunately, most of their capabilities are still science fiction.

The ultimate goal of all speech-recognition techniques is to characterize the spoken word into a recognizable pattern. Specifically, ASR is the ability that would let a computer recognize the spoken word. Exactly how the words are spoken, however, determines the hardware cost and analysis techniques employed.

SPEECH-RECOGNITION UNITS

The first type of unit is the *speaker-dependent* recognition system, which creates its recognition vocabulary by "listening" to the voice of a single speaker. It then concerns itself only with recognizing the same word as spoken by that speaker.

First, the user speaks into a microphone all the words the machine is to recognize. The acoustical characteristics of each word are analyzed and stored as templates, which are digital patterns used by a recognition algorithm to identify words. The procedure of creating templates is referred to as *training*. Depending upon the available memory and the recognition-algorithm speed, the total vocabulary can be from 4 to 100 words. Generally speaking, the more words in the vocabulary, the longer it takes to recognize a specific word and the more sophisticated the algorithm must be.

The second type of unit is the *speaker-independent* recognition system. Other than HAL or the *Enterprise* computer, few functioning speaker-independent systems exist that have more than a 10-word vocabulary. This system requires no template training by a single speaker. Its speech templates are preprogrammed, and the matching algorithm is supposed to be adaptable to the voices of a variety of speakers and accents.

The third type of unit is *unconnected speech*. Also called discrete-utterance recognition, unconnected speech is simply single words preceded and followed by pauses. This is

(continued)

Steve Ciarcia (pronounced "see-ARE-see-ah") is an electronics engineer and computer consultant with experience in process control, digital design, nuclear instrumentation, and product development. He is the author of several books about electronics. You can write to him at POB 582, Glastonbury, CT 06033.

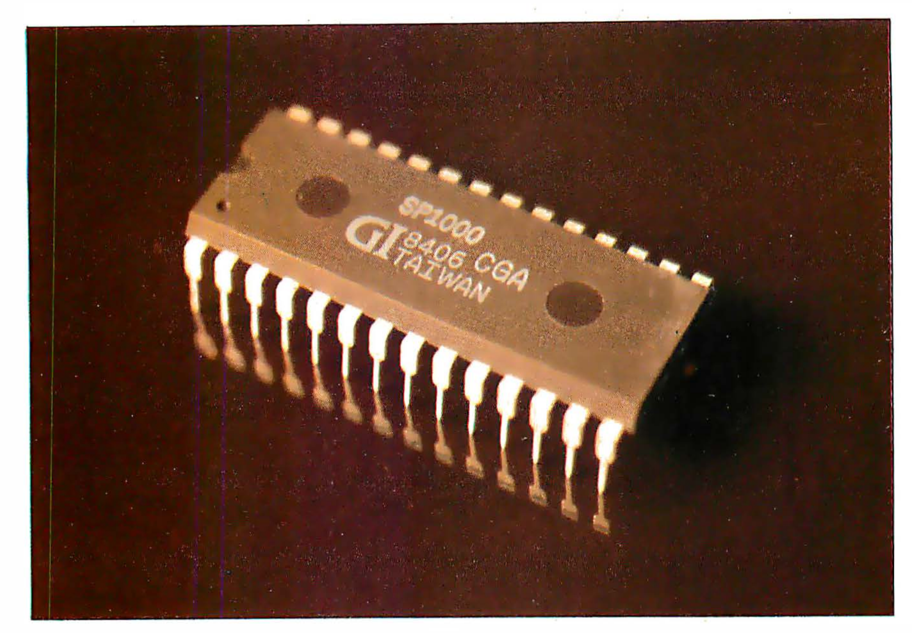


Photo 1: *The General Instrument* SP1000 *voice-recognition chip.*

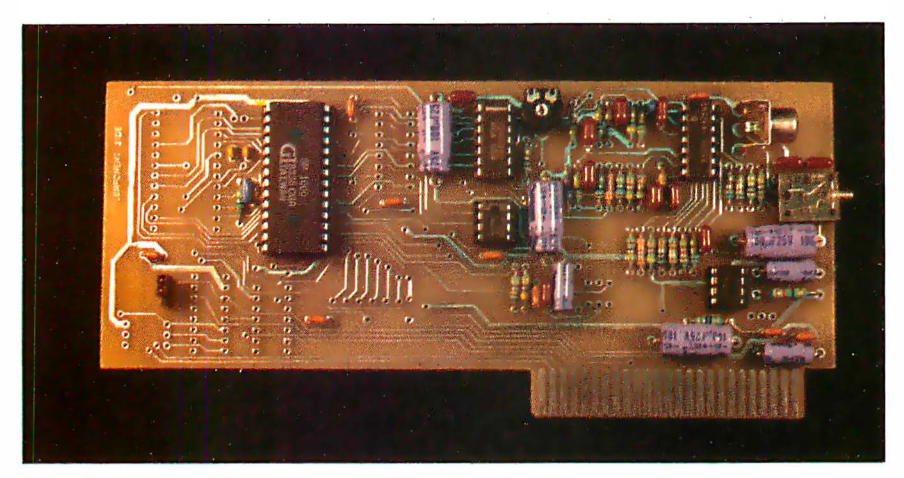


Photo 2: A *prototype printed-circuit board of the* Apple II *recognition-only* Lis'ner 1000 *circuit. The two connectors on the top right are for an external speaker* (RCA) *and the microphone* (*miniphono*). *An* IBM PC *version is in the works.*

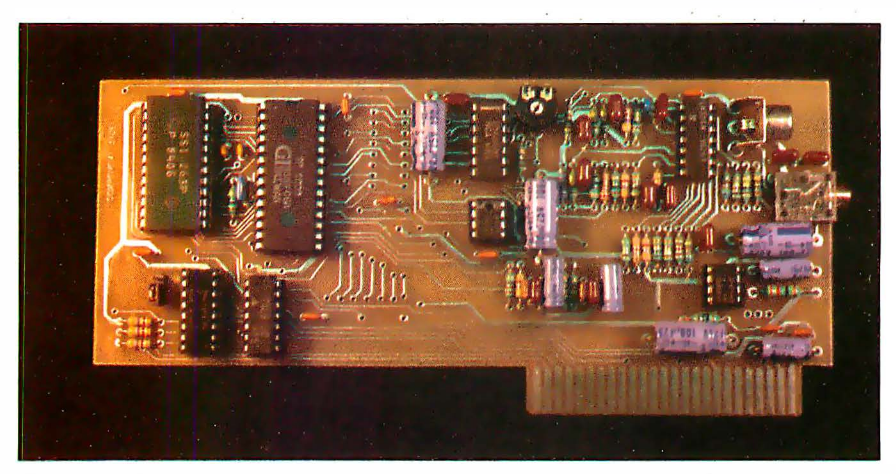


Photo 3: A *prototype printed-circuit board containing* Lis'ner 1000 *circuitry, which performs recognition, and speech-synthesis circuitry for the* Apple II. *It contains both the* SP1000 *and an* SSI-263 *speech synthesizer with a text-to-speech algorithm. Together they facilitate a functional hands-off computer with complete speech* I/O.

the easiest recognition approach and generally the technique used in most inexpensive systems. Each template is for a single utterance that must be spoken as a discrete word rather than as part of a longer word or phrase.

The final type of unit is *connected speech*. Also called continuous speech, this is the way we normally talk. Unfortunately, much of our understanding is dependent on recognizing the words in context. One major problem for the computer is coarticulation, where words are blended so that there are no distinct word boundaries for direct template matching. The result is costly computing overhead because every template must be aligned with every possible interval of the utterance. While significant advances have been made in this area, connected-speech ASR systems are expensive and generally require some monitoring of context as well.

Today, most speech-recognition systems are discrete-utterance speaker-dependent units. They may be in the form of expansion boards for existing computers or stand-alone black boxes. Ultimately, however, their purpose is singular. When the user speaks, the computer analyzes the acoustical signal, compares it to the stored templates, and decides which most closely resembles the spoken word. Once a candidate is chosen, the computer can itself respond to the user's utterance or output a control signal to another device.

Each stage of the analysis and pattern-matching procedure can be carried out by a variety of techniques. The earliest techniques used a simple zero-crossing detector to produce a pattern somewhat related to frequency. It soon became evident that speech, which is a complex combination of frequencies, could not be so easily represented. The next refinement was to break the voice frequencies out through a series of filters and separately record energy levels. While economically attractive, since it used readily available components, the massive quantities of data gathered proved ponderous and slow to compute. Many systems on the market still use this technique.

One significant advance in estimating the amplitude spectrum of speech is linear predictive coding (LPC). Also known as autoregressive analysis, this method predicts the amplitude of a

speech waveform at any instant by combining the amplitudes at a number of earlier instants. The LPC coefficients that best approximate the speech waveform can be mathematically converted to approximate the amplitude spectrum. In speech applications, the LPC analyzer is basically a lattice of filters that approximate a series of resonant cavities, thus simulating the vocal tract.

A Circuit Cellar System

Up until now, it hasn't seemed worthwhile to present a speech-recognition system that merely imitated others. My article in the March 1982 BYTE ("Use Voiceprints to Analyze Speech," page 50) demonstrated the separated-filter and energy-level recording technique in the hopes that I could learn enough to quickly present an ASR system based on that principle. While feasible in theory, I ultimately scrapped the idea as having too many components, even if they were readily available. Since then, I have been watching for any new components that might improve the situation.

Fortunately, the wait has not been in vain. The new SP1000 voice-recognition chip from General Instrument allows me to demonstrate the construction of a low-cost, high-performance voice-recognition system (see photo 1). To my knowledge, this project is one of the first recognition devices using the SP1000.

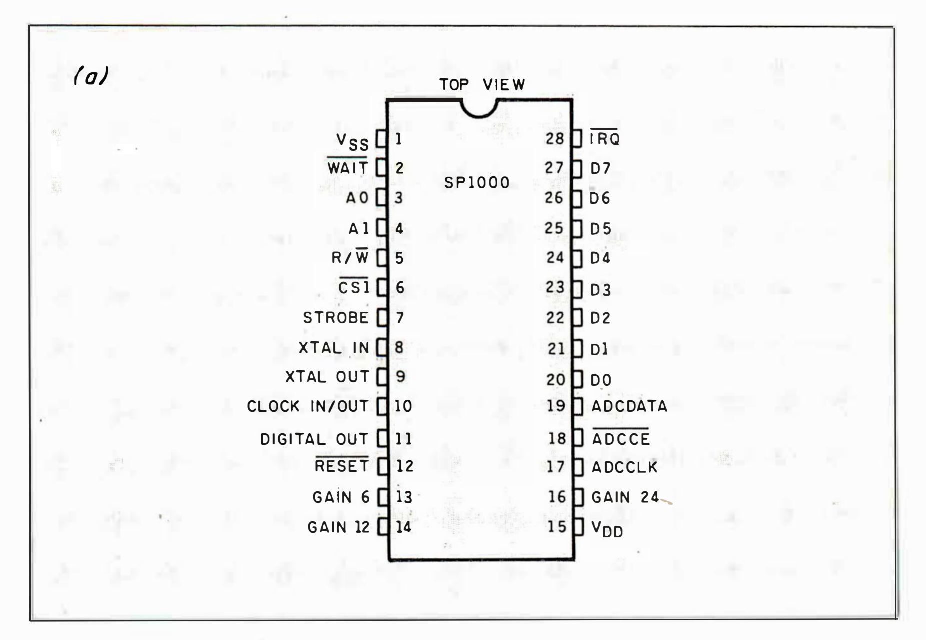
The Circuit Cellar speech-recognition system, which I've called the Lis'ner 1000, is both a voice-recognition and voice-synthesizer board using the SP1000. The schematics I present are specifically for the Apple II, but they are applicable to other 6502-based systems such as the Commodore 64. The Apple II version plugs into any of the computer's expansion slots, but slot 4 is preferred. The Commodore 64 version (shown in the opening photo) plugs into the rear expansion connector. The Commodore board is configured for recognition only; the Apple II board, shown in photos 2 and 3, supports the LPC speech output from the SP1000 and has optional provision for an SSI-263 phonetic speech synthesizer with a text-to-speech algorithm.

The Lis'ner 1000 hardware forms merely the front end of a recognition system by performing feature extraction of the incoming audio signal. The host microcomputer compares these features with those of the templates stored in memory and makes the recognition decisions. Such a separation of system tasks leaves control of system performance to the system designer. You can use the Lis'ner 1000 board in speaker-dependent or speaker-independent systems with connected or unconnected speech. The designer is not locked into a specific recognition algorithm that may not be suitable for a particular application. Instead, the recognition algorithm is contained in software resident in the host microcomputer and can be easily upgraded to take advantage of advances in recognition techniques without requiring hardware redesign.

This project is one of the first recognition devices using the SP1000.

In an effort to more fully support

(continued)



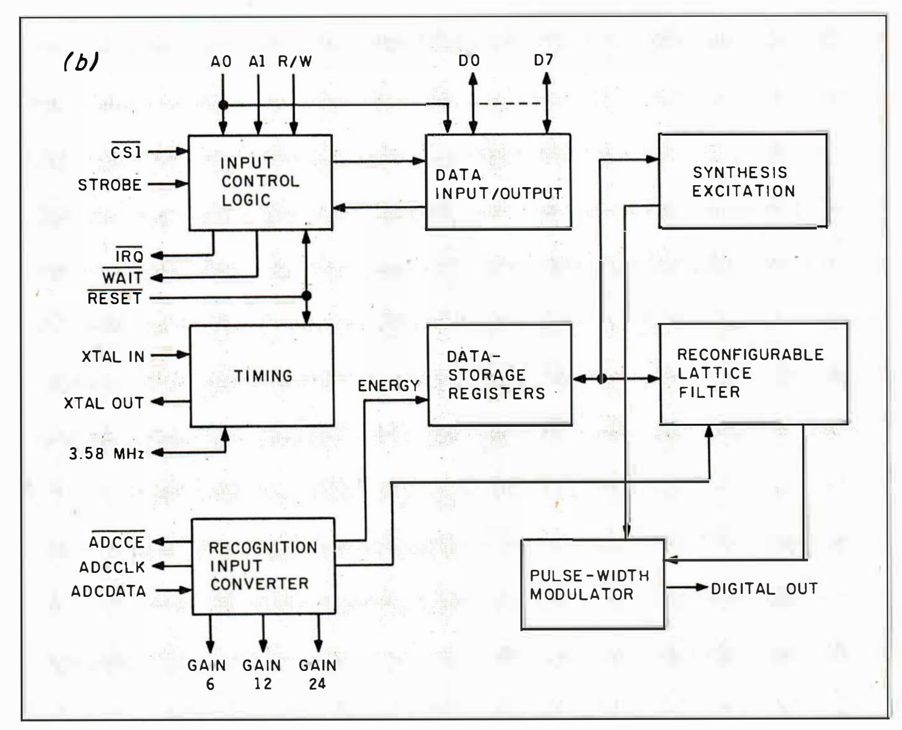


Figure 1: *The SP1000 pin configuration (a) and block diagram (b).*

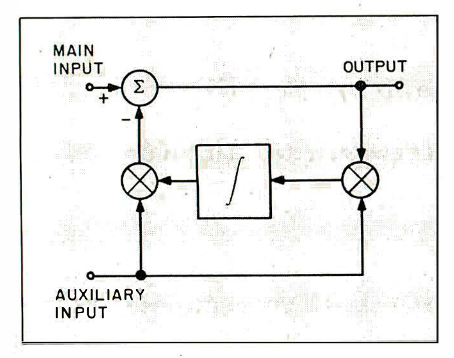


Figure 2: A CCL *loop.*

the Lis'ner 1000 and make it immediately usable, I've had developed a package of software routines that allows the board to function as a voice-operated keyboard on the Apple II and Commodore 64. Not to lose touch with true experimenters, however, the source code necessary to make the basic system function will be available to those who build the project and want to modify the software (see Experimenter Support on page 123).

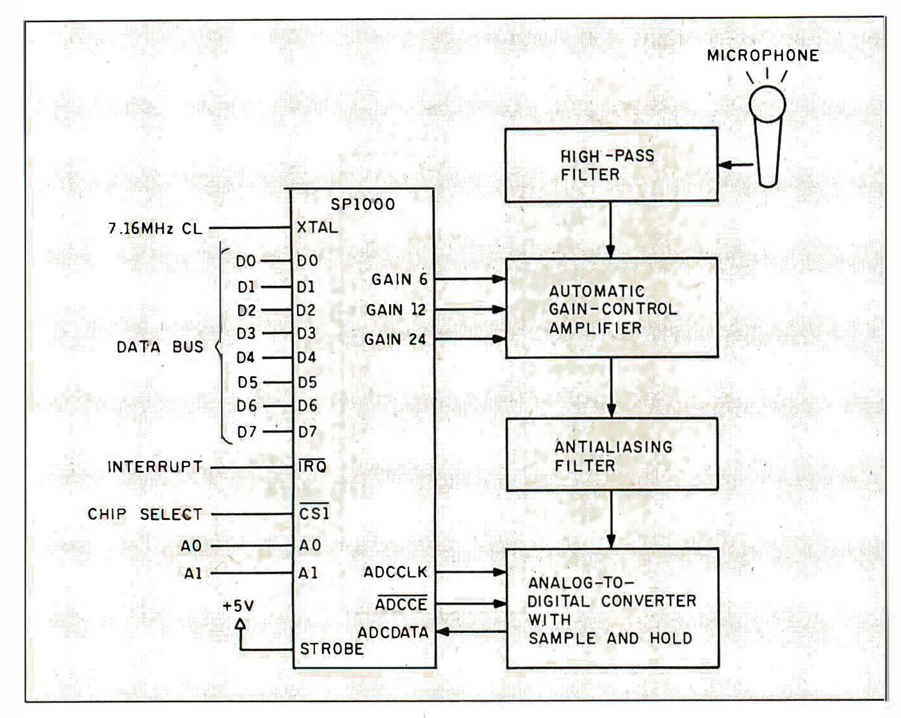


Figure 3: A *block diagram of the voice-recognition hardware.*

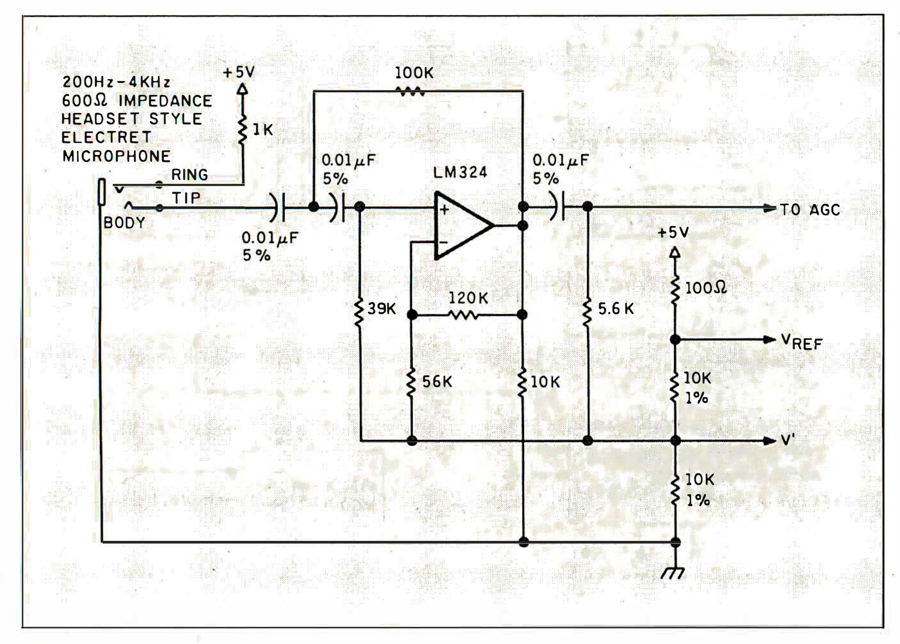


Figure 4: *The high-pass filter for the microphone.*

The software I provide makes the Lis'ner 1000 a speaker-dependent, discrete-utterance recognition system. The present software supports 64 words in two groups of 32. You'll need a disk drive for either unit to function with the present software.

Before I get too far ahead, however, let me describe the SP1000 chip itself and what's necessary to build the Lis'ner 1000.

General Instrument SP1000

The SP1000, block-diagramed in figure 1, is a 5-volt (V) 28-pin NMOS (negative-channel metal-oxide semiconductor) microprocessor peripheral chip that can be used for both speech recognition and LPC speech synthesis. Using a bidirectional data bus and control lines, the SP1000 interfaces to most 8-bit processors as a memory-mapped peripheral device.

The unique aspect of the SP1000 is its ability to do LPC analysis in real time. LPC analysis solves for the coefficients Ai in an equation of the form:

$$X'_K = A_1X_{K-1} + A_2X_{K-2} + \ldots + A_NX_{K-N}$$

where X'_K is an approximation of X_K.

Typical techniques used to solve for the coefficients involve matrix calculations and manipulations. Such techniques, which require vast amounts of memory and extensive calculations, preclude their use on an inexpensive device at this time.

The SP1000 uses a modified form of the correlation cancellation loop (CCL) shown in figure 2 in a reconfigurable lattice structure. The CCL approach can be used to operate directly on the incoming data stream without extensive buffering of data or exorbitant processing power. The predictor coefficients (Ai) are taken from the integrator output of each stage. The stages can be cascaded for higher-order analysis and multiplexed in low-bandwidth applications.

In simpler terms, by modifying the feedback-control scheme within the filter itself, the ultimate number of computations is reduced. The CCL approach requires 300 bits of working storage versus 3 kilobits for a standard covariance or autocorrelation analysis. It also has the interesting property of being able to run backward with a minimum of reconfiguration. This property allows the SP1000 to be used as a speech synthesizer as well as an analyzer for recognition.

The SP1000 can perform useful speech analysis with a relatively inexpensive 8-bit A/D (analog-to-digital) converter. The major reason for this is the use of an on-board automatic-gain-control (AGC) algorithm. The three gain outputs from the SP1000 are used to control a variable gain amplifier. The SP1000 tests the 2 most significant bits of each incoming sample and lowers the gain if they are too high. The net effect is to keep the amplitude of the analog signal within the dynamic range of the A/D converter, preventing distortion and stabilizing the signal level entering the lattice filter.

When used as a synthesizer, the filter is presented with LPC coefficients of the speech frame to be synthesized. Typically, these coefficients are computed on a minicomputer and stored as files to be loaded into the microprocessor's memory. Eventually, General Instrument intends to supply an allophone set that will let the user synthesize any word using a text-to-speech algorithm or dictionary table. The functional use of the Lis'ner 1000 in recognition applications is not dependent on this software, which can be added when it is available.

The desire for user-programmable voice-output capability immediately did not go unnoticed, however. I anticipated the interest in a functional recognition/synthesizer board and purposely designed the Lis'ner 1000 to perform as one. While the project described is for an SP1000-only device, the Apple II printed-circuit board for this project is also etched to accommodate an SSI-263 phonetic speech-synthesizer chip (see "Build a Third-Generation Phonetic Speech Synthesizer," March, page 28). Adding the SSI-263 and the text-to-speech algorithm facilitates true voice I/O (input/output) and supports both phonetic-generated and allophone-generated (LPC) speech.

BUILDING THE LIS'NER 1000

Figure 3 is a block diagram of the recognition portion of the Lis'ner 1000, which interfaces to the Apple II and Commodore 64 through an 8-bit bidirectional bus and a few control lines. The SP1000 occupies four address locations and is written to or read from as any other peripheral device at that address. Data is transferred through the data lines whenever the chip-select line is active. The read/write line determines the direction of the transfer, and the two address lines specify the particular register within the chip. Of the four registers, three are read/write and one is write only.

The source code that is necessary to make the basic system function will be available.

A typical system consists of the SP1000 and an assortment of analog components. The analog interface consists of filters, amplifiers, switches, and an A/D converter. The purpose of the circuitry is to convert the utterances spoken by the user into a form that the chip can understand. The entire circuit is designed to run on +5 V and, except for the SP1000 connection to the host computer, is virtually the same for all applications.

The first section (see figure 4) contains the microphone input and high-pass filter. For best performance, you should use a 600-ohm-impedance, condenser-type electret microphone.

(continued)

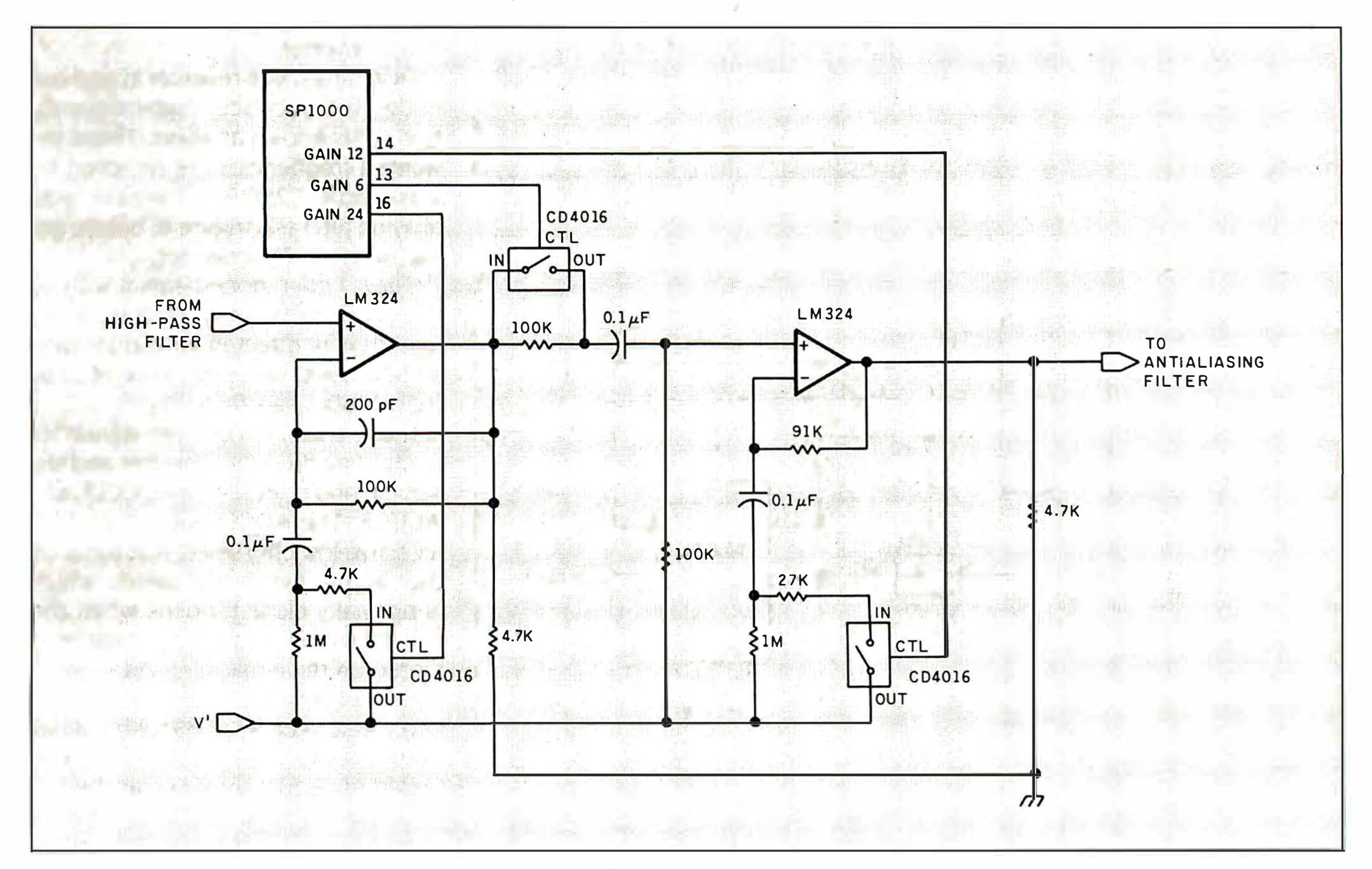


Figure 5: *A programmable automatic-gain-controlled amplifier.*

Table 1: *Signal amplifications possible with different combinations of the* SP1000 *gain pins, which are shown in figure* 5.

Gain Pins 24	12	6	Gain
0	0	0	0 dB
0	0	1	6 dB
0	1	0	12 dB
0	1	1	18 dB
1	0	0	24 dB
1	0	1	30 dB
1	1	0	36 dB
1	1	1	42 dB

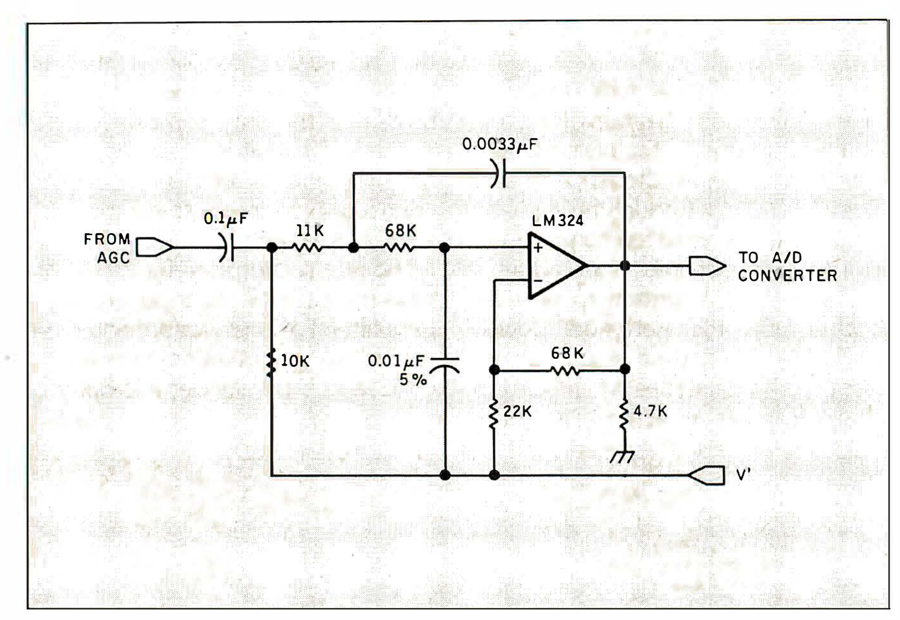


Figure 6: *An antialiasing filter.*

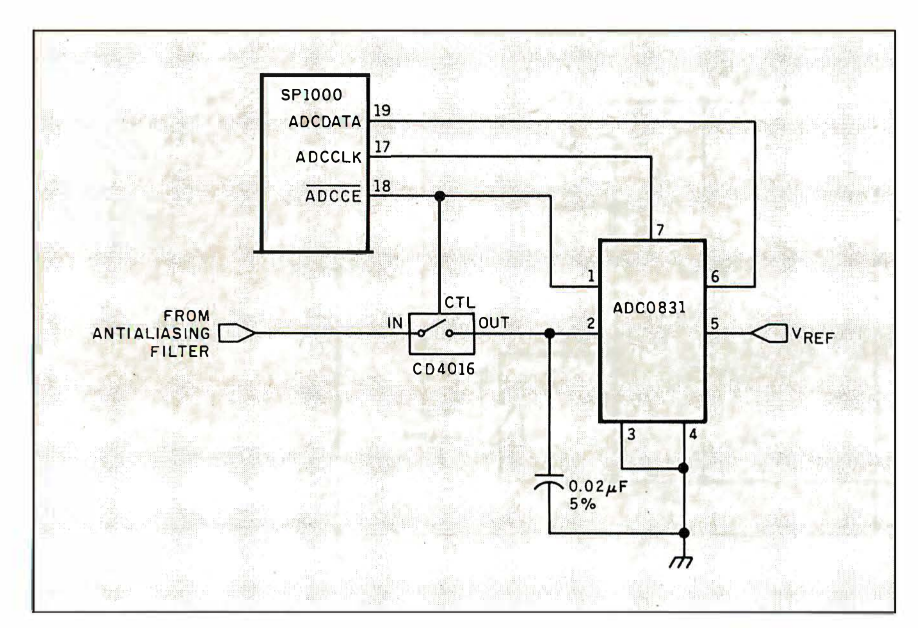


Figure 7: *The sample-and-hold 8-bit A/D converter.*

To avoid background noise pickup, I suggest the microphone headset combination shown in the opening photo. This keeps the microphone close to the mouth and limits interference.

The high-pass filter removes all sounds below 250 Hz.

The output from the high-pass filter is connected to an automatic-gain-controlled amplifier (see figure 5). The SP1000 provides three output lines that control switches to vary the resistor values within a circuit consisting of two noninverting operational amplifiers connected in series. These signals are GAIN 6, GAIN 12, and GAIN 24, corresponding to 6-, 12-, and 24-decibel (dB) signal levels (this is a voltage gain of 2, 4, and 15.8, if you are interested). See table 1 for the gain produced by combining these pins.

The SP1000 updates these signals at a predetermined interval, depending upon the value of the digital output from the A/D converter. The three lines create eight combinations of signal amplification from 0 dB to 42 dB in 6-dB steps. The purpose of the AGC is to monitor and modify the incoming signal amplitude so that it always stays within the range of the A/D converter.

Switching these resistors in and out in the AGC produces high-frequency transients known as *aliases*. These unwanted frequencies are removed by a two-pole, 3200-Hz, low-pass, antialiasing filter (see figure 6) before going to the A/D converter.

Once a conditioned signal with all the extraneous noise removed is obtained, it is directed to the sample-and-hold A/D converter to be read by the SP1000 (see figure 7).

The SP1000 provides two signals for controlling the A/D converter and the sample-and-hold circuit: ADCCLK and ADCCE. The ADCCE signal provides an active-low chip select that turns off the sample switch (the switch, which is normally closed, opens when the A/D converter reads the voltage level stored on the capacitor) and enables the A/D converter. I used a National Semiconductor ADC0831 8-bit serial-output converter clocked at 150 kHz provided through ADCCLK as the A/D converter. The serial-output data is read through the ADCDATA line. You can program the SP1000 to read the input data at 5k to 16k samples per

second. As configured in this project, the sample rate is 6.25k samples per second.

A complete schematic showing the recognition part and LPC-synthesis portion of the Apple II Lis'ner 1000 is shown in figure 8. Figure 9 shows the circuit changes necessary to add the SSI-263 specifically for the Apple II. Figure 10 is the Commodore 64 version.

SP1000 Software

Figure 11 is a flowchart of the basic software control of the Lis'ner 1000. The routines described assume that the SP1000 is implemented as a discrete-utterance speaker-dependent unit. The software can be segmented into two major functions: the creation of training templates and actual recognition of utterances relative to the training templates previously created.

Training

The purpose of training is to create a set of patterns, each of which represents a specific utterance. (Note that an utterance may be a single word or a phrase.) When recognition is performed, these patterns are compared to a pattern created from the word to be recognized. The pattern or template from the training utterances that is closest to the word to be recognized is the one the system chooses as the recognized word.

A well-designed training process will create templates that capture the unique features of an utterance in a form simple enough to facilitate the matching process and the efficient use of a system's memory. With this in mind, let's examine the training process implemented here.

The first step is initialization of the hardware and software. The SP1000 is an extremely flexible device that allows the user to specify several parameters that govern its analysis calculations. The parameters include the sample rate (6.25 kHz), the analysis-frame duration (20 milliseconds [ms]), and the gain-update period (10 ms). Once these parameters have been specified and the software has enabled the interrupts, the SP1000 will provide the processor with a fresh analysis frame at the end of each frame period.

The software initialization consists of setting the counters for the number of templates and the number of training passes for each template. The number of templates (utterances) is variable. The system uses two training passes for each template.

After initialization, the program enters the endpoint-detection process. Since this is a discrete-utterance recognizer, it must identify the start and finish of each utterance it "hears." This applies to both training and recognition. The endpoint-detection algorithm is designed around a finite-state machine with four states: silence, rising, plateau, and falling.

The SP1000 continually analyzes the audio input and sends its analysis data to the host processor. Whenever no speech is reaching the microphone, the SP1000 will be analyzing the ambient room noise. This represents the silence state. While in this state, the processor is constantly calculating a noise level based on the average energy of the last 16 frames of silence. If an incoming frame has an energy 6 dB or more above the noise level, the machine enters the rising state. Similar energy measurements control the state transitions throughout the duration of the utterance until the machine exits back to silence, indicating that the end of the utterance has been reached.

Once the machine enters the rising state, it saves all the analysis frames generated by the SP1000 until the end of the utterance has been found. At that point, the data collected is tested with criteria pertaining to minimum duration and dynamic range to confirm its legitimacy as speech input and pinpoint the endpoints more closely. A normalization process is also performed on the energy coefficients to equalize weighting.

At the end of this process, we have captured a parametric representation of the utterance. The next step is to include that representation in a training template.

It is worth noting that the data collected for an utterance with one second of duration is calculated as follows: (8 bits/coefficient) × (9 coefficients/frame) × (50 frames/second) × (1 second) = 3600 bits of data (450 bytes). Utterances of 3 seconds in duration would generate 1350 bytes. If left in this form, a few dozen utterances would take a sizable quantity of memory just for storage.

Fortunately, the system need save only the unique characteristics of an

The purpose of training is to create a set of patterns, each representing a specific utterance.

utterance in order to perform good recognition. The unique sounds that constitute a particular utterance will usually be several frames in duration. Thus, the algorithm tests the utterance data one more time, essentially to perform a type of averaging in which adjacent frames with similar coefficient values are combined to form one new frame that replaces the two old ones. This process reduces the total number of frames in an utterance to 12. Theoretically, these 12 frames are representative of the unique speech sounds that occurred in the utterance. This process also provides a time normalization for all utterances. Since all utterances are reduced to 12 frames, they all have an identical length for comparison purposes.

The resulting 12 frames constitute a template. Since different repetitions of an utterance are never exactly alike, even when spoken by the same person, the software averages two templates created from two repetitions of the utterance in order to form a more general template. This is stored as the training template for that utterance. The final size of the training template is 12 frames of 9 coefficients each (or 108 bytes of data).

Recognition

Recognition is performed with the same front-end software as the training. It uses the finite-state machine and post-processing functions to identify the endpoints of the utterance and performs time normalization to create a 12-frame unknown utterance template. It then tries to find the best match among the training templates previously stored. The two key elements of the matching process are the frame-to-frame distance measure and nonlinear time alignment.

Distance Measure

I have mentioned the closeness of templates, which is used to determine

(continued)

the best match. But just how do you determine the closeness of two templates? The answer lies in a frame-to-frame distance measure, which is used to build a template-to-template distance. The smaller the template-to-template distance, the closer the two templates are to one another.

A Chebyshev distance measure is employed as the frame-to-frame distance measure. The equation ABS VAL $(A_i - B_i)$ is summed for all i, where i is the distance from frame A to frame B, A_i is the Ith element of frame A, and B_i is the Ith element of frame B.

Thus, frame-to-frame distance measurement consists of simply summing the magnitudes of the differences of corresponding elements in the frames being compared.

To find a template-to-template distance, the frame-to-frame distance measure is applied within the context

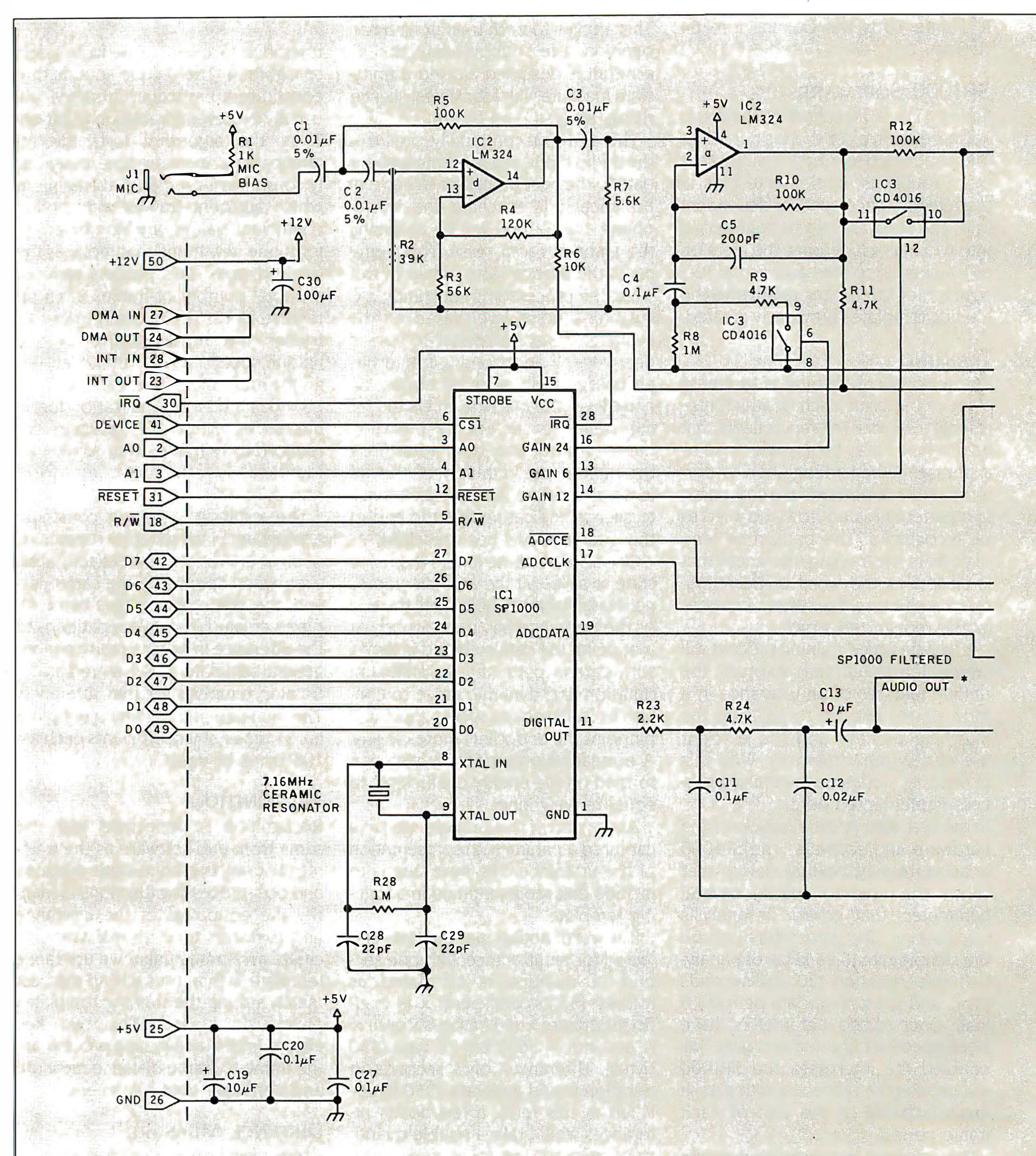


Figure 8: *The Lis'ner 1000 schematic without the SSI-263 for the Apple II.*

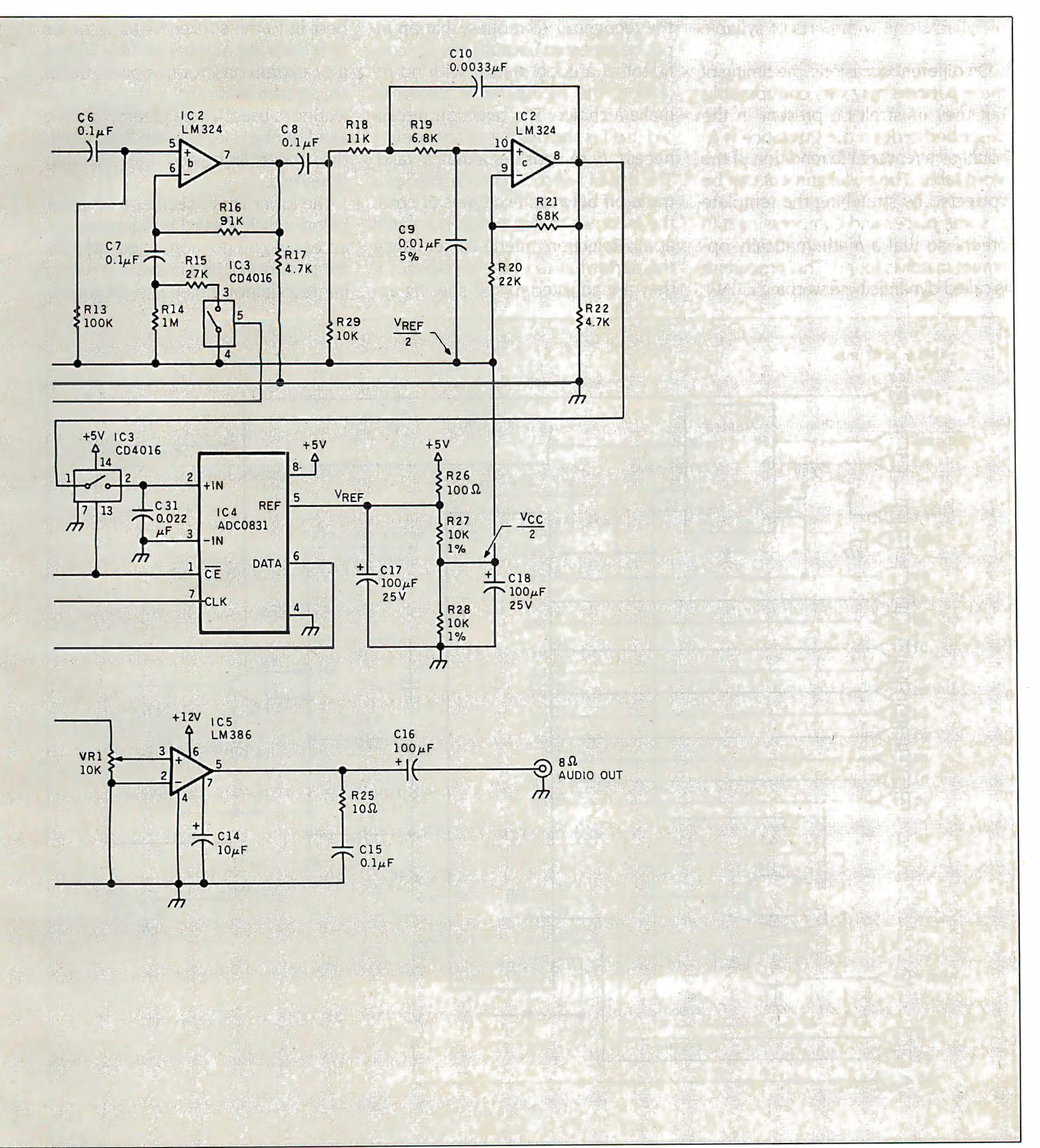
of the nonlinear time alignment of the frames.

Nonlinear Time Alignment

The need for nonlinear time alignment arises because human beings do not speak the same words exactly the same way each time. Volume and duration of words obviously vary, but a more subtle variation is very significant to a speech recognizer. The individual speech sounds comprising a word vary in duration relative to one another in different repetitions of the same word. This time distortion is nonlinear because simply stretching or compressing one entire repetition will not time-align the boundaries of the speech sounds with those of another repetition of the same utterance.

Consider a word with two syllables, such as table. Two repetitions of this

(continued)



word may have the same total duration, but the first syllable may constitute 50 percent of repetition one and only 30 percent of repetition two. If we created templates for the two repetitions and compared them on a frame-by-frame basis, we would not get the best match because at some point we would be comparing parts of syllable one with parts of syllable two.

On different occasions, the timing of these patterns may vary considerably, but they must all be present in the described order if the utterance is to count as a reasonable rendition of the word table. The misalignment can be corrected by stretching the template in some places and compressing it in others, so that a mathematically optimum match is found. This procedure is called dynamic time warping (DTW). (See "Speech Recognition: An Idea Whose Time Is Coming," January, page 213.)

Rejection Threshold

Once we have a best match, we have to determine if it is usable or not. One method is to qualify the match by setting a rejection threshold. This allows the recognizer to request that an input be repeated because it is not confident of a good match. With no rejection, the recognizer is forced to make a choice. The rejection threshold itself is the degree of confidence necessary to consider a match valid. The use of rejection criteria implies a trade-off between two types of error, the incorrect match versus no match at all. Rejection criteria can enhance the performance of the recognizer if they are adjusted to suit specific applications. The problems caused by the two types of error are application dependent.

As part of the recognition process, a template is made of the word just spoken, and it is compared to the templates made during training. For each comparison, a distance is computed that is used to determine the best fit to the spoken word. In order to reduce the number of false alarms (i.e., extraneous room noises being recognized as words), a method of rejection is used. Three parameters are used during rejection: the lower limit, the upper limit, and the rejection threshold.

The lower limit specifies a distance below which a word is automatically accepted and no more rejection tests are performed. This is useful in reducing recognition times and allows the

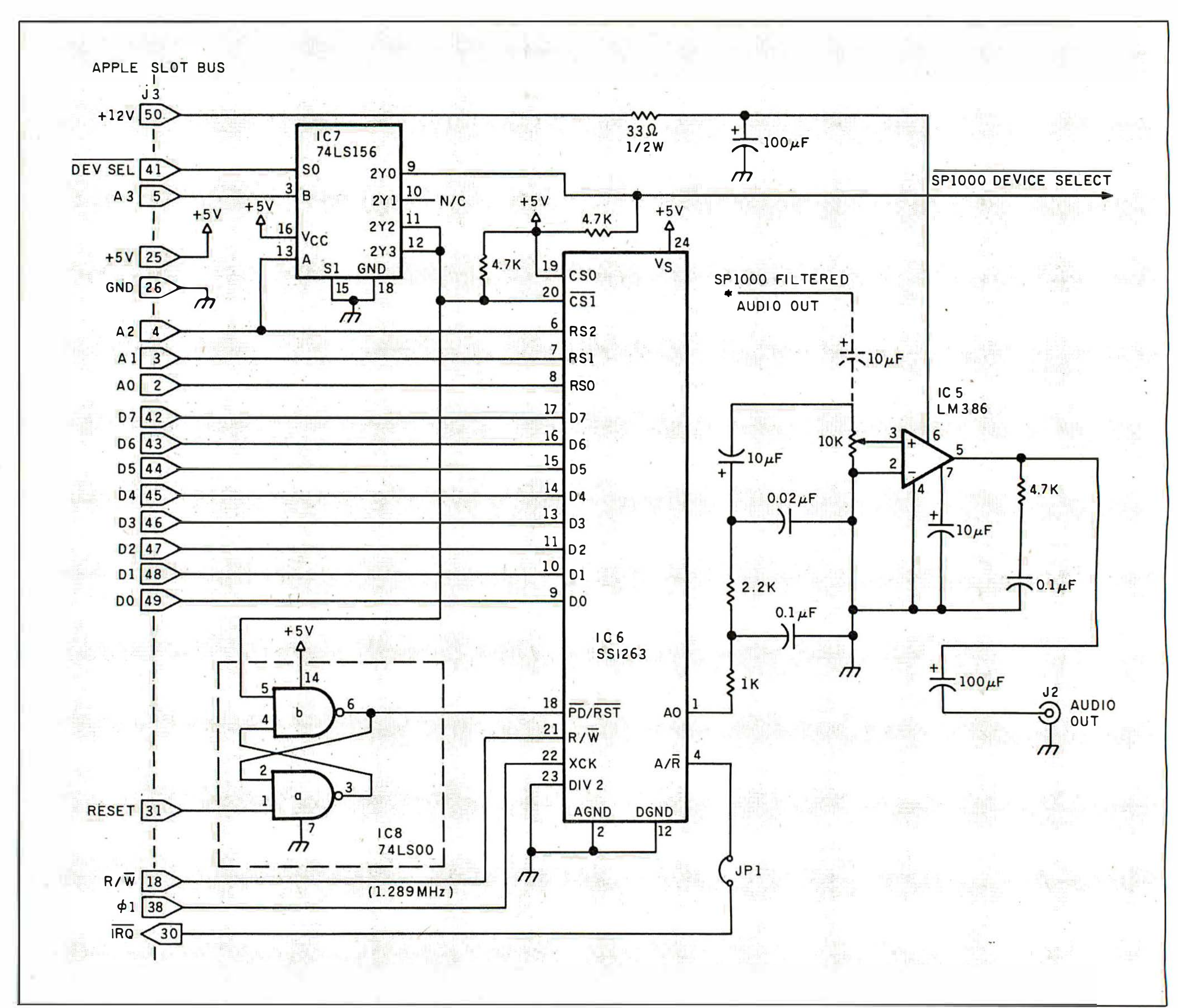


Figure 9: *The Lis'ner 1000 schematic with the SSI-263 for the Apple II.*

obvious correct matches to pass through. However, if it is set too high, many false alarms may occur.

The upper limit specifies just the opposite, the distance above which a word is automatically rejected. This too is helpful in speeding reaction times and discards obvious room noises such as clapping. If this number is set too low, a large incidence of rejecting good words will occur, resulting in a good deal of frustration for the user.

The last parameter is the rejection threshold, which is used to control just how close the spoken word may be to the two next closest reference templates. In short, a small rejection threshold results in a higher degree of rejection; a large rejection threshold is more forgiving and rejects less.

These three parameters are combined to tailor the system to the user's particular needs. If a highly speaker-dependent system is desired, a small lower limit, a small upper limit, and

(continued)

Figure 10: *The Lis'ner 1000 schematic for the Commodore 64.*

a small rejection threshold should be used. The result would be that only the person who trained the system would have good recognition results.

LIS'NER 1000 SOFTWARE

The Lis'ner software consists of a combination of BASIC and assembly-language routines. The recognition algorithm and template matching are handled in assembly language to speed execution. Training and other infrequently used housekeeping functions are done in BASIC.

The purpose of the software is to function as a parallel voice input for application programs or normal operation of the computer. When first starting the system, for example, you are prompted to train a preselected vocabulary of DOS (disk operating system) and system commands. Rather than typing CATALOG and a carriage return, you merely have to say "catalog" and "return" (you can still type any part of it if you wish). In effect, the Lis'ner 1000 can be programmed to send a sequence of characters to the keyboard input handler as if they had been typed. This function can be turned on and off at will or used at specific points in application programs.

The process of selecting and training a vocabulary is prompted by a menu. You start by entering your own list of words to be recognized. Up to four groups of 8 words, or 32 words, are entered at one time, as shown in photo 4. A total of 64 words may be entered into the system. Next, you are asked for each spoken word followed by its corresponding command sequence, as shown in photo 5. The command sequence is the group of characters that the recognizer routine will respond with when it hears this particular utterance. The command sequence may contain any combination of letters, numbers, punctuation, and control characters.

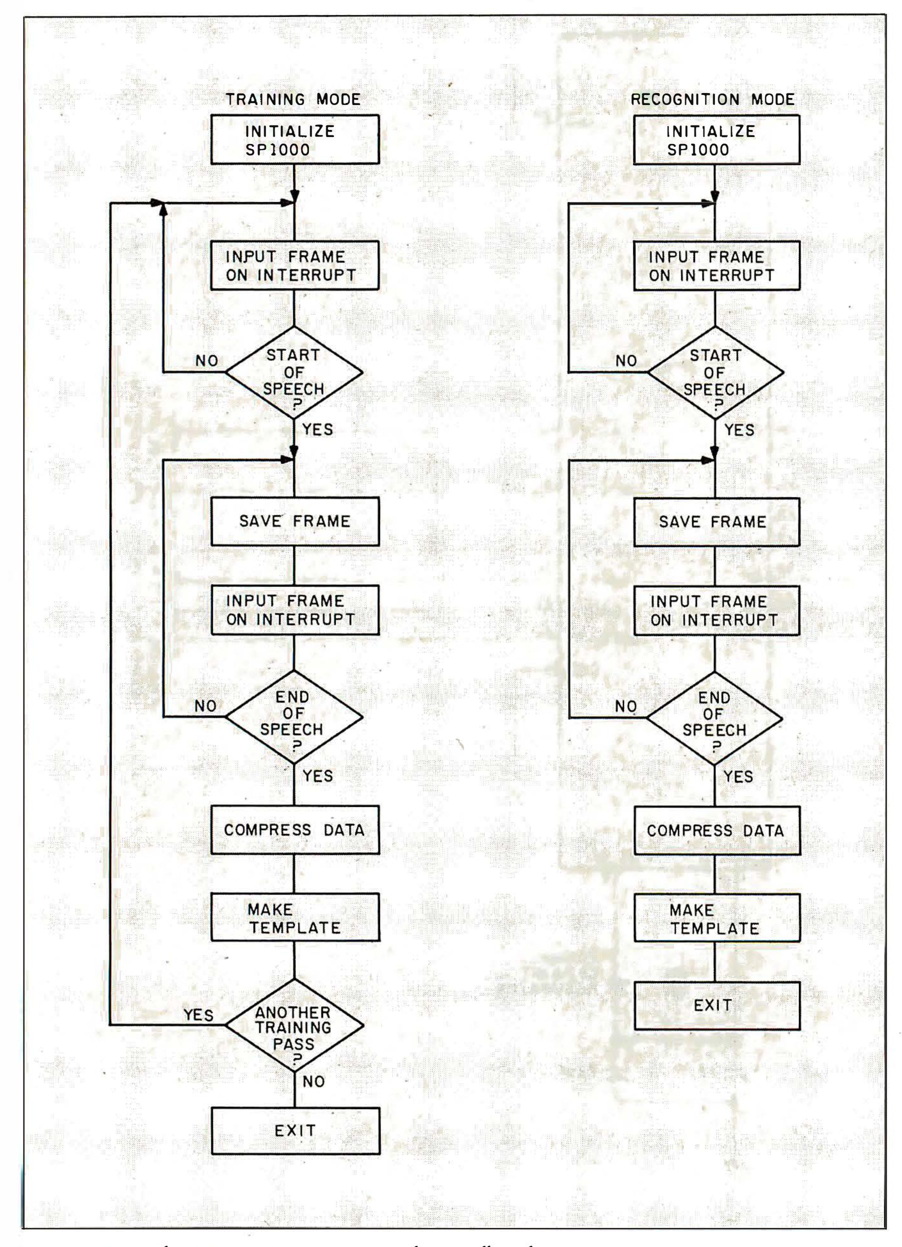


Figure 11: *The SP1000 recognition-software flowchart.*

The recognition software responds with the preset command sequence when it hears a particular word, regardless of whether it is appropriate. For example, you could make one of the speech commands a phrase such as "DIRECTORY, PLEASE." In response, the command sequence would print CATALOG and a carriage return for an Apple. (If you plan to use the device to simulate the direct function of discrete keyboard keys, it is best to use words such as APPLE, BAKER, CHARLIE, etc., rather than the single-syllable letters A, B, C, etc.).

Once all the words have been entered and a series of questions regarding rejection levels has been answered, you are prompted to train the system by saying each of the words two times. When this is done, the computer knows your voice and saves the templates to disk. The following is a list of editor commands, which can be spoken or typed. Their function is to aid in producing a vocabulary that approaches 100 percent recognition accuracy.

TEST—Enter test mode. This option, shown in photo 6, is useful in testing how well each word was trained. After each word is spoken, the letter "A" (accept) or "R" (reject) is displayed next to the word. If an "R" is displayed, the match between the spoken word and the word as the computer knows it is totally unacceptable. It may be due to the fact that the word that was recognized wasn't even the word spoken, or two words that sound alike may keep being confused. If any word or words consistently get low scores, that word or words should be retrained. To get back to command mode, hit any key.

EDIT—Add, delete, replace, and retrain any of the words.

LOAD—Load prestored templates so that editing and training may be performed.

SAVE—Save the templates being worked on for later use. This is used to save all the work you've done up to now. These templates may then be loaded by one of the Hello programs at some later date for use in your application programs.

QUIT—Leave the editor and return to BASIC. Once all your editing and saving are done, you may enter BASIC with the recognize routine and DOS templates still active.

Software design is of course dynamic. Some aspects of the Lis'ner software I've described here may have been modified by the time you read this.

Experimenter Support

I try to support the individual experimenter as much as I possibly can, and this project is no exception. To aid you in building the Lis'ner 1000 or an SP1000-based system, I have coordinated parts and software suppliers.

The Lis'ner software package consists of a combination of source-code and executable-only code files that are much too lengthy to print for distribution or to be published here. The Lis'ner software is supplied as BASIC source code with assembly-language executable code. Since I expect that many of you won't be happy until you've personally experimented with dynamic time warping and converted the routines to run on a different processor, I am making available demonstration source code for an SP1000 recognition algorithm for the Apple II. This code, which is less complicated than the Lis'ner software, was written by General Instrument. Also included are LPC coefficient files that will demonstrate the SP1000's synthesis capability.

Although this software is well annotated, it is unsupported and distributed for its educational value only. It contains all the necessary structure should you care to roll your own. (If you do convert these routines, I would be very interested in seeing your handiwork.)

The Experimenter Support package contains the General Instrument SP1000 demonstration software, Lis'ner software, and the *Lis'ner 1000 User's Manual*. It is available on disk for either the Apple II (except IIc) or Commodore 64 (please specify) directly from me for a $17 shipping-and-handling charge ($27 for overseas airmail). This offer is valid until March 1, 1985.

Finally, while it isn't a requirement that you include a picture this time when you write to me, I'd like to see your finished product so that I can add your picture to the many hundreds I've received on previous projects.

Conclusion

The toughest part about writing this article was deciding how much to say about recognition techniques. I have

(continued)



Photo 4: *In this training mode, you select and train up to 32 words at a time. Multiple overlays of these template dictionaries result in potential recognition vocabularies of thousands of words. In practice, 64 concurrent-available words is a reasonable search vocabulary that maintains a high response reaction time.*

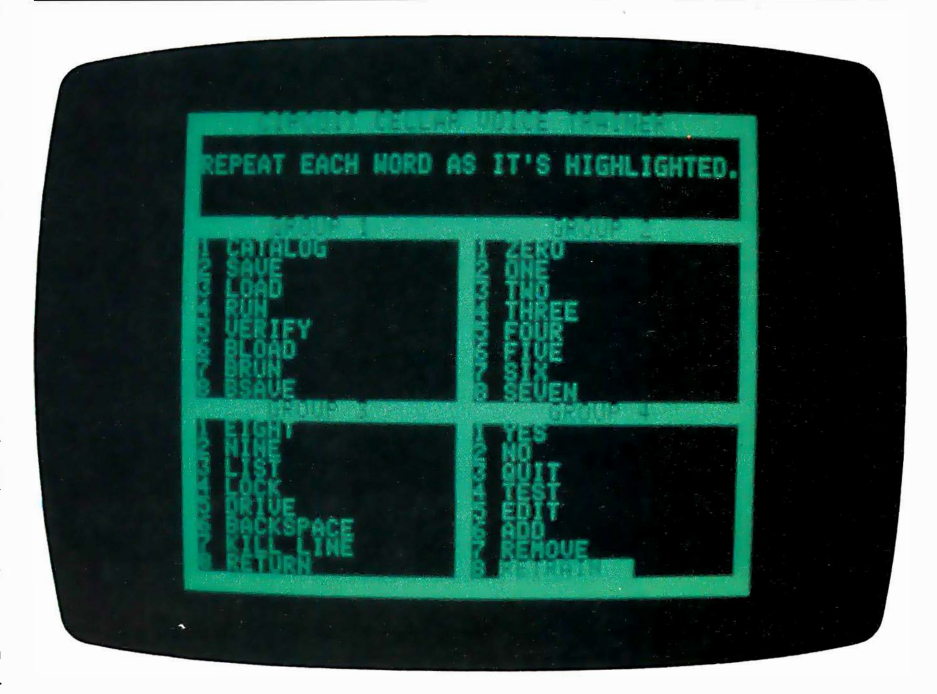


Photo 5: *These standard* DOS *commands comprise one of the vocabularies that the user is directed to train. Once trained, many keyboard entries can now be verbal.*

barely scratched the surface in my explanation.

It is equally difficult for me to list and describe the multitude of potential applications for computerized voice recognition. Besides the obvious aids for the disabled, the Lis'ner 1000 can be used in order-entry systems, voiceprint-security systems, video games, and telephone communications. Also, many people subscribe to the notion that the world needs a voice-operated typewriter. In my opinion, it will be a long time before voice entry becomes commonplace in an office environment, but there have been inroads.

I intend to apply the board to telephone communications so that I can call and correspond with my computer. Since the Apple II Lis'ner has both recognition and synthesis, it would seem natural that all conversation over the phone with the Apple should be spoken. "Hello, computer, how are you?" "Fine, Steve, your house is still here."

While this is a possibility, the quality of the telephone lines suggests that an alternate means of backup communication also be used. Some time ago I wrote an article about DTMF (dual-tone, multiple-frequency) decoders ("Build a Touch Tone Decoder for Remote Control," December 1981, page 42). In it, I suggested that one way to communicate with your computer was through an auto-answer device with a DTMF decoder. Once the computer answers, simply send your message by pressing the Touch-Tone keys on the telephone.

Your first thought might be to add a DTMF decoder in parallel with the recognition board, but it is quite unnecessary. DTMF tones and spoken words are all sounds as far as Lis'ner is concerned. It is simply a matter of pressing the telephone buttons while in the template training mode to program the Lis'ner to respond to the DTMF tones. Adding a few select words in addition will make it a truly unique answering system. Using just DTMF tones will allow invited subscribers a certain level of access to your system, but combining speaker-dependent voice recognition with DTMF tone recognition will allow you to reserve certain functions only for yourself.

Circuit Cellar Feedback

Circuit Cellar Feedback is a new feature I'm starting. Every month, I'll answer letters about past projects. This month's Circuit Cellar Feedback begins on page 430.

Photo 6: *One of the features of the Lis'ner software is the ability to make and test a recognition vocabulary. In the modified editor program shown here, as the words are spoken, the acceptance level is noted so the user can select words with less interference. Words like "computer" and "sequence" have few differentiation problems. "Nine" and "mine" would present difficulties, as would "next" and "text."*

Next Month

I'll show you how to build an AC I/O controller. ■

Special thanks to Dennis Intravia for his work on the recognition software.

Diagrams and data specific to the SP1000 are reprinted courtesy of General Instrument.

Editor's Note: Steve often refers to previous Circuit Cellar articles. Most of these past articles are available in reprint books from BYTE Books, McGraw-Hill Book Co., POB 400, Hightstown, NJ 08250.

Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume I covers articles that appeared in BYTE from September 1977 through November 1978. *Volume* II covers December 1978 through June 1980. *Volume* III covers July 1980 through December 1981. *Volume* IV covers January 1982 through June 1983.

The following items are available from

The Micromint Inc.
561 Willow Ave.
Cedarhurst, NY 11516
(800) 645-3479 for orders
(203) 871-6170 for information

1. Apple II Lis'ner 1000 with SP1000 recognition/synthesis components only—includes headset-style microphone and software on disk.
VR01 assembled and tested $189
VR02 complete kit $149

2. Apple II Lis'ner 1000 with SP1000 recognition/synthesis components and SSI-263 phoneme synthesizer chip with text-to-speech algorithm—includes headset-style microphone and software on disk.
VR03 assembled and tested $259
VR04 complete kit $219

3. VR01/VR02 phoneme-synthesis upgrade to VR03. Includes SSI-263, miscellaneous components, and text-to-speech algorithm on disk.
VR05 VR01/VR02 upgrade kit $79

4. Commodore 64 Lis'ner 1000 with SP1000 recognition/synthesis components—includes headset-style microphone and software on disk.
VR10 assembled and tested $149
VR11 complete kit $119

5. Apple II speech experimenter's kit—includes SP1000, 7.16-MHz ceramic resonator, ADC 0831 A/D chip, Lis'ner manual, and Lis'ner software on disk.
VR20 complete kit $60

Please include $4 for shipping and handling in the continental United States, $10 elsewhere. New York residents please include 8 percent sales tax.

To receive a complete list of Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar project kits, circle 100 on the reader-service inquiry card at the back of the magazine.

BY BRUCE F. WEBSTER

A GO BOARD FOR THE MACINTOSH

Explore the capabilities of the Mac and MacFORTH with this computerized game

[Editor's Note: Although Mr. Webster's program is rather straightforward, you will need some previous experience with FORTH to understand this program. His comments and descriptive word names demonstrate how these things make a FORTH program more readable and easier to understand.]

I bought a Macintosh about three weeks after Apple announced and released it. Despite the marvelous things it can do, I felt frustrated because *I* couldn't make it do more. Two months later, though, I received a copy of MacFORTH (from Creative Solutions Inc.), which gave me substantial access to the Mac's myriad features. After writing several small programs, I decided to try something a little more ambitious: bringing up a *go* game board on the Mac.

Go is an Asian game of ancient origin (see the text box "The Ancient Game of Go" on page 434). Played with black and white stones on a wooden board, go has simple rules but subtle and complex strategies. Unlike chess, go has not readily yielded to computerization, so this program does *not* attempt to play against a human opponent. Instead, it provides a board with which two people can play a quick, friendly game.

I wrote this program for several reasons. First, the program does most of the bookkeeping for you: removing captured stones, preventing illegal moves, counting territories, and so on. Second, you can't accidentally jiggle or bump the board and send the stones flying. Third, I wanted to learn how to use MacFORTH. (By reading the code, you can learn about MacFORTH, too.) The board is 13 by 13 inches (often used instead of the usual 19 by 19 inches), which makes for a quicker game.

The program, given in listing 1, is organized into 30 screens, a division of code peculiar to FORTH (a screen is 1024 bytes of text, displayed as 16 lines of 64 characters). Table 1 shows a rough breakdown of the program by screens.

The program is not as long as it seems—I could have fitted it into fewer than 30

(continued)

Bruce F. Webster *(c/o* FTL Games, 7907 Ostrow St., Suite F, San Diego, CA 92111) *is a Macintosh owner,* FORTH *and go enthusiast, and contributing editor of* BYTE. *He wrote a go-playing program as his project for a class in artificial intelligence and is currently working on another go-playing program that builds on top of the listing in this article.*

screens, but this would have been bad programming practice. Instead, I commented heavily on the routines, which expanded the program's size considerably. Also, I suspect that my FORTH coding could be improved in quite a few places; I ask for patience (and suggestions) from those more experienced than I.

INSIDE THE GO PROGRAM

This go program uses many of the Macintosh's unique features: custom menus and their command-key equivalents, windows, graphics, input using the mouse, and even a custom mouse-cursor shape (while a game is in progress, the cursor becomes a round circle the color of the player whose move it is). By looking at certain parts of the program, you can see how the Macintosh and MacFORTH amplify each other's efforts. (See the text box "How the Program Works" on page 445.)

Creating the board *window*: Screen 2 (lines 1–5) defines the window for the go board and displays it on the screen. Screen 2 (line 8) creates the "wood-grain" pattern used to fill the go board itself. This pattern is 8 by 8 pixels and uses 8 bytes; the first byte is the top row of the pattern, and the most significant bit of each byte forms the leftmost pixel of a row.

Screen 16 (lines 6 to 14) contains the routine draw.board . This word creates the board's frame, fills it with the wood-grain pattern, puts the grid on the board, and prints the headings for tallying the stones captured by each side.

Defining custom cursors: Screen 4 (lines 1 to 12) defines the two cursors (wcurse and bcurse) used to let the players place their stones on the board. Each cursor is 68 bytes or, more logically, 34 (16-bit) words long. The first 16 words form the 16- by 16-pixel shape of the cursor itself, following the top-left convention of the wood-grain pattern (the first word is the top row, with the most significant bit of each word being the leftmost pixel in a row). The next 16 words form the 16 by 16 mask, which defines what portion of the area *under* the cursor shows through. If a bit is 0, then the area underneath shows through; if a bit is 1, then it is blocked out. The last two words specify the row and column numbers, respective-

Table 1: *Screen contents of the go program (listing 1).*

Screen	Contents
0	program information
1	load block (executed when block file is loaded)
2–4	definitions of constants, variables, and data structures
5–7	various utility routines
8	expand routine for tracing armies
9–10	more utilities
11–15	routines to handle placing and capturing stones
16–17	game save and restore routines
18–20	endgame routines (pick up stones, count territory)
21	routines to manipulate the Go menu
22–25	driving routines for major portions of the game
26–28	Go and Handicap menu routines
29	main body of program (listing captions)

Listing 1: *The MacFORTH go program. FORTH programs are split into 1024-byte units called screens, usually presented as 16 lines of 64 characters each. The parenthetical comment on the first line of most word definitions briefly describes the word. The part before the vertical bar provides a picture of the stack before and after the word is executed: for example, the notation "r/c—val" should be read, "The word takes r and c from the stack (c is on top-of-stack) and returns val."*

```
SCREEN # 0          "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:48:04 AM
  0 ( A simple go program for the Macintosh                 ( 062884 bfw)
  1 Version: 1.0                          Last Update:    28 June 1984
  2 Author: Bruce F. Webster
  3          FTL Games, Inc.              Language:       MacFORTH
  4          7907 Ostrow, Suite F                         Version 1.0
  5          San Diego, CA 92111                          Level 1.1
  6
  7 Allows two people to play go on a 13x13 board, using the mouse
  8 to place stones. Detects and prevents illegal moves. Detects
  9 capture and removes stones. Ends game after two consecutive
 10 passes. Allows players to remove dead stones. Counts up con-
 11 trolled territory and declares winner. Allows 2 to 9 stone
 12 handicaps. Has "undo" feature to take back last move.
 13
 14              Copyright (c) 1984 by Bruce F. Webster.
 15                   All commercial rights reserved.

SCREEN # 1          "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:48:10 AM
  0 ( load block for "GO" program                           ( 060984 bfw)
  1
  2 options.menu            ( put up apple, FORTH options menus )
  3 20000 resize.object     ( allocate memory for code, words )
  4 10000 resize.vocab
  5
  6 cr ." Loading GO program..."
  7 2 load
  8 sys.window board send.behind
  9 init.cursor event.loop
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15

SCREEN # 2          "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:48:15 AM
  0 ( create board window, data structures                  ( 062884 bfw)
  1  new.window board               ( define and name window for board )
```

```
 2  " GO Version 1.0 —  © 1984 Bruce F. Webster" board w.title
 3                                                        ( set title      )
 4  40 40 330 460 board w.bounds              ( set bounds of board window )
 5  board add.window                               ( create actual window )
 6  5 constant go.menu        6 constant hand.menu        ( define menu #'s )
 7
 8  create texture hex 04000200 , 00010008 ,                ( "wood grain" )
 9  decimal
10
11  create pstk 512 allot                   ( used for stack for army search )
12  create tmap 256 allot                      ( used for capture detection )
13  create map 256 allot               ( set aside data structure for board )
14                                                                     -->
15


SCREEN # 3        "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:48:22 AM
 0 ( variables, bmap, cmap                                  ( 060884 bfw)
 1 variable bflag                      ( current player's color: 1=black, 2=white )
 2 variable stones    variable freedoms            ( values for a given army )
 3 variable stptr                     ( stack pointer in pstk—incremented by 2 )
 4 variable color              ( color flag: 0=empty, 1=black, 2=white, 3=edge )
 5 variable gflag                         ( game status flag — controls states )
 6 variable btaken    variable wtaken                ( total stones captured )
 7 variable wspace    variable bspace               ( total spaces controlled )
 8 variable pflag                         ( used to detect consecutive passes )
 9 variable hlevel                    ( handicap level—1=none, 2..9=# of stones )
10 variable playy     variable ko           ( stone played, single stone taken)
11 variable taken     variable tstones               ( last taken, total # taken )
12         ( bmap, cmap automatically adjust their size to fit everything)
13  create bmap bmap map - allot                             ( used for backup )
14  create cmap cmap bmap - allot                          ( used to save game )
15                                                                     -->


SCREEN # 4        "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:48:31 AM
 0 ( set up cursors for stones                              ( 060884 bfw)
 1 hex  create wcurse                                ( cursor for white stone )
 2 03C00C30 , 10082004 , 40024002 , 80018001 ,                      ( shape)
 3 80018001 , 40024002 , 20041008 , 0C3003C0 ,
 4 03C00FF0 , 1FF83FFC , 7FFE7FFE , FFFFFFFF ,                       ( mask)
 5 FFFFFFFF , 7FFE7FFE , 3FFC1FF8 , 0FF003C0 ,
 6 00080008 ,                                                      ( offset )
 7 create bcurse                                     ( cursor for black stone )
 8 03C00FF0 , 1FF83FFC , 7FFE7FFE , FFFFFFFF ,                      ( shape)
 9 FFFFFFFF , 7FFE7FFE , 3FFC1FF8 , 0FF003C0 ,
10 03C00FF0 , 1FF83FFC , 7FFE7FFE , FFFFFFFF ,                       ( mask)
11 FFFFFFFF , 7FFE7FFE , 3FFC1FF8 , 0FF003C0 ,
12 00080008 ,                                                      ( offset )
13 create stars                                  ( handicap locations on board )
14  04040A0A , 040A0A04 , 07070704 , 070A0407 , 0A070707 ,
15 decimal                                                             -->


SCREEN # 5        "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:48:44 AM
 0 ( bounds checking routines; draw.stone                   ( 060884 bfw)
 1 : legal ( n — n/-1 or 0 | checks if n in 1..13 )
 2  dup 0> over 14 < and dup if ( nothing) else swap drop then ;
 3 : bounds ( n - low/high | converts row or col into bounds     )
 4  18 * 10 + dup 7 - swap 7 + ;
 5 : get.bounds ( r/c — x1/y1/x2/y2 | gets coords for spot                 )
 6  bounds rot bounds rot swap ;
 7 : stretch.bounds ( x1/y1/x2/y2 — x1/y1/x2/y2 | expands by 1             )
 8  1+ swap 1+ swap 2swap 1 - swap 1 - swap 2swap ;
 9 : at.point ( coord - loc/flag | converts x/y to c/r                    )
10  1 - 18 / legal ;
11
12 : draw.stone ( r/c/f — -| draws black stone at location                )
13  >r get.bounds 2over 2over stretch.bounds frame oval
14  r> 1 = if black else white then pattern oval ;
15                                                                     -->
```

(continued)

ly, of the "active point" of the cursor. This defines the point considered when the cursor's coordinates are read. Both cursors have offsets of (8, 8), meaning that the center of each cursor is where it is "pointing" at. The FORTH word set.cursor makes one of these cursors active. (In this program, line 13 of screen 10 changes the cursor shape.)

Drawing and erasing stones: Screen 5 gives us draw.stone , a routine that draws the black and white stones once they have been placed on the board. It first draws a circular frame slightly larger than the stone, then draws a white or black (solid) circle for the stone itself.

Screen 11 contains clear.stone , which removes a stone from the board. This word first erases the stone by filling the appropriate rectangular area with the wood-grain pattern (texture). Then the word redraws the intersecting lines, doing the necessary clipping for correctly drawing the intersections of an edge or corner intersection. (The word vector interprets the top four items on the stack as two points and draws a line between them.)

Controlling the program: Screens 22, 24, and 25 contain the four main driving routines of the program. Each contains a loop of the form begin do.events . . . until . The FORTH word do.events returns a value that indicates if a special event has occurred. The constant mouse.down is the value indicating that the mouse's button has been pressed; two of the driving routines (play.go and end.game , both on screen 24) use this to tell if a stone is being placed or picked up. In all four cases, this loop continues until the game state flag (gflag) changes (usually as a result of some selection on the Go menu), moving the program to another state.

Screens 21, 26, 27, and 28 set up and handle the two menus (Go and Handicap). Screen 21 contains routines to enable and disable the items in the Go menu (note that the Quit selection is never disabled). Screen 26 creates both menus, specifying the entries in each. Screen 27 defines the results of any item selected from Go, while screen 28 does the same for the Handicap menu. Screen 28 also contains init.program , which contains all the code that is executed once short-

(continued)

ly after the board window is activated. This includes graphics initialization (ginit), clearing the window (page), setting the origin to the upper-left corner of the window (upper.left), defining the pen size (2 2 pensize), and setting the text mode to "overwrite" (srccopy textmode).

Screen 29 represents the highest level of the program. The routine exit.program does the final cleanup, deletes the Go and Handicap menus (making the FORTH window the active one), and changes the mouse cursor back to the familiar arrow. The routine go.program is the main body of the program itself. Below it is the phrase board on.activate go.program , which is directly executed when this block is loaded. This phrase "attaches" go.program to the window board . Whenever board is activated, a -1 ("true") is pushed on the stack and go.program is executed. The same happens if board is deactivated except that a 0 ("false") is placed on the stack instead. This causes go.program to use the "else" branch of the if . . . else . . . then construct to make an orderly exit.

Loading the Program

To use this program, boot up your working MacFORTH disk and double-click the FORTH BLOCKS file (to load the editor). Then type in the following command:

```
include" Go Blocks"
```

This will create a work file named Go Blocks and enable you to enter FORTH source code with the editor. Your next step is to key in the 30 screens of text shown in listing 1. Do this one screen at a time and proofread your work very carefully. Your biggest problem will probably be accidentally omitting the right parenthesis at the end of most lines; FORTH considers everything between that point and the next right parenthesis to be a comment. You might consider leaving off the comments altogether, putting them in later.

You might get an error loading screen 6 if you have already loaded the MacFORTH editor. If this occurs, you can get the screen to load correctly by adding the following definition:

```
: 2dup     over over ;
```

(continued on page 434)

```
SCREEN # 6            "Go Blocks"           06/29/84          03:49:00 AM
( get.addr, put.on.map, get.stone, empty.spot                 ( 060884 bfw)
: get.addr ( r/c — addr | calculate address into map                      )
1- 13 * swap 1- + map + ;

: put.on.map ( r/c/f - r/c/f | non-destructive placement on map)
3 pick 3 pick 3 pick >r                   ( duplicate parms and save f )
get.addr r> swap c! ;                     ( get loc, restore f, and store )

: get.stone ( r/c - stone | gets stone value at r,c                       )
legal if swap legal if swap get.addr c@ ( check if legal spot)
else drop 3 then else drop 3 then ;                   ( else off of board )

: empty.spot   ( r/c - r/c/flag | checks if spot is empty                 )
2dup get.stone 0= if -1 else 0 then ;

                                                                        -->

SCREEN # 7            "Go Blocks"           06/29/84          03:49:14 AM
( fill.spot, st+, push, pull, get.adj                         ( 060884 bfw)
: fill.spot ( r/c — -| sets loc to 3 = filled spot                        )
get.addr 3 swap c! ;
: st+ ( n —| adds n to stptr and stores in stptr                          )
stptr @ + stptr ! ;
: push ( r/c — -| pushes row, column onto pstk                            )
  stptr @ pstk + dup rot swap c! 1+ c! 2 st+   ;
: pop ( — - r/c/-1 or 0 | gets row, column from pstk                      )
stptr @ pstk + 1 - dup c@ swap 1 - c@ -2 st+   ;

: get.adj ( r/c/i — r/c | gets adjacent row/column                        )
  CASE ( 0=down, 1=up, 2=right, 3=left )
   0 OF 1 +               ENDOF 1 OF 1 -              ENDOF
   2 OF swap 1 + swap ENDOF 3 OF swap 1 - swap ENDOF
  ENDCASE ;
                                                                        -->

SCREEN # 8            "Go Blocks"           06/29/84          03:49:28 AM
( expand                                                      ( 060884 bfw)
: expand ( r/c — - |count stones, freedom of army at r,c                  )
0 stptr ! 0 stones ! 0 freedoms !                        ( clear all values )
map tmap 256 cmove                                  ( backup map for count )
2dup fill.spot push begin                  ( fill spot, push on stack, start )
   pop 1 stones +!              ( pop stone from stack, increment counter )
   4 0 do 2dup i get.adj                  ( check all 4 adjacent locations )
      2dup get.stone dup               ( get color and act appropriately )
      CASE    ( 0 = space — add 1 to freedoms, fill it up                 )
        0          OF 1 freedoms +! drop fill.spot                  ENDOF
      1 2 RANGE.OF                ( if color matches, add to army, else drop )
      color @ = if 2dup fill.spot push else             2drop then ENDOF
        3          OF drop 2drop ( ignore edge )                    ENDOF
      ENDCASE
                   loop 2drop stptr @ 0= until ( continue until stack is empty)
tmap map 256 cmove ;  ( restore map from tmap )                         -->

SCREEN # 9            "Go Blocks"           06/29/84          03:49:49 AM
( lim, limit.bounds, blackif                                  ( 060884 bfw)

: lim ( n — n | forces n to 28. . 244                                     )
      244 28 rot 2dup > if drop swap drop                  ( force n >= 28 )
      else swap drop 2dup < if else
        swap then drop then ;                               ( force n <= 224 )

: limit.bounds ( x1/y1/x2/y2 — x1/y1/x2/y2 | put limits on                )
      lim swap lim swap 2swap                  ( condition x1,y1 to 28. . 244 )
      lim swap lim swap 2swap ;                ( condition x2,y2 to 28. . 244 )

: blackif ( — flag | checks if color = black                              )
```

(listing continued on page 438)

A TRAVESTY GENERATOR FOR MICROS

Nonsense imitation can be disconcertingly recognizable

English letter-combination frequencies can be used to generate random text that mimics the frequencies found in a sample. Though nonsensical, these pseudo-texts have a haunting plausibility, preserving as they do many recognizable mannerisms of the texts from which they are derived. For example, the following text was generated by the first sentences of this article:

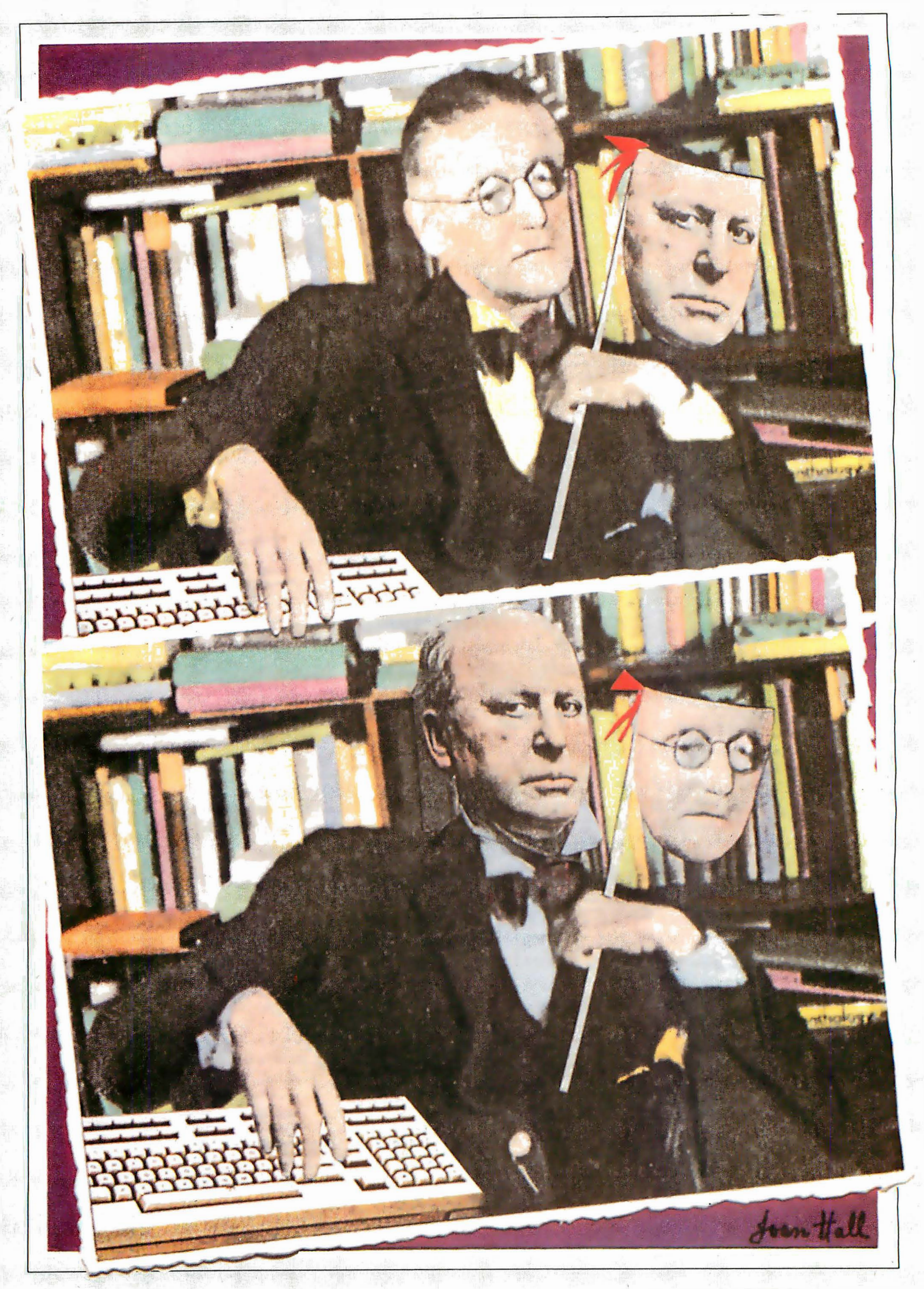
> English letter-combination frequencies from text was generived. For example. Though nonsentencies from text was the text was generated to generisms of that mimics the first sentencies from text the texts have a have a sample, they article:

The nature of such texts has been little explored, in part because it's been difficult to get samples. Claude Shannon generated "approximations to English" by hand in 1948, but the laborious calculation it involved prevented extensive study. This is clearly a task for a computer, but programs have been hampered by the need for impractical amounts of memory.

We offer a Pascal program, Travesty, to fabricate pseudo-text quickly from any input text. Students of style and linguistics will see possibilities. So may programmers, since Travesty contains a feature that can greatly speed up general pattern-matching procedures. We add a special-case version that is *(continued)*

Hugh Kenner and Joseph O'Rourke teach English and computer science, respectively, at The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

BY HUGH KENNER AND JOSEPH O'ROURKE



ILLUSTRATED BY JOAN HALL. WITH APOLOGIES TO JAMES JOYCE AND HENRY JAMES

Each of these writers had his own way with trigrams, tetragrams, pentagrams, matters to which he surely gave no thought.

even speedier. To make clear what Travesty does, we'll first discuss language statistics and what they imply.

Language Statistics

Finish typing a page of English prose, and the key you hit most often will have been the space bar. Either "e" or "t" will rank second. You did not make those decisions, the language did. In fact, the language makes three-quarters of your writing decisions for you. Not only do the letters observe preferred frequencies, they keep preferred company. A familiar example: write "Q", and (unless you are drafting a QANTAS ad or some comments on Iraq) the next character is almost sure to be "u".

If probability coerces the successor to a single letter, what follows a letter pair is even more tightly bound. Write "th", and the probability is very high that what follows will be "e". If it is, then the character after "e" is most likely to be either a space or an "r". Pairs like "th" are called digrams; triplets like "the" are trigrams. They have frequencies, like letters. The most common English digram is "he"; you will find it three times in the sentence you are reading now, 15 times in this paragraph. And you will guess correctly that as we move up from single letters to diagrams and trigrams, the probabilities that govern the next character grow ever more rigorous. By the time we've reached, say, pentagrams, has the author any choice at all?

Yes, he has; otherwise Henry James could have had no way to be Henry James, or James Joyce to be James Joyce. At a fairly low level, the statistics of English would have taken over from both of them, and neither would have been distinguishable from *The New York Times*.

But that is not what happens. True, even with a James or a Joyce holding the pen, the statistics do not lie dormant. However, they no longer derive from the undifferentiated language, i.e., from a large sample of everything we can find. The significant statistics derive from the personal habits of James, or Joyce, or Jack London, or J. D. Salinger. Each of these writers, amazingly, had his own way with trigrams, tetragrams, pentagrams, matters to which he surely gave no thought. *(continued on page 449)*

PART 2: SYSTEM CONTROL

THE PICK OPERATING SYSTEM

BY RICK COOK AND JOHN BRANDON

Programming capabilities and control elements

Rick Cook (2318 West Hayward, Phoenix, AZ 85021) is a freelance writer specializing in computers and high technology. He has written for Popular Computing *and many other computer magazines. John Brandon (2432 West Peoria Ave., Suite 1303, Phoenix, AZ 85029) has worked with the Pick operating system for eight years and is president of Interactive Systems, a Phoenix corporation that supplies software, education, and consulting for the Pick operating system.*

[Editor's Note: *Last month we looked at Pick's structure and information-management facilities. This month, we'll discuss the system's control and programming capabilities and take a brief look at the* IBM PC *implementation of Pick (see the text box on page 133).*]

PICK BASIC

Like Access, Pick BASIC is an integral part of the Pick operating system. It is a compiled/interpreted version of Dartmouth BASIC, which makes it a rather distant cousin of the version of BASIC used on home computers. Unlike most microcomputer versions of the language, Pick BASIC contains all the constructs you need to write highly structured code. It is not, however, strongly typed like Pascal and it does not force you to declare variables before using them.

Among the commands available in Pick BASIC are CASE, COMMON, IF . . . THEN . . . ELSE, FOR . . . NEXT, FOR . . . UNTIL, FOR . . . WHILE, LOOP . . . WHILE, and LOOP . . . UNTIL. There are also a number of matrix and array commands and other commands that have no close parallels in microcomputer BASICs (SLEEP, for instance). Writing modular programs is made easier by the use of statement labels (not line numbers) for references in flow-of-control commands.

Pick BASIC supports two types of arrays. One is the conventional dimensioned array (via a DIM statement limited to about 3000 elements). However, in Pick you don't have to specify the size of each element. Elements in a dimensioned array will grow to absorb the data placed in them. Pick also supports dynamic arrays, which allow any number of elements of any size. Like a Pick item, the dynamic array will grow and shrink as elements are added and removed. An item in a Pick file is processed as an array. Pick BASIC contains a number of commands to specify and operate on elements in an array.

In Pick, subroutines are separate programs that can be compiled individually and linked into other programs as needed. This encourages, but does not force, you to write several small programs that can be linked together rather than one long program.

One of Pick's strong points is that it makes writing applications easy. Many of the chores that are time-consuming in other programming languages, such as writing I/O (input/output) routines and complex data manipulations, are either not necessary with Pick or can be done with utilities that are built into the operating system. In addition, Pick BASIC has a powerful built-in debugger and facilities to automatically generate a program map and a variable cross-reference table upon compilation.

WHY BASIC?

At this time, BASIC is the only high-level programming language available for Pick. There are several reasons for this.

One is simply historical. When Pick was evolving, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, BASIC was the most suitable high-level language available. Most of the other high-level languages familiar in the micro-

computer world were either still under development, not yet thought of, or not widely known.

Richard Pick's original plan was to use APL as the Pick high-level language. If he had used APL, the system might be a lot more attractive to theoreticians, but it would be a lot less useful for managers and programmers.

A second reason Pick just has BASIC is that Pick BASIC fixes most of the common problems associated with microcomputer BASICs as serious programming languages. It contains the constructs needed to write structured programs, as well as the kind of I/O support and string-handling facilities lacking in Pascal. Features like the COMMON statement, the use of labels, and the ability to chain subroutines encourage you to write modular code. Because the language is closely linked to the database-management system, primitives are available for searches and sorts. Because Pick BASIC is compiled, it avoids the speed penalty of a purely interpreted BASIC.

Pick BASIC is not strongly typed—deliberately. Forcing you to declare the type of all variables may prevent certain kinds of errors, but it makes extra work and imposes some frustrating limits unless the language has facilities for crossing type boundaries when useful. However, at run time Pick checks for things like alphabetic characters where numbers were expected.

Furthermore, the Pick operating system contains a number of commands and utilities that can be used to do the equivalent of type checking and, in most cases, do it more thoroughly than strongly typed languages can. For example, Pick BASIC contains string-handling utilities that will not only check to see that numbers rather than letters are entered but can check for the form of the numbers as well. If you want to specify that only numbers in the form *NNN-NNN-NNNN* are acceptable (as in a telephone number), you can do it easily. If you choose to check data types you can do so readily, but the system doesn't force you to do so.

Many programmers who work in Pick BASIC say that it is more like Pascal than conventional BASIC.

The fact that every Pick system comes with an essentially identical high-level language ensures a high degree of applications portability. (There are, however, some relatively minor differences among the versions of Pick BASIC on various systems.) The Pick world doesn't have the kind of differences in dialect that plague even closely defined languages like C.

But perhaps the biggest reason for limiting Pick to one language is that, by tying the language into the operating system, it can directly know the data structures and other features of the system. By offering a single, tightly integrated, high-level language, Pick can use the system's abilities to full advantage from within the programs. Pick BASIC contains commands that let it operate directly on elements in the kind of three-dimensional dynamic arrays you can build with the Pick file structure.

Incidentally, Pick Systems Inc. is reportedly planning to offer a C compiler as part

(continued on page 474)

The IBM PC Implementation

Recently, Pick Systems Inc. ported Pick to the IBM PC XT. The IBM PC version of Pick is a full implementation. It converts the PC XT, or the PC with the expansion chassis and a minimum of 256K bytes of RAM, into a multiuser system capable of supporting three users. The implementation will also work with some of the IBM PC-compatible computers such as the Compaq Plus, the hard-disk version of the Compaq portable computer.

On the IBM PC, Pick requires a 10-megabyte hard disk and 256K to 640K bytes of RAM. No hardware modifications are required and the system uses stock IBM PC expansion boards. The second and third users are supported via RS-232C ports and serial terminals.

The first user is supported with the computer's screen and keyboard treated as an intelligent terminal with memory-mapped video. In this mode, the IBM PC version of Pick offers underlining, half intensity, protected fields, and—if the graphics card is installed and a color monitor is used—selectable colors. All these features are supported by commands that are an integral part of the operating system.

The hard disk is required partially because the Pick operating system is big and partially because it needs the read/write speeds of a hard disk to function effectively. On the IBM PC, Pick can operate with as little as 4.5 megabytes of a hard disk. The Pick software occupies 2.5 megabytes of disk space, so this minimum configuration leaves 2 megabytes for user data.

Because Pick doesn't have to take up the entire disk, the user can keep other operating systems and their files on the disk as well and switch back and forth between them. However, only one operating system at a time can be used.

Due to the way the Pick virtual memory operates, it wasn't practical to use the ROM BIOS routines on the IBM PC for disk I/O. The expanded PC BIOS on a PC XT takes control on a disk seek and read, keeping control until it is done. This is fine for a single-user machine, but it ties things up seriously in a multiuser environment. To get around this, Pick Systems wrote its own hard-disk I/O drivers.

Like the other versions of Pick, the IBM PC Pick makes a disk I/O request and goes on to other things while the request is acted on. Once the operation has been performed, the disk controller issues an interrupt that tells the monitor the request has been serviced and the data is now in memory.

Although the performance of IBM PC Pick is limited by the 4.77-MHz clock speed of the 8088 microprocessor and the 8-bit data paths, performance is still acceptable. According to the company, testing with some simple benchmarks indicates that in a computation-intensive operation, IBM PC Pick runs about 35 percent as fast as minicomputer implementations.





BY LEO D. BORES, M.D.

AGAT

A SOVIET APPLE II COMPUTER

The Russians' first microcomputer is a bad copy of the Apple

THE AVERAGE SOVIET citizen would be startled to hear about personal computers. A computer? In the house? *Ne voz moshna*—impossible! In Russia, the language does not even have a word for "private," the manufacturing emphasis is definitely not on consumer goods, the thought of having a dishwasher is a flight of fancy, and the thought of having your own computer certainly is Peter Pan time. For Russians, computers conjure up images of huge buildings filled with exotic electronic gear located in the bowels of a major university guarded by platoons of soldiers in the heart of Siberia.

Things are changing slowly. Products from the West are beginning to show up in Russia (Pepsi is for sale in kiosks all over Moscow), and Russian products are appearing in the West. Still, it was a surprise when the Soviets introduced the prototype of a tabletop computer at a Moscow trade fair in July of 1983. Produced by ELORG, (Electronorgteknika) the organization responsible for the purchase, manufacturing, and sale of electronic instruments and computers in the Soviet Union, the machine represents a milestone for the Russians. Systems that ELORG has produced in

(continued)

Leo D. Bores, M.D. (7350 East Stetson Dr., Suite 203, Scottsdale, AZ 85251), is an eye surgeon, well known internationally for his pioneering work (along with a Soviet eye surgeon) in the development of a radical new surgical procedure for the eradication of nearsightedness (myopia) and astigmatism—called radial keratotomy (RK). He conducted the first joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. seminar in medicine and now conducts seminars in ophthalmology for American surgeons in Moscow. He is president of Sun Bear Software, a small firm specializing in medical software.

ILLUSTRATED BY ROBERT TINNEY

the past are in the minicomputer category and usually run a clumsy form of the CP/M operating system or a similar BIOS (basic input/output system). Direct copies of early model IBM 1401s and 370s are known to be in use in Russia, many controlled by old-fashioned paper-tape readers and punchers. Except for an occasional Hewlett-Packard and a rare DEC (and perhaps a VAX hidden away in the Ural Mountains), computer systems in Soviet institutions are outdated but serviceable. An Apple-compatible computer, therefore, is a definite first.

I first saw the machine called the AGAT in August of 1983 when I had an opportunity to use it for a week. After booting it and examining its operation, I dubbed it the *yablocka* (Russian for apple). The operating system and ROM (read-only memory) seemed to be a direct lift from the Apple computer, with only a few minor differences, and the case is finished in a patriotic red, so the sobriquet was a natural. (See photo 1.)

HARDWARE

The machine is definitely not in the portable category. It is, rather, a "transportable" computer (that is, you would not get a hernia or a backache, as long as you didn't carry it too far). I suppose that you could call it robust. The monitor that comes with it weighs almost as much as the computer itself. It is a standard 30-centimeter composite color SECAM (système électronique pour couleur avec mémoire) television set with an RCA connector at the back for a video signal.

The keyboard clips to the front of the computer with two light-duty metal clips. There is no provision for storing the connecting cable. The one-meter cable is permanently affixed to the keyboard and terminates in a 9-pin DIN (Deutsche Industrie Norm) type connector for insertion into the back of the main housing.

The keyboard is full size, and it is mounted so that the upper edge is elevated to tilt the keys about 15 degrees. The layout is that of a standard Russian typewriter, which resembles nothing you've ever seen; the Cyrillic alphabet has 33 characters (31 sounded). The Control key is located in the extreme upper left corner. The Return key is only slightly larger than the other keys and is located where it could easily be struck by accident. I never did find the Escape key. There is a full numeric keypad to the right, separated from the alpha keyboard by a row of presumably programmable function keys, and there is the usual row of number/miscellaneous keys at the top of the keyboard. Cyrillic, as well as English, characters are embossed into the key caps, one below the other. Auto-repeat and lowercase are implemented. The debounce circuitry is shaky, and occasionally a stray character shows up, especially during rapid data entry. The feel of the keys is very similar to that of an IBM Personal Computer (PC), and they are about as noisy. The elevation of the keyboard base (about 3.5 centimeters) and the slightly steeper-than-normal board angle would cause rapid fatigue as well as wrist pain after prolonged use.

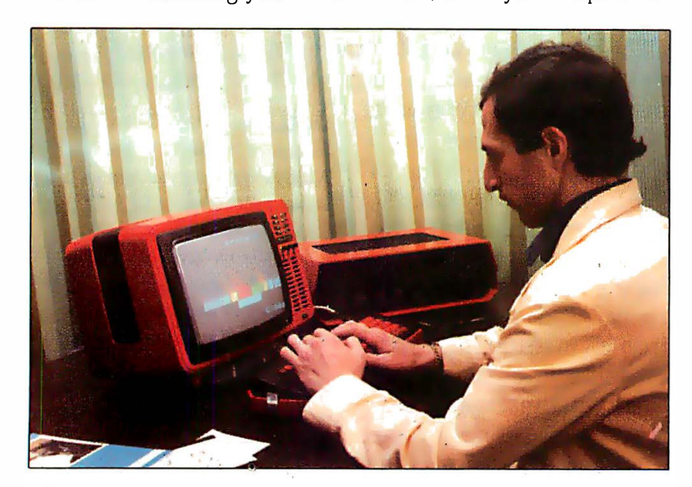


Photo 1: *The AGAT, the Soviet Union's first microcomputer.*

One standard-height 5¼-inch disk drive is built into the right side of the machine. There does not appear to be any provision made for adding another drive, at least not internally. There is no port for adding on a drive at the rear, either. The AGAT has ports for a printer, a serial communication port, and a keyboard, but no game port. The machine is convection cooled through the top, bottom, and rear.

I did not try to open the case, but I peeked into the interior through the openings in the back and top. What I saw was not reassuring. I was confronted with a nightmarish wiring maze. The boards were a sickly brown color and looked like the old semi-glass boards of ancient renown. I could not see anything resembling a motherboard (although it's possible that there was one buried down there somewhere) and had to assume that I was looking at a variant of an old "back-plane" system, and a hard-wired one at that.

SOFTWARE

I had not expected to be examining a Russian computer—especially a Russian "Apple"—so I had not come prepared with my "hammer and tongs" with which I dissect Apple disks. However, I was able to perform a few tests and make notes of some impressions of the system. In a later visit I was able to examine the DOS (disk operating system) in greater detail.

The boot-up process seemed to be quite a bit slower than it would be on the Apple using DOS 3.3. This sluggishness is not confined to the booting process, as I found out later. The drive is noisier than I expected, both from the motor and the head-positioning mechanism. The greeting program was in Russian and turned out to be a demonstration of the three graphics modes available.

The scrolling rippled, suggesting the use of graphics mode to display text. This was verified after the demo, when I reset the computer. The computer dropped into normal text mode displaying garbled English characters.

(continued on page 486)

Hard Disk, Soft Shell

The Complete Hard Disk Solutions For Desktop & Portable PC's 10 Megabytes $794, Or 20 Meg $1288.

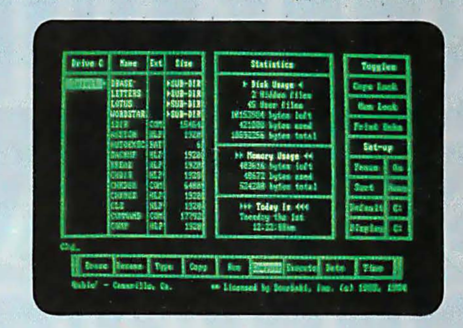
We have the whole package you need to add a hard disk to your IBM PC or compatible. Our half-height 10 and 20 megabyte drives have the lowest current draw in the industry. Unlike most aftermarket hard disks ours can "boot" direct from the hard disk. No software patches, or drivers to install just a copy of IBM PC DOS 2.0 or 2.1.

1dir fully Easy with the popular *1dir* menu driven "visual shell" software. It replaces complicated DOS commands with menus that allow you to just point at what you want to do. Help files explain DOS commands and give you on-line advice when you need it. *1dir* takes the wonder out of the tree structured subdirectories so useful in organizing a hard disk.

Hard Problems like excessive current draw and heat have until now been unsolved problems with aftermarket hard disks. Most drives draw lots of power. If your PC has many expansion boards in it, power to run a hard disk is probably not available. Hard disks have also been easily damaged by vibration and movement. And of course the problem any non-IBM product must face, compatibility with the IBM PC. We have tackled all these problems and come up with the best solutions available at any price.

Cool & In Control with half-height drives so efficient they *draw the same amount of power as a floppy disk drive*. This means a minimum of heat inside your PC with more power available for expansion boards. The controller uses LSI technology to provide fewer components, drawing less power, and giving significantly im proved performance over the IBM XT.

The Portable Plus is 10 or 20 megabytes to go. In fact, the drives we use have been selected by several computer makers for use in their portable computers. Their plated recording media helps withstand vibration, and allows the drive to be used at any angle.



Total Compatibility is a necessity. Our hard disks have the ability to boot directly from the hard disk. Check around, very few aftermarket systems can. In fact, all you need is a copy of DOS 2.0 or 2.1 and you are ready to go, no software drivers to install, or DEBUG patches to apply.

Why Buy From Us? It's simple really. Better value, and no hassles. You see, the price advertised is the whole price. No extra for freight, credit cards, COD fees, or insurance. Perhaps the best part is if you have a question you deal direct with Qubie'. We have the knowledge and ability to help you quickly. And, *if you do have a hardware problem during the warranty period it is fixed or replaced within 48 hours!*

No Risk. Don't be afraid to save. Our manual is written so even the novice can successfully install his own system. And remember, if for any reason you are not happy within 30 days of purchase you may return it for a full refund, and we'll pay the freight back! Get our competition to make the same offer, and find out which system is best. We know which one you will choose.

System Requirements: Any IBM PC with 64k RAM and PC DOS 2.0 or later. Compatible owners call for application information.

PC10: Includes 10 Megabyte drive, controller, cables, installation instructions, *1dir* software, and 1 year warranty. **$794.**

PC20: Same as above with 20 Megabyte drive. **$1288.**

Options: Auxiliary power supply, for those with computers already full of power hungry expansion boards. #PCPWR $88.

Half-height bezel (specify computer), #HHBZL $15.

DEALER AND QUANTITY PURCHASE INQUIRIES INVITED

Order Today, Shipped Tomorrow!

Price includes UPS surface freight and insurance. Add $12 for two day air service. For fastest delivery send certified check or credit card. Personal checks take 18 days to clear. Calif. residents add 6% sales tax. Corporations and Institutions call for purchase order details.

(800) 821-4479
Toll Free Outside California

(805) 987-9741
Inside California

QUBIE'

MasterCard VISA

4809 Calle Alto
Camarillo, CA 93010

Tempo House, 15 Falcon Road,
London SW11, United Kingdom

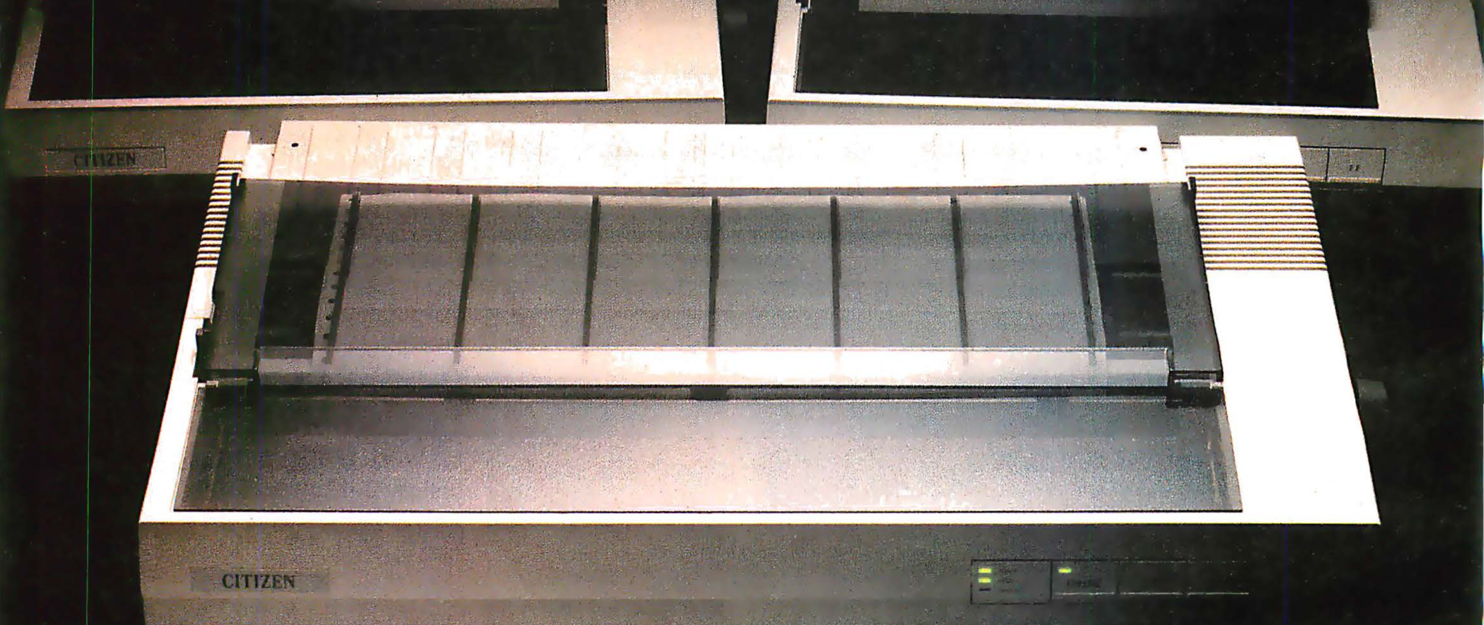
9/62 Blackshaw, Mortdale
2223 N.S.W., Australia

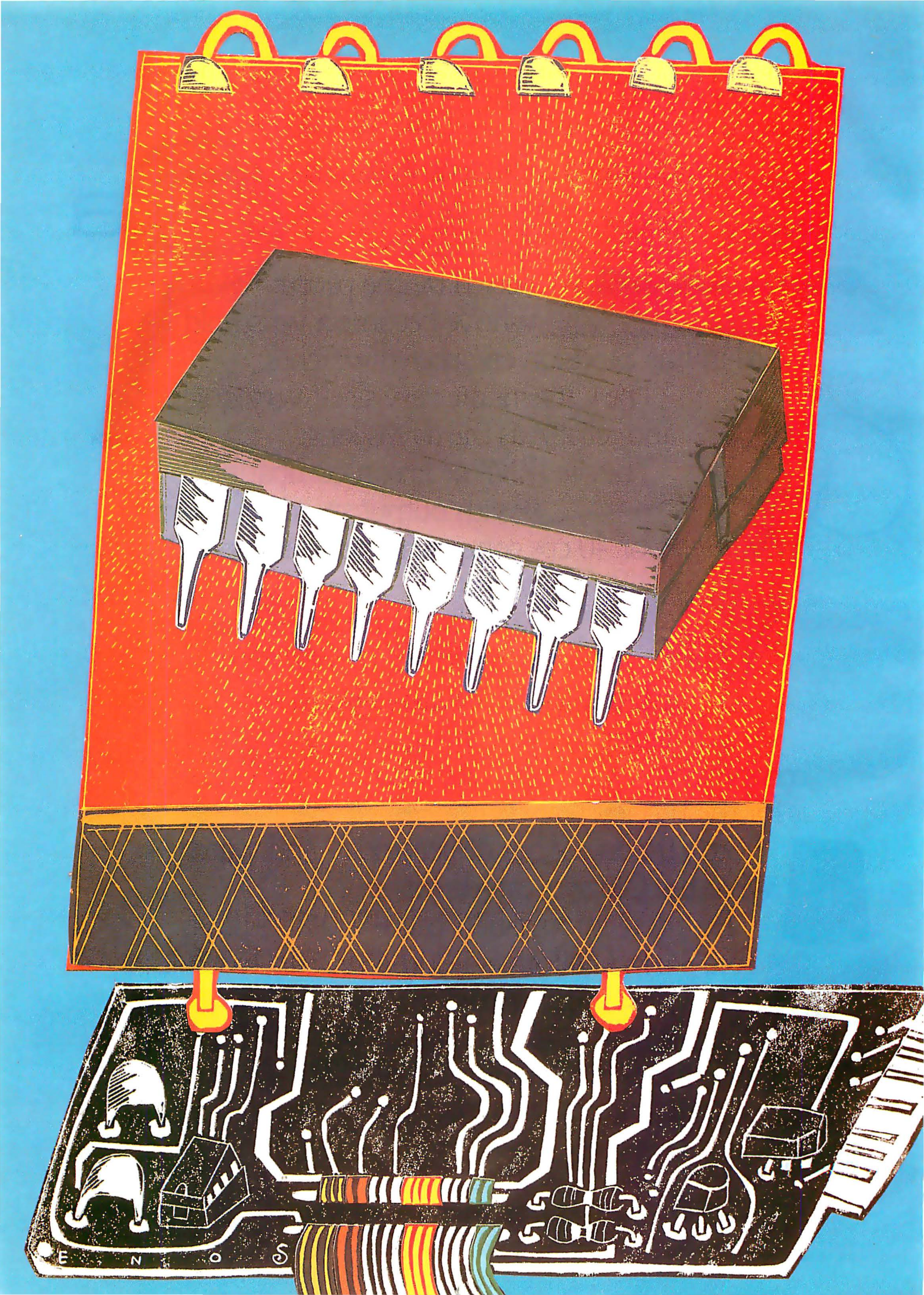


1dir Directory System Included

Circle 352 on inquiry card.

CITIZENS AGAINST UGLINESS, UNRELIABILITY, HASSLES AND HIGH PRICES.




E N O S

New Chips

SEVERAL YEARS AGO a computer scientist told us, "The biggest problem presented by VLSI (very-large-scale integration) design isn't new fabrication or computer-aided design tools; our biggest problem is simply getting the designer's brain around a VLSI circuit."

Cal Tech computer scientist Carver Mead has compared the density of current-generation VLSI circuits to street maps of major U.S. cities like Los Angeles and New York. He suggests that in the future, chip densities may approach the complexity of a similar map of the entire United States.

Yet many of the obstacles facing designers are being surmounted. Computer-aided design and manufacturing tools permit microprocessor designs that equal the performance of the newest generation of super-minicomputers. And at the IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference held in San Francisco earlier this year, four manufacturers showed off experimental 1-megabit RAM (random-access read/write memory) designs.

This month's theme articles focus on new chip design, including an introduction to semiconductor technology, new microprocessor designs, new design technologies, and specialized semiconductor applications.

BYTE contributing editor Alan Miller opens the new-chip section by providing a general introduction to semiconductor technology. Miller explains how semiconductors function at the most basic level.

We have included articles on both the Intel 80286 and the Motorola MC68020 microprocessors. The 80286 might gain widespread acceptance because it is used in the IBM PC AT. Likewise, the MC68020 also could attract a major following; its predecessor, the MC68000, is used in Apple's Lisa and Macintosh and the emerging software is an indication that Apple could move to the MC68020 to power its future 32-bit personal computers.

BYTE editor Phil Robinson looks at gallium arsenide technology to remind us that more processing power and speed will be available in the future based on advances in material sciences. The pluses of gallium arsenide are simple: the chips are fast and they run cool. The first commercial chips are now available.

One way of dealing with the complexity of VLSI circuits is to simplify microprocessor design. This is exactly what faculty and students at Stanford and the University of California at Berkeley have done in experimental RISC (reduced instruction set computer) microprocessors. As BYTE editor John Markoff reports, using CAD (computer-aided design) tools developed on campus, the two research groups have created VLSI microprocessors that outperform commercial 16-bit and 32-bit microprocessors.

Steve Rosenthal writes about a specialized application: the PF474, a semiconductor optimized to perform fast string-search operations on text files.

Finally, Xtar Electronics explains some details of its graphics coprocessors.

—John Markoff, Senior Technical Editor, and Ezra Shapiro, West Coast Bureau Chief

GPIB ⟷ PC^2

IEEE-488

National Instruments takes the GPIB to the second power and beyond.

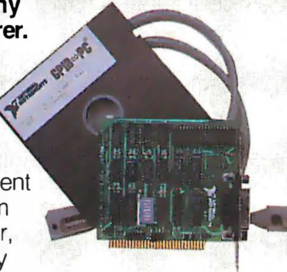
Unsurpassed customer support is as close as your phone.

National Instruments is the only company that is solely dedicated to developing, manufacturing and supporting a comprehensive line of IEEE-488 interfaces for a variety of computer systems. Because GPIB hardware and software is our only business, we can take customer support to a level that is unsurpassed in the industry.

Our customer telephone support service includes installation and operational assistance for all National Instruments' GPIB products. All you have to do is call 1-800-531-GPIB for comprehensive advice on installing and using our GPIB hardware and software. This toll-free number gives you access to 100+ man-years of GPIB and instrumentation experience—every weekday, coast to coast.

We'll help you work with any GPIB from any manufacturer.

National Instruments has the in-depth knowledge required for comprehensive system support. We've provided GPIB interfaces for ten different computer architectures, from the DEC VAX to the IBM-PCjr, and we've worked with many operating systems, including several flavors of UNIX. With this unparalleled level of experience, National Instruments now offers installation and application support on *any* GPIB interface, from *any* manufacturer, as well as assistance with applications development software.



It takes experience to make IEEE-488 systems work with nearly 3,000 instruments available from more than 200 different manufacturers, and experience is what enables National Instruments to take the GPIB to the second power and beyond.

The GPIB↔PC^2 works with an entire range of PC products with no complications.

The National Instruments GPIB↔PC^2 transforms your IBM PC, PC XT, PC AT, PCjr, AT&T, Compaq, Texas Instruments Professional, DEC Rainbow or comparable personal computer into a reliable, easy-to-use personal instrumentation workstation. National Instruments software for these products includes system software for interfacing the board to the operating system, development tools, language support and applications packages.

With the National Instruments GPIB↔PC^2, there are no frustrations or unpleasant surprises when you integrate PC options in one of the many IBM "compatibles." A comprehensive program evaluating product compatibility and optimizing our software insures that our GPIB↔PC^2 products will work as well with an AT&T as with an IBM PC.

Circle 300 on inquiry card.

2 **Your personal guarantee of unsurpassed customer support and satisfaction. CALL 1-800-531-GPIB for instant access to 100+ man-years of GPIB experience.**



INTRODUCTION TO SEMICONDUCTORS

BY ALAN R. MILLER

What they are and how they work

ELECTRICITY IS THE MIGRATION of charge carriers. In metals, these carriers are electrons; in ionic melts (such as sodium chloride), they are ions; and in gases (e.g., in a fluorescent lamp), ions and electrons are carriers. The charge carriers in semiconductors can be either electrons or electron holes.

This article covers the fundamental concepts behind conduction in semiconductor devices, including the thermistor, rectifier diode, zener diode, and Schottky diode. In particular, the relationship between the band gap and the Fermi level is explored for each device.

BAND THEORY

According to quantum mechanics, orbitalized electrons are restricted to certain values of energy. Some energy levels are allowed and others are not allowed. For a single atom, the allowable energy levels are discrete, while a solid material has broad ranges or bands of allowable energy.

The values of energy that are not allowed fall in an area known as the band gap, which lies between the allowable energy bands. An energy-band diagram (figure 1) shows energy increasing vertically; that is, an electron that is higher than another has more energy. In the unexcited (ground) state, bands with lower energy are completely filled with electrons. The regions of energy between filled bands are free of electrons and are the forbidden band gaps.

For a material to act as a conductor of electricity, some of its electrons must be excited above the ground state into orbitals that will allow them to roam across the material. For some materials, the top band is only partly filled with electrons; that is, energy states are available within this band. This material is an electrical conductor since very little energy is needed to raise an electron to the next level and make it into a charge carrier. Figure 1a shows the corresponding energy-band diagram. For other materials, the top band is exactly filled. Electrical conduction is not possible unless an electron is given sufficient energy to promote it across the band gap to the next available (empty) band. These two bands, the top filled band and the next empty band, are respectively known as the valence band and the conduction band. This band picture, diagrammed in figure 1b, corresponds to both semiconducting and insulating materials.

What distinguishes semiconductors from insulators? At room temperature, the normal thermal vibration of the atoms can provide sufficient energy to promote an electron across the band gap if the gap is not too large. On the other hand, materials with large band gaps will have few electrons available for conduction. A material with a large band gap is known as an insulator. However, if the band gap is small, the material is known as a semiconductor. Perhaps it should be called a semi-insulator.

THE FERMI LEVEL

At any temperature above absolute zero, energy will be available for the promotion of electrons. The higher the temperature, the more conduction

Alan R. Miller is a professor at New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (Socorro, NM 87801) where he has taught materials science, thermodynamics, electrical engineering, and programming methods since 1967. He holds a Ph.D. in engineering from the University of California at Berkeley, and he has written six books about computer languages and operating systems.

The variation of conductivity with temperature and light can be useful.

electrons can be found at any given energy level. The energy level where the probability of finding a conduction electron is exactly one-half is known as the Fermi level. At absolute zero, all available states below the Fermi level are filled and all states above the Fermi level are empty.

For a conductor, the Fermi level lies in the partially filled band at the top of the electrons. By contrast, the Fermi level for an insulator or semiconductor lies in the band gap midway between the valence band and the conduction band. The Fermi levels for a conductor and for an insulator or semiconductor are marked by E_f in figure 1. Notice that the Fermi level lies within a band for a conductor but it lies in the band gap for a semiconductor or insulator.

Electron Holes

When a valence electron becomes a conduction electron in a semiconductor, it leaves a space in the lower-energy bonding orbitals that is available for other electrons. This "electron hole" can carry electrical current just as an electron can, since both have an equivalent charge. (Of course the charges have opposite sign.) Clearly, for each valence electron promoted across the band gap to the conduction band, one electron hole is produced. In this case, there are an equal number of conduction electrons and electron holes, and the material is called an intrinsic semiconductor.

Mobility of Charge Carriers

Electrons and holes respond to electric fields in different ways. Electrons move against the electric field while holes move with the field. (In reality, of course, bonding orbitals do not move at all. The holes only appear to move as electrons are promoted out of one bonding orbital and fall into another, just as the sequentially lit lightbulbs of a movie marquee appear to move across the sign.) Although the two types of carriers move in opposite directions, they also have opposite charge. Consequently, the resulting electrical current is the sum of the two parts.

Movement of electrons and holes is not symmetrical; they do not move at the same speed. The relative velocity of charge carriers is known as the *mobility*, the velocity relative to the electric field. The units of mobility are m/s (meters/second) divided by V/m (volts/meter), or $m^2/v \cdot s$. Mobility changes from one material to the next. However, the mobility of the electron is always greater than that of the corresponding hole. The ratio can be as small as three or as large as several hundred. The mobility changes with temperature and with the concentration of the carriers. If you keep in mind that the only thing that really moves is the electron, the reason why holes "move" more slowly is readily apparent. Holes would move at the same speed as electrons only if each conduction electron moved directly and unfailingly to the next available bonding orbital. Quantum mechanics tells us that the probability of this is always and necessarily less than one.

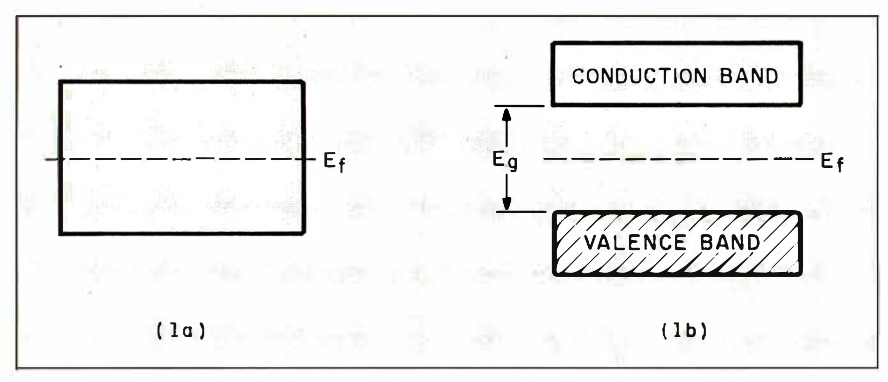


Figure 1: *Energy-band diagram for a conductor (a) and for an insulator or semiconductor (b).*

Temperature, Light, and Conductivity

The normal thermal vibration of atoms can provide the energy needed to promote a valence electron to the conduction band. Consequently, the electrical conductivity (the reciprocal of resistivity) increases with increasing temperature. For an intrinsic material the relationship is

$$s = A \exp(-E_g/2kT)$$

where s is the conductivity, A is a constant, E_g is the band gap, k is Boltzmann's constant, and T is the absolute temperature. This expression shows that the logarithm of conductivity varies linearly with reciprocal temperature; that is, a plot of log conductivity versus $1/T$ is a straight line.

The variation of conductivity with temperature can be useful. An intrinsic semiconductor designed for measuring or controlling temperature is known as a thermistor (for thermal resistor).

The conductivity of a semiconductor also changes when exposed to light. Photons of wavelength λ (Greek letter lambda) have an energy

$$E = hc/\lambda$$

where h is Planck's constant and c the speed of light.

When a semiconductor is exposed to light, valence electrons will be promoted to the conduction band if the energy of the photons is equal to the difference in energy between a valence band orbital and a conduction band orbital. This is the principle of photodetectors. The band gaps of common semiconductors (in electron volts) are given in table 1 with the corresponding wavelengths of the band

gaps. Silicon and germanium have band gaps that correspond to infrared, cadmium sulfide's band gap is in the visible region, and zinc sulfide has a gap in the ultraviolet range. Therefore, silicon and germanium can be used to detect infrared light but not visible light, which has a higher energy. Cadmium sulfide is commonly used for photographic light meters since its band gap corresponds to visible light. Zinc sulfide is used as a phosphor in fluorescent lamps, video screens, and television tubes.

N- and P-Type Materials

Silicon (Si) and germanium (Ge) use four valence electrons for bonding and appear as Group IV elements of the periodic table (figure 2). A semiconductor made from silicon will be a single crystal in which each silicon atom is surrounded by four other silicon atoms.

Table 1: *The band gap for selected semiconductors (eV=electron volts).*

	Band Gap (eV)	Corresponding Light
Si	1.1	infrared
Ge	0.67	infrared
GaAs	1.4	infrared
GaP	2.3	visible
CdS	2.4	visible
ZnS	3.6	ultraviolet
diamond	5.3	ultraviolet

If a small amount of a Group V element such as arsenic (As) is added to silicon, the arsenic atoms will occupy the regular silicon positions of the crystal structure. Arsenic has five valence electrons: since only four of these electrons are needed for bonding, the fifth will be loosely held. This fifth electron can readily become a charge carrier. The energy needed to promote this electron to the conduction band is only about 4 percent of the band-gap energy of silicon.

As stated earlier, when a valence electron is promoted to the conduction band of an intrinsic semiconductor, an electron hole is produced. However, when a conduction electron is created by doping a Group IV element with a Group V impurity, no corresponding hole is created. Thus silicon doped with arsenic has an excess of electron carriers. The doped silicon is therefore known as an N-

(continued)

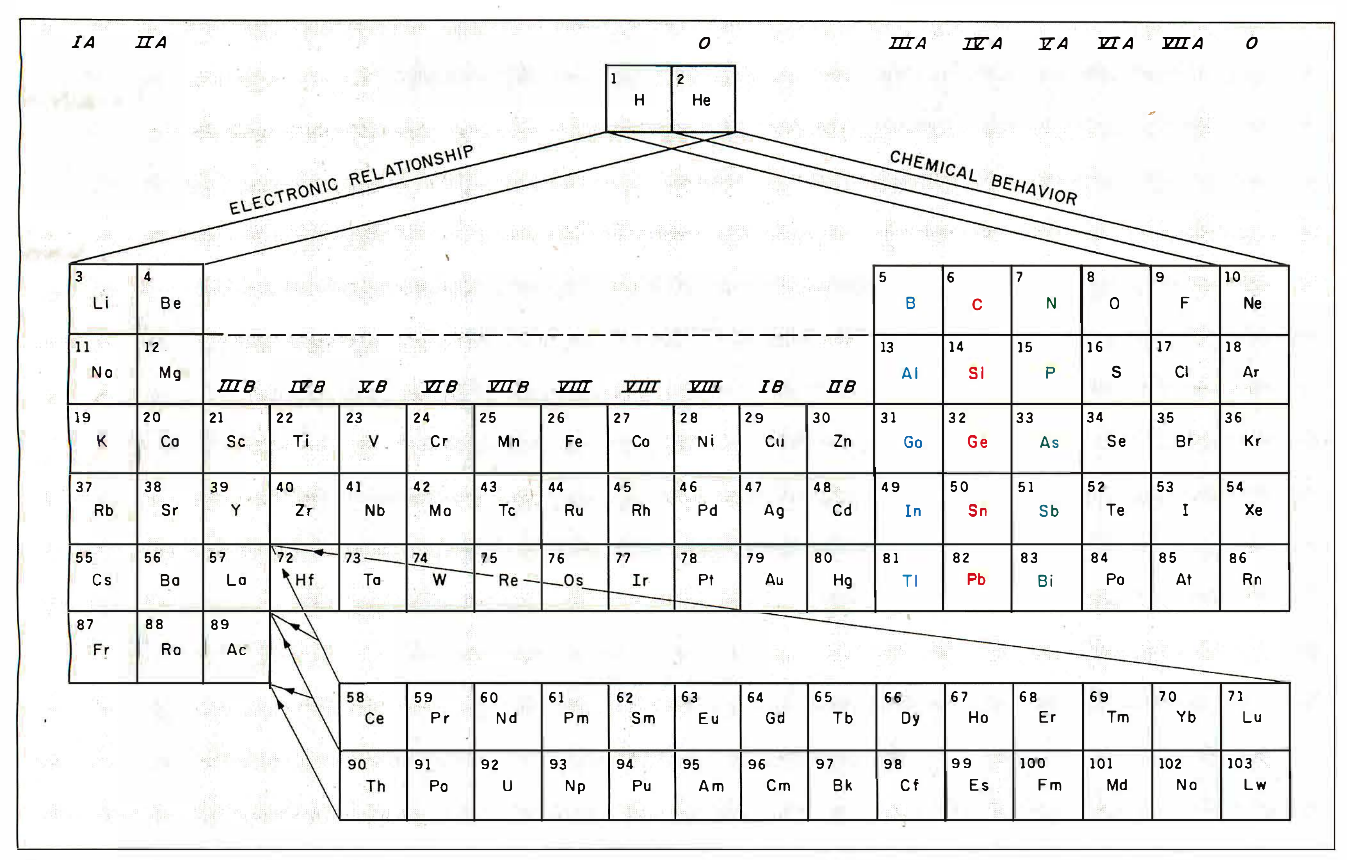


Figure 2: *The periodic chart of the elements. Customarily the A in group designations (e.g., Group IIIA) is omitted in discussing semiconductors.*

type material. This designation does not mean that the material is negatively charged; that is, there are not more electrons than protons. Rather, it means that the material has more electrons than available slots in valence orbitals.

If a small amount of a Group III element such as gallium (Ga) is added to silicon, the impurity atoms again occupy regular silicon sites. But gallium can only provide three bonding electrons. Since four valence electrons are needed for bonding, the fourth is taken from the surroundings.

Thermal energy has promoted the fourth electron into the conduction band, making it available for bonding. In the process, an electron hole was also created. Together they are known as an electron hole pair (EHP). Since the electron of this pair has been taken by a gallium atom for a bond, the electron hole is left by itself, creating an excess of electron holes. A material with excess electron holes is called a P-type material.

Energy Bands for Extrinsic Semiconductors

Semiconductors that have an excess of either conduction electrons or holes are known as extrinsic or doped semiconductors. P-type and N-type energy-band diagrams are given in figure 3. The band gap, E_g, is the same, suggesting that both are for the same substrate. However, an acceptor band is near the bottom of the band gap of the P-type material. The acceptor band is separated from the valence band by a small acceptor band gap, E_a. A similar donor band is near the top of the band gap for the N-type material. The donor band is separated from the conduction band by a small donor band gap, E_d.

Notice that the Fermi levels are not in the center of the extrinsic band gaps as for intrinsic semiconductors. The Fermi level is below the midpoint for the P-type material and above the midpoint for the N-type material. Let's look at the N-type more closely.

The relatively free fifth electron originally associated with the Group

(continued)

V impurity can become a conduction electron by applying a small amount of energy equal to the donor band gap. This amount of energy is considerably less than the energy needed to promote a valence electron across the band gap to the conduction band. Because the donor band gap is relatively small, with a small concentration of donor atoms, the donor electrons are thermally excited to the conduction band at room temperature. But the temperature is not high enough to promote electrons from the valence band to the conduction band. Thus, the conductivity of an extrinsic semiconductor is essentially constant at room temperature, unlike the great change in conductivity with temperature that occurs in an intrinsic semiconductor.

Compound Semiconductors

I have been discussing semiconductors that are primarily one element, such as silicon or germanium. When doped with a small amount of a Group III or Group V element, the structure is still predominantly that of the Group IV element. However, another class of semiconductors, known as the compound semiconductors, combines two elements in equal proportions.

The chemical element immediately to the left of germanium on the periodic table (figure 2) is gallium, an element with an atomic diameter about the same size as that of germanium, but with one less electron. The element arsenic is immediately to the right of germanium. It too is about the same size, but has one additional electron. A compound made of equal parts of gallium and arsenic is similar in certain ways to germanium; that is, the total number of electrons will be the same. Furthermore, the bonding is similar to germanium. Each atom of gallium is surrounded by four atoms of arsenic and each atom of arsenic is surrounded by four atoms of gallium. The resulting band gap, however, is larger (table 1).

A material of this type is known as a III-V compound semiconductor. Most of the Group III and Group V elements can combine in this way. Sometimes two Group III elements are combined with a Group V element or vice versa. Gallium aluminum phosphide and gallium arsenide phosphide are examples.

A III-V compound semiconductor made with equal parts of Group III and Group V will be intrinsic. However, extrinsic compound semiconductors are possible. Adding small amounts of zinc (Zn), cadmium (Cd), or silicon to gallium arsenide produces a P-type material, while adding sulfur (S) or selenium (Se) makes it N-type.

The P-N Junction

Simple semiconductors are a single crystal throughout. If such a material is pure, the semiconductor is intrinsic. However, by adding one type of impurity to one end and another to the other, you can create a P-N junction, a device with two different regions. If a Group III impurity is added to the left end and a Group V impurity is added to the right end, then the left end will be P-type and the right end will be N-type. The resulting material is diagrammed in figure 4.

Because of the small concentration of impurities in a P-N junction device, the structure is still physically the same throughout its length; that is, despite an excess of holes on the P side and an excess of electrons on the N side, the crystal structure and band gap remain the same throughout the device.

As described above, a P-N device has an excess of holes (the majority carrier) in P-type material on the left side and an excess of electrons on the right. At some point near the center, the concentration of the two carriers is equal and the material is intrinsic. The energy-level diagram for the P-N junction (figure 4) shows the bands distorted so that the Fermi level is constant throughout. Notice that the valence band is close to the Fermi level on the P side while the conduction band is close to the Fermi level on the N side.

Motion of Carriers

The operation of a P-N junction involves two types of carrier movement. The charge carriers move from regions of high concentration to regions of lower concentration. This movement is called a diffusion current. The movement alters the local electric field, which in turn induces

(continued)

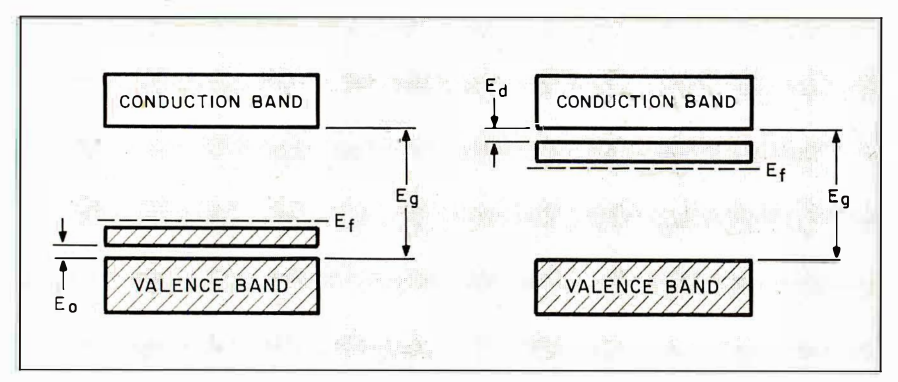


Figure 3: *Energy-band diagrams for P-type (left) and N-type (right) semiconductors.*

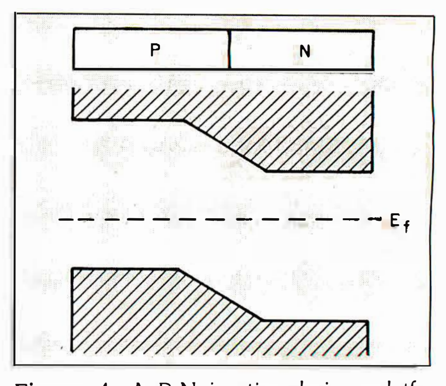


Figure 4: A P-N *junction device and the corresponding energy-level diagram.*

The most BASIC.

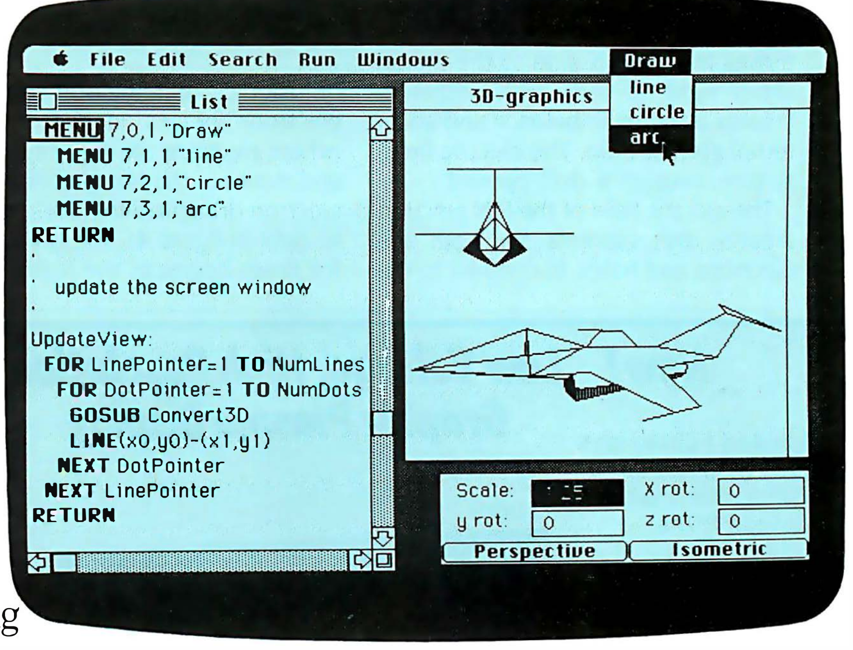
Microsoft® BASIC is the language spoken by nine out of ten microcomputers worldwide. It's the language with the most programs written for it.

So if you want to access the power of your Macintosh,™ only one language makes the most sense. Mac's first language, Microsoft BASIC.

Not only is it the industry standard, it's the most advanced BASIC for Macintosh. It lets you add mouse commands. Graphics. Windows. Change type fonts and styles. Customize menus. Incorporate music and sound effects. Write your own dialog boxes. Basically, it lets you take advantage of everything that makes Mac 'Mac.'

It makes editing programs as easy as cutting and pasting and pointing and clicking. Debugging is easier than ever with the advanced trace command.

It's no wonder Microsoft is the most logical choice for the Macintosh.



MICROSOFT
The High Performance Software

We've written more Macintosh programs than any other software company. Including Mac's spreadsheet, Multiplan.®

So if you want to get the most out of your Macintosh, call (800) 426-9400 for the name of your nearest Microsoft dealer. In Washington State, Alaska, Hawaii and Canada, call (206) 828-8088.

Microsoft and Multiplan are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.
Macintosh is a trademark licensed to Apple Computer, Inc.

the charge carriers to move. This charge carrier movement in response to electric field fluctuation is called a drift current. With two types of charge carriers and two types of movement, four separate currents must be considered.

Since in the P-N junction a greater concentration of holes exists in the P-type material than in the N-type material, a diffusion current of holes occurs from the P side to the N side (from left to right in figure 4). Similarly, a greater concentration of electrons exists in the N-type material. Here a diffusion current of electrons moves from the N side to the P side (from right to left). This diffusion creates a charge imbalance and an internal electric field. The electric field, in turn, creates a drift current.

The electric field of the P-N junction creates drift currents for both the electrons and holes. In contrast to the diffusion current, the drift current for electrons begins in the P region (where electrons are minority carriers) and moves to the N region (that is, the electron drift current moves from left to right in figure 4). The drift current for holes begins in the N region and moves from right to left. Thus the diffusion currents arise from majority carriers while the drift currents begin with minority carriers.

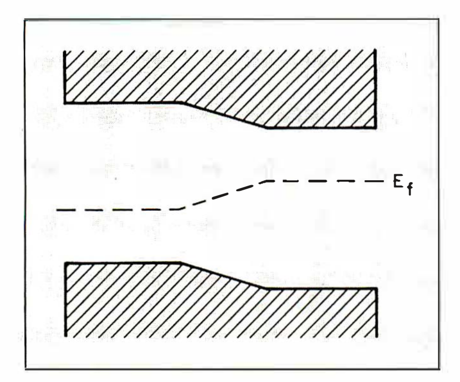


Figure 5: *A forward-biased P-N junction device and the corresponding energy-level diagram.*

Since the electron diffusion current begins in the N region and ends in the P region, the electrons must climb the potential energy barrier from the conduction band on the N side to the conduction band on the P side. Hole diffusion is similar. You can visualize this process by imagining that the energy of holes increases downward in the band diagram, opposite to the energy of electrons. The diffusion currents are limited by the potential barrier they must climb at the P-N junction.

In contrast to the diffusion current, the drift currents do not have to climb an energy barrier. An electron in the P region moving to the N region falls in energy as it crosses the P-N junction. The drift current, therefore, is limited by the very low concentration of the minority carriers.

All of the above can be more clearly understood from the perspective of orbital theory. In the absence of an external field, there is no directionality to the overall motion of the electrons. Without a vectored migration of electrons, there is no ordered arrangement of the orbitals they leave behind. That is, when no electric field is externally applied, the two diffusion currents and two drift currents cancel each other and the semiconductor is at equilibrium. However, when an external electric field is applied, two situations can occur—forward bias or reverse bias.

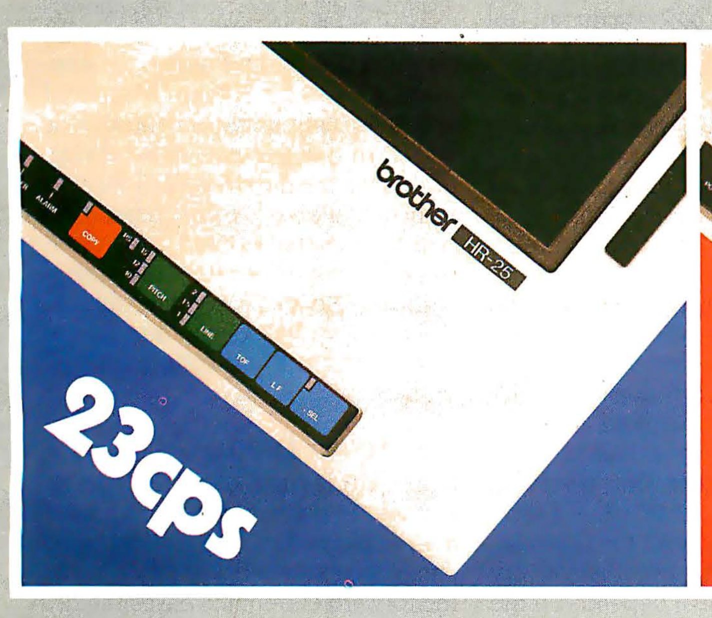
The Forward-Biased P-N Junction

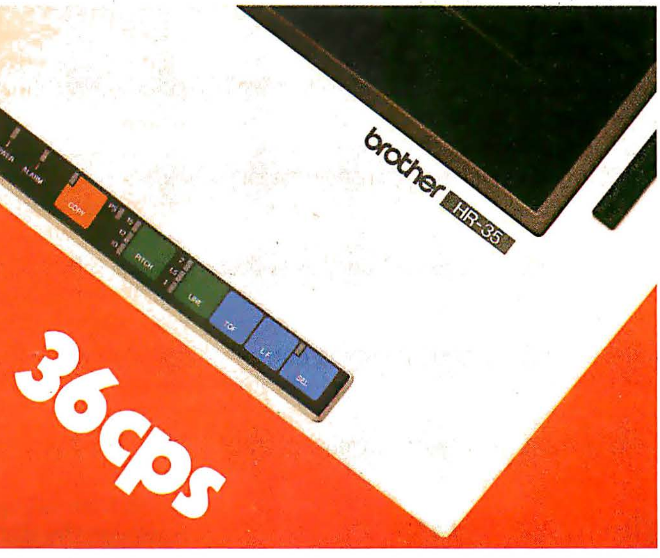
If you apply an external electric field to a P-N junction so that the positive lead is attached to the P side and the negative lead to the N side, the P-N junction is forward-biased. The energy-level diagram for a forward-biased P-N junction is shown in figure 5.

By comparing figures 4 and 5, several features are apparent. The band gap is the same throughout for both examples. However, in figure 5 the

(continued)

THE CHOICE IS YOURS NOT OURS.





HR-25 at 23cps or HR-35 at 36cps?

Twenty-Three or Thirty-Six? It's up to you! Whether you choose the HR-35 at 36 cps and priced at only **$1245**,* or the HR-25 at 23 cps costing less, you're getting the best price/performance ratio of any printers in their class on the market today. And whether you're high or low volume, there's an HR to meet your needs. Such features as the "no mess" daisy wheel, encased in clear plastic, enables print change in seconds.

And, we offer ribbons in a variety of colors for those special printing applications. Add the optional Tractor and Cut Sheet Feeder and you have a package at a price that's unbeatable. Best of all, they're backed by the Dynax reputation for quality and service response.

The Choice is Yours!

Optional Tractor **$149***

Optional Cut Sheet Feeder **$269***




Circle 143 on inquiry card.

See us at COMDEX™/Fall '84 Booth #W0268

Manufactured by brother



*Suggested Retail Price

DYNAX, INC. OFFICES

- **HEADQUARTERS** 6070 Rickenbacker Rd., City of Commerce, CA 90040 • (213) 727-1227
- **NEW JERSEY** One Madison St., East Rutherford, NJ 07073 • (201) 471-0100
- **TEXAS** 6012 Campus Circle, Suite 250, Irving, TX 75062 • (214) 257-1700
- **ILLINOIS** 543 W. Algonquin Rd., Arlington Heights, IL 60005 • (312) 981-5633
- **MASSACHUSETTS** 400 W. Cummings Park, Suite 5300, Woburn, MA 01801 • (617) 933-8162
- **N. CALIFORNIA** 1255 Oakmead Parkway, Sunnyvale, CA 94086 • (408) 730-1712

Fermi level is displaced at the junction by an energy $E = qV$ where q is the charge on the carrier (in coulombs) and V is the applied voltage. The energy E is in joules. The Fermi level is higher on the right or N side.

Another feature of the forward-biased P-N junction is a lowering of the potential energy barrier between the conduction band on the P side and the conduction band on the N side. As discussed earlier, this energy barrier impeded the diffusion current since the carriers must climb the barrier to cross the junction. On the other hand, the drift current falls down in energy when crossing the junction. Therefore, a forward bias applied to a P-N junction should increase the diffusion current but should not alter the drift current. Figure 6 shows the relationship between the applied external electric field and the resulting current for a P-N junction. The curve indicates that with a forward bias (positive V) the current rapidly increases with the voltage.

The Reverse-Biased P-N Junction

If the external electric field is reversed, that is, if the positive lead is attached to the N side and the negative lead is attached to the P side, the P-N junction is reverse-biased. The energy-level diagram for a reverse-biased junction is shown in figure 7.

A comparison of figures 4, 5, and 7 shows that a reverse bias separates the Fermi levels but in the opposite direction of a forward bias. The Fermi level is higher on the P side than on

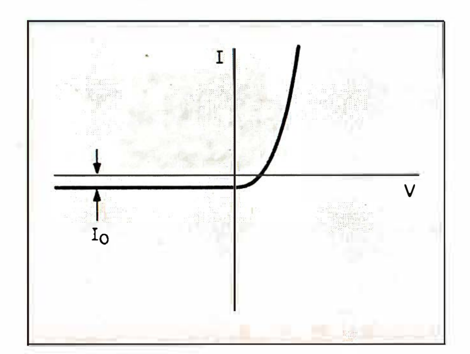


Figure 6: *The current-voltage relationship for a P-N junction.*

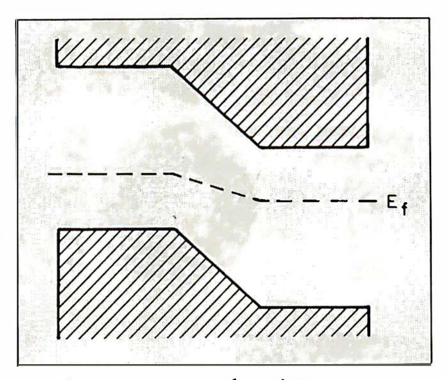


Figure 7: A *reverse-biased* P-N *junction device and the corresponding energy-level diagram.*

the N side. Futhermore, with reverse bias the potential energy barrier to carrier diffusion is greater than the equilibrium value, whereas a forward bias reduces the barrier.

Diffusion current is negligible with no applied field; therefore, it is also negligible for a reverse bias because the barrier is greater. Drift current is not affected by the external field since carriers are falling down the potential. However, the drift current is not very large anyway since it depends on the concentration of minority carriers. The drift current, also known as the reverse saturation current, is shown as I_0 in figure 6.

The P-N Rectifying Diode

The current-voltage relationship shown in figure 6 indicates that current flows in a P-N device when the voltage is applied in a forward direction but not when the voltage is reversed. A rectifier is a device that requires that current flow with only one bias direction.

Alternating current periodically reverses direction and rectifying this current is sometimes necessary. The rectifying diode can perform this task. The electronic symbol and the corresponding identification of polarity are shown in figure 8. Positive current flows in the direction of the arrow, from the P side to the N side.

High Carrier Concentration

The semiconductors described above have a relatively low concentration of impurities (measured in parts per billion). The Fermi level for these semiconductors is off center but still within the band gap. As the impurity concentration in a semiconductor increases, the Fermi level moves further and further from the center position (downward for P-type and upward for N-type). If the concentration of impurities is very large, the Fermi level will move out of the band gap and will actually be located within the valence band for P-type and within the conduction band for N-type. A material with a high impurity concentration is known as a degenerate semiconductor. Since the Fermi level is located within a band, rather than in the band gap, the material exhibits the properties of a conductor rather than an insulator. Several semiconductor devices are based on degenerate semiconductors, including the zener diode.

The Zener Diode

Zener diodes are used to regulate voltage. To diagram the operation of a zener diode the curve given in figure 6 must be extended. For a P-N diode, the forward current increases rapidly with the voltage, but the current for a reverse bias is negligible. However, if the reverse voltage is increased sufficiently, a point will be reached where current will flow (figure 9). The voltage where this breakdown occurs is known as the peak inverse voltage (PIV) and is one specification for a rectifying diode. Reverse breakdown can result from one of three effects: punch-through ("frying" the chip),

(continued)

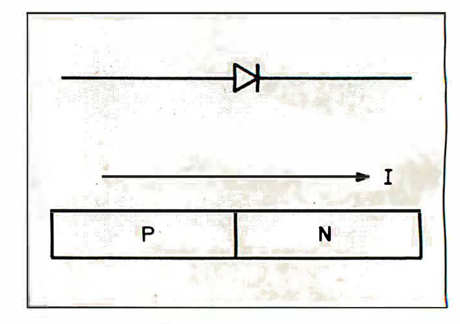
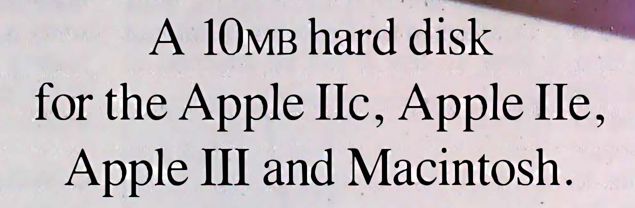


Figure 8: *The electronic symbol for the rectifying diode and the polarities of the corresponding material.*

QUARK ANNOUNCES

a clever way to store more than sixty-five floppies.





Quark's new QC10 hard disk lets you store the contents of more than sixty-five floppies. Even if you're using an Apple IIc. Which means you can have the equivalent of nearly five thousand pages of information ready for instant retrieval.

You'll have room for dozens of programs. From complex accounting software to sales analysis tools. With space left over for your answer to *War and Peace*.

And because there's a distinction between those who need to know and those who want to know, QC10 lets you create password-protected "volumes" of any size you choose. So you can segment your data to suit your particular needs, and protect sensitive information.

Plus, if you have an Apple IIc or Macintosh—or a 128K Apple IIe with Apple's Duodisk dual disk drive—QC10 *requires no accessories*.* The drive simply plugs into the disk drive port. Two special switches let you set your QC10 for whatever computer you use.

And when you add Quark's Catalyst™ program selector, you can automatically load even copy-protected ProDOS programs on QC10.** And switch between applications with a simple keystroke sequence. So you won't have to change floppies when you need to change programs.

Best of all, QC10 has a suggested retail price of only $1,995. So ask for a demonstration today. Just call toll-free, 1 (800) 543-7711, for the name of the Quark dealer nearest you.



A Quark Company

QC10 is a trademark of Quark Peripherals, Inc. Quark and Catalyst are trademarks of Quark Incorporated. Apple, ProDOS and Duodisk are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh is a trademark licensed to Apple Computer by McIntosh Laboratories, Inc.

*If you do not have a Duodisk, or use an Apple III, a special cable is available. See your dealer for details.

**Catalyst works on the Apple IIc, IIe and Apple III. It is not compatible with Macintosh.

Photography by Barbara Kasten

Circle 351 on inquiry card.

Schottky diodes are used in digital circuits because they can be turned on faster.

avalanche (nondestructive ionization), or zener (field effects) breakdown.

A zener diode is made by lightly doping one side of the junction (e.g., the P side) and heavily doping the other side (e.g., the N side). For such a semiconductor, the Fermi level lies in the band gap of the P side but is within the conduction band for the N side. At reverse breakdown, electrons can tunnel (another quantum mechanics concept) from the valence band of the P side to the conduction band of the N side. (Technically, tunneling is a thin-layer effect while zener is a field effect, but it is common to call any classically forbidden energy barrier penetration tunneling.) The idea here is that the applied field is opposed by the field within the chip, resulting in a deformation of the chip's orbital. At some point, the induced field will so deform the orbitals that the potential energy barrier to reverse current flow is less than the ambient thermal energy. The resulting current is constant, independent of further applied voltage. All modern voltage regulators are based on this device.

The electronic symbol and the corresponding identification of polarity for the zener diode is shown in figure 10. The symbol is similar to a rectifying junction except that the cross arms are broken to represent the letter Z. Positive current flows in the direction of the arrow, from the N side to the P side, since the zener diode is reverse-biased.

Metal-Semiconductor Junctions

Two types of junction can form when a metal is attached to a semiconductor, depending on the work functions of the materials. (The work function is the minimum energy needed to remove an electron from a material.) For some metal-semiconductor combinations a regular ohmic junction is formed. This junction is nonrectifying, and the current is directly proportional to the voltage. For other metal-semiconductor combinations, a rectifying junction known as a Schottky-barrier diode is formed. The current-voltage curve is similar to the one shown in figure 6 for P-N junctions. A Schottky diode is not used for general rectifier applications since the reverse saturation (maximum) current is greater than that for a silicon P-N junction. The advantage of a Schottky diode is that it can be turned on faster than a P-N diode. Therefore, Schottky diodes are commonly used in digital circuits. (The S, e.g., in the designation 74S04, indicates a Schottky device.) The electronic symbol for a Schottky diode is similar to a zener diode except that the arms are bent more sharply to look like a squared-off letter S.

Every semiconductor device must be attached to at least two metal lead wires so that it can be attached to other devices. However, these leads must form ohmic rather than rectifying junctions. As discussed earlier, ohmic junctions can be formed between certain combinations of metals and semiconductors depending on the work function. However, there is another way to ensure an ohmic junction.

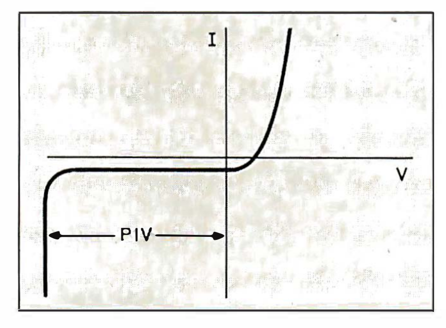


Figure 9: *The current-voltage relationship for a P-N junction extended to reverse breakdown.*

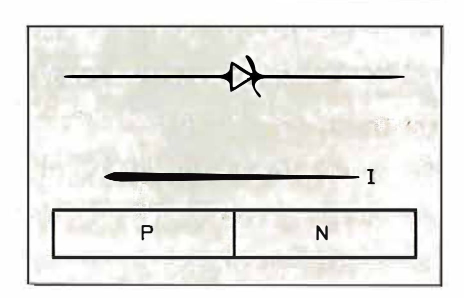


Figure 10: *The electronic symbol for the zener diode and the polarities of the corresponding material.*

Increasing the concentration of impurities in a semiconductor moves the Fermi level further from the center of the band gap. At some point, the Fermi level will enter the valence band for a P-type material or the conduction band for an N-type material. The semiconductor is degenerate and the energy-band diagram now looks like that of a metal. Consequently, a junction between a metal and a degenerate semiconductor will always create an ohmic junction. Degenerate semiconductors are indicated with a plus symbol; that is, the symbol N^+ represents a degenerate N-type material and the symbol P^+ represents a degenerate P-type material. Making a semiconductor degenerate at the point where the metal lead is attached ensures an ohmic contact.

Conclusion

In this article I have explored the fundamentals of electrical conduction in solids with special emphasis on semiconductors. I've considered some simple semiconductors, such as the thermistor, photodetector, rectifier diode, zener diode, and Schottky diode. You can obtain more information from the works cited below. ■

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bar-Lev, Adir. *Semiconductors and Electronic Devices*, 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984.
2. Barrett, Craig, William D. Nix, and Alan S. Tetelman. *The Principles of Engineering Materials*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1973.
3. Malmstadt, H. V., and C. G. Enke. *Digital Electronics for Scientists*. New York: W. A. Benjamin, 1969.
4. Streetman, Ben. *Solid State Electronic Devices*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1972.
5. Van Vlack, Lawrence. *Elements of Materials Science and Engineering*, 4th ed. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1980.

Your IBM PC Or XT Graphics Are Only As Good As What's Under The Hood.



Get Smooth Clean Performance With Graphix Plus II™. *Single* Board Support Of Both Color *And* Monochrome Display.

When it comes to color/graphics adapter boards, your IBM Personal Computer—and you—deserve only the best. That's why Graphix Plus II gives you outstanding graphics ...*and* a whole lot more. With Graphix Plus II, you'll get *50% faster, flicker-free* scrolling over IBM's color/graphics board. And, the Graphix Plus II is the *only* product on the market which provides *dual monitor support* for both RGB color and monochrome graphics on a single board. It gives you *full screen* (640 × 352) monochrome graphics and *high resolution* color graphics with the appropriate software. When two monitors are used, Graphix Plus II *automatically* shifts to the appropriate screen.

Luxury Items Are Standard Equipment

With the Graphix Plus II, you'll be glad to know extra conveniences come standard. For example, you get a parallel printer port which allows you to hook up any IBM compatible printer or SASI compatible hard disk controller. Our 'PC Accelerator'™ software is included which gives you the use of *two* RAM disks and a print buffer. Plus, you can access the screen RAM with absolutely no "snow" or flashing. Graphix Plus II also provides true gray scale display on composite video monitors, a light pen interface, 32K display RAM (text and graphics modes), compatibility with Lotus 1-2-3™ and other popular software packages. And much more. A battery operated clock calendar is available as an option.

Puts You In The Driver's Seat

Graphix Plus II fits easily in any expansion slot inside your PC. And when you power up, you'll *see* the same high-powered quality you've come to expect from your machine. Incredibly smooth, versatile performance. From start to finish.

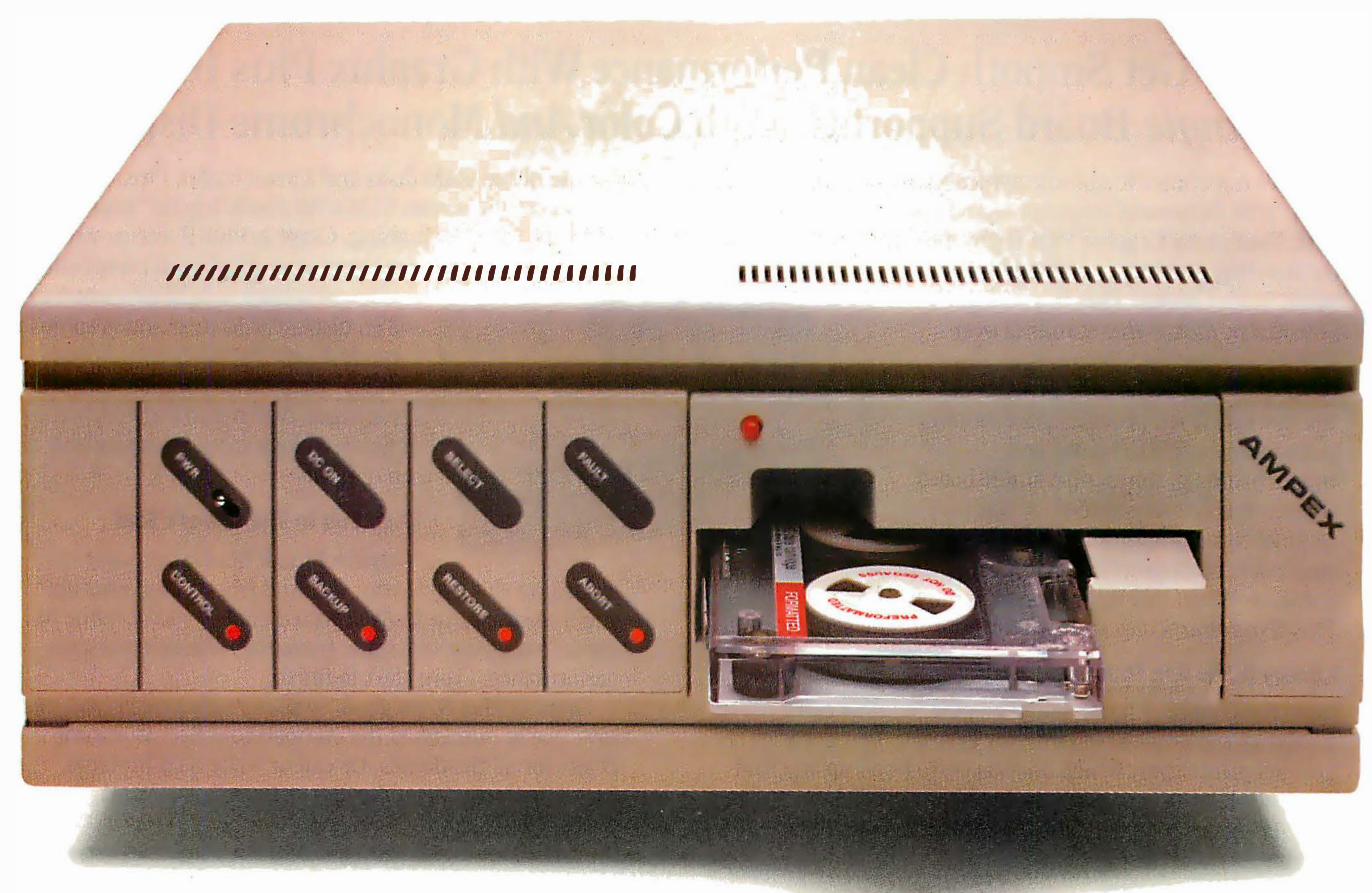
Graphix Plus II. So good, so reasonably priced, you might say...we've *outclassed* the competition. See your local dealer for all the details. Or call or write STB Systems, Inc., 601 North Glenville, Richardson, Texas 75081 (214) 234-8750.



Circle 381 on inquiry card.

Expanding Microcomputing

In the 92 seconds it find any file you need



Ampex 20 MB hard disk with 25 MB tape backup.

"IBM-PC is registered trademark of IBM. "Apple II and IIe are registered trademarks of Apple Computer. "PC

takes to read this ad, on our backup streamer.

In the 1 hour, 4 minutes other streamers take, you could call your broker. Linger over coffee. Wade through the Wall Street Journal. And read this PC Megastore ad too. So take the time. You'll more than make it up with a PC Megastore hard disk and tape hooked to your IBM-PC® or compatible, Apple II or IIe,® because all the files you need–both current and archive–will always be right where you need them. Just a keystroke away. The secret? Only Ampex backs up a 20 MB hard disk with another 25 megabytes* of addressable storage–a unique, bootable streamer with cache memory. That not only means you can address a file in 92 seconds, you can backup files offline just by touching a couple of buttons. Without tying up your computer. Your time. Or a small fortune in floppies. (In fact, our 45 megabytes of available storage cost about half the price per MB of other hard disks.) So consider your time, money and convenience. And our quality. PC Megastore is backed by a full year warranty from Ampex, a company known for manufacturing quality computer peripherals for over 20 years. Take a moment to call us at 800 421-6863, or 213 640-0150 in California. Or write: Ampex Computer Products Division, 200 N. Nash St. MS M-11, El Segundo, CA 90215. We'll give you a dealer's name so you can buy PC Megastore. Then in no time at all, you'll make up for the 92 seconds you spent reading this ad.

AMPEX

Ampex Corporation • One of The Signal Companies

Circle 19 on inquiry card.

*Megastore is upgradeable and comes in four models: 20 MB with 25 MB tape, 10 or 20 MB disk, or 25 MB tape.

ORCHID REWRITES AESOP'S FABLES

PCTURBO186...Speed Wins the Race.

In business, success comes to those who win the race against deadlines and competition. The IBM™ PC is a great tool, but valuable time can be wasted waiting for it to recalculate spreadsheets, retrieve data, or execute the newer and more complex software packages. PCturbo,™ new from Orchid, can help you win and enjoy the fruits of success.

PCturbo is the ultimate IBM PC productivity enhancement. It boosts the execution speed of your PC so you can get more done in less time. And it's transparent to existing programs such as WordStar,™ Lotus 1-2-3,™ and dBase II.™ So, with PCturbo, your PC looks and acts the same as before; it just runs faster.

Who needs PCturbo? Anyone who ever waits for their PC to finish executing so they can run something else. Programmers waiting for compilers to finish before testing a new feature. Businessmen waiting for a data base to retrieve account information. Word processors waiting for the spelling checker to finish before printing.

PCturbo does more than just speed up the PC. It extends the life of slower, older programs. It provides a base for new sophisticated software. And it protects your PC investment. You get your work done quicker and decisions made sooner. The very reasons you got a computer in the first place. Write or call for more information.



ORCHID TECHNOLOGY
47790 Westinghouse Drive
Fremont, CA 94539
(415) 490-8586 Telex: 709289

TECHNICAL DETAILS:

Hardware
- One slot plug-in board with high-speed processor (80186)
- Up to 640K on-board memory for a maximum of 1.28 Mbytes total PC memory.

Software
- Runs IBM PC-DOS.
- Provides disk caching, RAM disk using available PC memory up to 640 Kbytes.

Circle 310 on inquiry card.

THE MC68020 32-BIT MICROPROCESSOR

BY PAUL F. GROEPLER AND JAMES KENNEDY

The latest member of Motorola's 68000 family includes on-board cache and virtual memory

THE MC68020, the newest addition to the Motorola M68000 family of microprocessors, is a full 32-bit processor with separate 32-bit data and address buses, an on-board instruction cache, dynamic bus sizing, and a coprocessor interface. It is object-code compatible with the earlier members of the M68000 family but has new addressing modes in support of high-level languages.

The MC68020 is an HCMOS (high-speed complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) microprocessor with some 200,000 individual transistors on a 375- by 350-millimeter die, operating at a 16.67-MHz clock frequency (60-nanosecond clock period) and dissipating less than 1.5 watts of power. It can process instructions at a sustained rate of 2 to 3 million instructions per second (MIPS) and at burst rates exceeding 8 MIPS.

MC68020 PARTS

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the MC68020 with the various internal sections labeled. We'll briefly describe their functions.

The sequencer and control unit are the chip managers. They control internal buses, registers, and the execution unit.

The execution unit contains the program counter (PC), the address, and the data. The PC section calculates instruction addresses and manages pointers. The address section calculates operand addresses and stores the registers available to the user. The data section performs all data operations, such as immediate data value moves. It also contains the barrel shifter, which performs one-cycle shifts of any amount on data.

The bus controller manages cache and external memory accesses. It also provides control for the various parts of the 68020 microprocessor and interprets the nanorom information. This information is combined with decoding the instruction pipe to generate control for the micromachine.

The instruction prefetch and decode unit fetches and decodes an instruction for execution by the execution unit. The prefetch is a three-word-deep on-chip instruction store. It eliminates the need for the processor to sequentially fetch an instruction from external memory, decode and execute it, and fetch another.

Instead, because of the sequential nature of instruction accesses, the prefetch can anticipate the next access and make it before it is needed. Thus, external memory fetches are anticipated and overlapped with current processor execution.

The instruction addresses for the prefetch are calculated independently of data addresses, allowing for parallel accesses of instruction and data addresses. This simultaneous access will occur if the data access is from external memory and the instruction access is from the instruction cache. When this happens, a simultaneous instruction and data access occurs.

The 256-byte instruction cache increases performance by reducing the

(continued)

Paul F. Groepler is a systems applications designer in the High-end Applications Engineering Department at Motorola. James Kennedy is a software engineer in the MPU Design Department at Motorola. You can reach them at Motorola Inc., POB 6000, Austin, TX 78762.

number of instruction fetches, or bus cycles, from main memory. This lets system performance increase because the processor's bus use is decreased, freeing the bus for other system bus masters. Only instructions are stored in the cache. Data accesses must still be read from main memory.

Hardware and software may control the cache. Hardware control is in the form of the cache disable (CDIS pin), which can disable the cache. The CDIS pin has priority and overrides any software setting.

Software control is in the form of two control registers: the cache control register (CACR) and the cache address register (CAAR). The CACR and CAAR are organized as shown in figures 2 and 3. Bits 4 to 31 are unused and always read as zeros. The CACR lets the systems programmer enable or freeze the cache, clear an entry, or clear the entire cache. The CAAR is a 32-bit register that provides an address for cache control functions. This register is used only for the clear entry (CE) function in conjunction with the CACR.

Dynamic Bus Sizing

A nice feature of the MC68020 for the designer as well as the programmer is the dynamic bus. Now a designer need not worry about excessive hardware "glue" to interface to 16- or 8-bit peripherals and a programmer need not worry about word or long-word aligned data in data space. The MC68020 allows transfers of 8-, 16-, and 32-bit data between 8-, 16-, and 32-bit ports. The only requirement for data alignment is that it occur on a byte boundary. Instructions and any associated extension words must still fall on word address boundaries, but word/long-word alignment is no longer required for program space operands.

The processor lets misaligned transfers occur by determining the data

(continued)

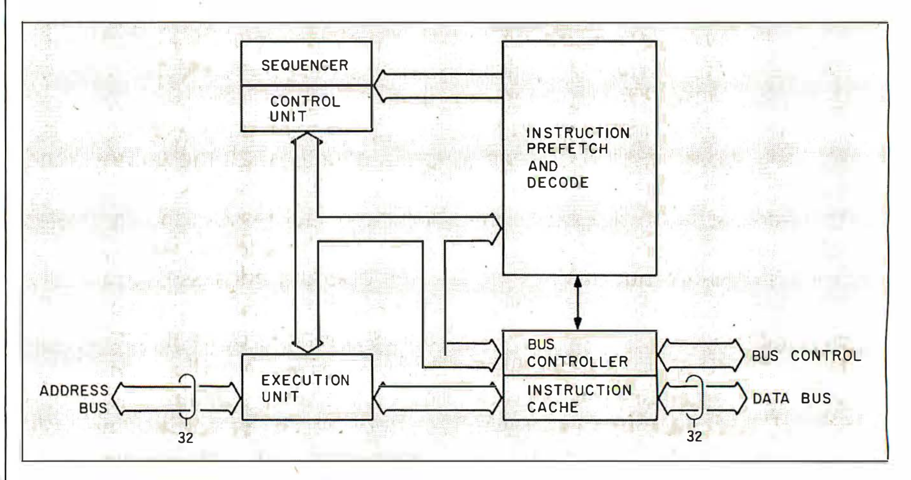


Figure 1: MC68020 *block diagram.*



Figure 2: *The cache control register.*



Figure 3: *The cache address register.*

Circle 264 on inquiry card.

port size during each bus cycle. By handshaking lines between the processor and external memory or peripherals, the MC68020 can transfer this mismatched or mis-sized data. Figure 4 illustrates the workings of the internal hardware that makes this possible and the alignment of operand bytes for an 8-, 16-, and 32-bit bus interfacing with the MC68020.

Misaligned operand transfers can lead to an increased number of bus cycles because the processor might not be able to successfully transfer the misaligned data across the port within one bus cycle. A normal transfer occurring from an aligned 32-bit operand address across a 32-bit bus to a 32-bit peripheral would take only one transfer cycle.

In a mis-sized transfer, as well as a normal transfer, the peripheral uses the DSACK0 and DSACK1 pins to signal to the processor that it has a bus width of 8, 16, or 32 bits. The processor outputs the operand transfer size using the SIZ0 and SIZ1 pins.

Notice that with an 8-bit peripheral, only data bits D31 to D24 need to be connected to the peripheral. Four bus cycles are necessary to complete this transfer with only 1 byte being moved across the bus per cycle.

The MC68020 relaxes word and long-word alignment restrictions for data. It is now possible to execute an operand transfer across a memory boundary that only needs to be byte aligned. Even and odd word restrictions are gone. Some performance degradation can occur, due to extra bus cycles needed to transfer misaligned long-word or word data across boundaries.

Figure 5 shows a misaligned long-word transfer across a word-wide bus. In the example, a byte box with "xxx" denotes that the location in memory is not overwritten and remains unchanged. As you can see from this example, it is important for the system designer to control the enabling/disabling of the appropriate data buffers to avoid overwriting or misreading nonpertinent data during a misaligned cycle.

For clarity's sake, figure 5 also shows line A2 in offset of the transferred data into word memory. The first cycle runs with A2/A1/A0 being 001, showing an offset of 1 byte in memory. SIZ1/SIZ0 is 00, indicating that the processor has a long word left to transfer. The second cycle shows A2/A1/A0 with a 2-byte displacement, and SIZ1/SIZ0 showing the processor with 3 bytes left to transfer. The third cycle has no offset on the address pins and the SIZE pins indicating 1 byte left to transfer. There is a two-bus-cycle degradation here, but it is transparent to the programmer, letting him ignore the restrictions of data alignment.

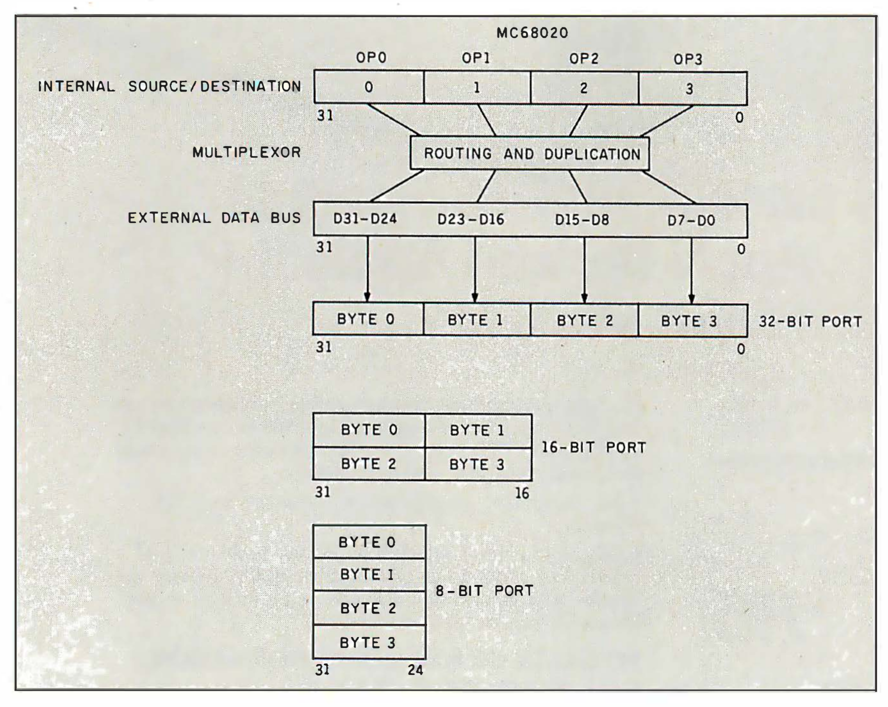


Figure 4: *The MC68020 interface to various port sizes.*

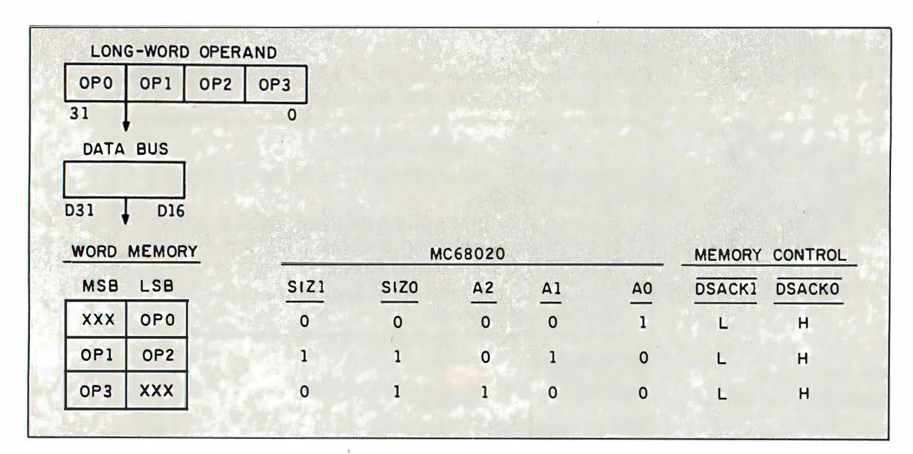


Figure 5: *Example of a misaligned long-word transfer to a word-wide bus.*

Coprocessor Interface

Though the MC68020 is powerful, it might not have all the special commands or capabilities that a designer requires. For this reason, the designers of the MC68020 incorporated a general coprocessor interface and instructions. The coprocessor interface provides a means by which Motorola

(continued)

and other coprocessors (floating point, fast Fourier transform, or graphics processors) can extend the MC68020.

The coprocessor interface is designed to support synchronous operation between the MC68020 and up to eight coprocessors. With this interface, downward compatibility is possible because a coprocessor can be coupled with a main processor other than the MC68020 (e.g., 68008, 68000, 68010, 68012). All the main processor must do is provide instruction sequences that emulate the protocol of the coprocessor interface.

The coprocessor operates based on an F-line operation code, essentially the first word of a coprocessor instruction. It is so named because the hexadecimal F in the upper nybble of the instruction word causes the processor to flag the instruction during decode. The F-line indicates to the main processor that it must call the coprocessor for proper execution of the instruction. See figure 6 for the format of the F-line word.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	Cp-Id			TYPE			TYPE DEPENDENT					

Figure 6: *F-line format.*

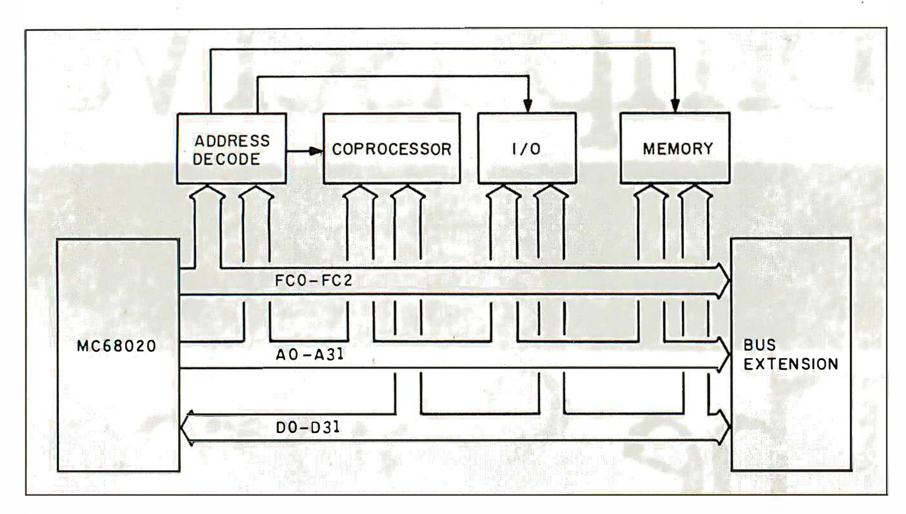


Figure 7: *Coprocessor system configuration.*

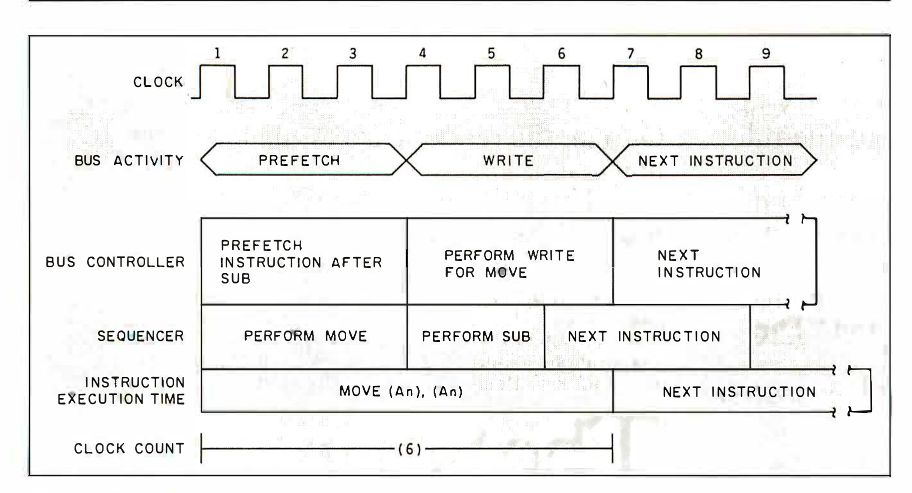


Figure 8: *Overlap example.*

The coprocessor identifier (Cp-Id) field identifies which coprocessor is to be selected. The Type field identifies which type of coprocessor operation is to be performed (branch, general, save, etc.).

Communication between the main processor and coprocessors is synchronous, but the main processor might not need to wait for the coprocessor to complete an instruction before it begins execution of its next instruction.

Hardware connection is a simple extension of the MC68000 bus interface and is shown in figure 7. The coprocessor is connected as a peripheral to the main processor and is selected based on combinations of function codes (FC2–FC0 are 111) and address bits (A19–A16 are 0010) as well as bits A15–13, described in figure 6.

Overlap

Overlap occurs when the sequencer and bus controller are operating on different instructions simultaneously. For example, in figure 8 a MOVE (An),(An) instruction and a SUB Dn,Dn instruction can operate concurrently for some of the total execution time. The overlap takes place during the external bus activity associated with the MOVE. Since for a certain clock time the bus controller is busy performing the write to external memory associated with the MOVE, the sequencer can continue with the next instruction, subtract (SUB). The SUB instruction does not require any external bus activity, so the sequencer alone can operate on it. This overlap time is shown from clocks 4 through 6.

Also note that part of the instruction following the SUB might have some of its execution time overlapped under the MOVE instruction. This occurs if calculations, such as effective address calculations, are needed to perform the instruction. An example of this would be if another MOVE instruction followed the SUB instruction.

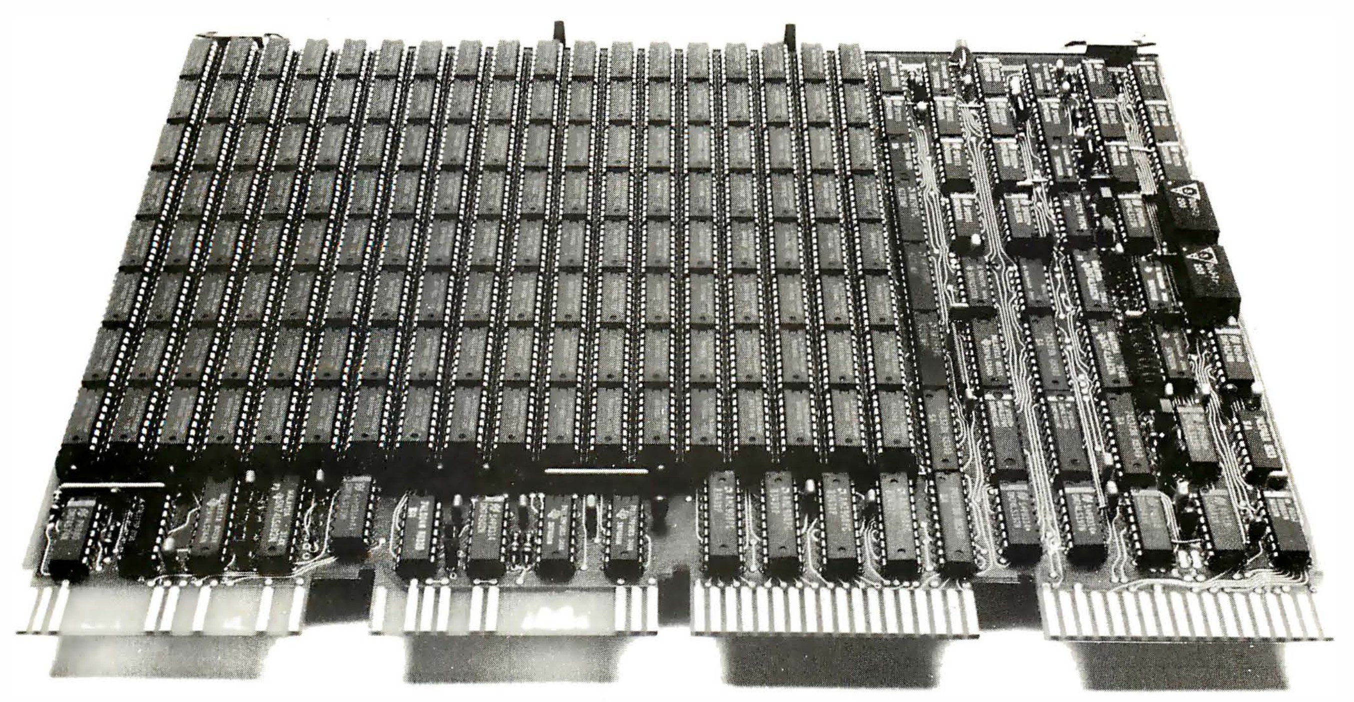
Because the bus controller was performing an external bus cycle associated with the MOVE during the time the SUB was taking place internally,

(continued)

THE MEMORY LEADER

OFFERING

THE FASTEST MEMORY AVAILABLE



IMB ONLY $1695*

- Memory For LSI-11, J-11, MICROVAX
- The Fastest Access Times
- The Lowest Pricing
- The Best Selection (Including Error Detect and Correct)
- The Fastest Delivery
- The Fastest Repair Service (24 hour)

MAXIMUM CAPACITY	4MB	2MB	1MB
ACCESS TIME	130ns	160ns	240ns
FEATURES	PARITY	ECC, PARITY	PARITY
CSR	✓	✓	✓
BLOCK MODE	✓	✓	—
SOCKETED WITH	1MB	512KB	256KB
*PRICE	$1695	$1395	$525

In addition to memory, Chrislin carries a complete line of

WINCHESTER SUBSYSTEMS
and
COMPUTER SYSTEMS

for your Q-BUS applications. Call for further details...

Visit us at
DEXPO® West 84
Disneyland Hotel
Anaheim
December 11-14, 1984
Booth
1205

"OFFERING QUALITY WITH AFFORDABLE PRICING"

Chrislin Industries, Inc.

31352 Via Colinas • Westlake Village, CA 91362
Telephone: (818) 991-2254 • TWX 910-494-1253 CHRISLIN WKVG

*OEM Pricing. • LSI-11, J11, MICROVAX, Q-BUS are trademarks of Digital Equipment Corporation.

Circle 57 on inquiry card.

the execution time is attributed to the MOVE instruction alone. If the pipe had been depleted and the SUB instruction had not been inside, the described overlap would not have taken place.

This example illustrates an important point about this concurrent machine. With a sequential microprocessor (no prefetch and no concurrency of operation), instruction timing is easy to calculate. It is virtually impossible with a concurrent microprocessor such as the MC68020. Each individual instruction is dependent on the instruction previous to it and is subject to the rules built into the prefetch mechanism. The best timings that can be given are in terms of best, average, and worst-case boundaries. Performance ratios and benchmarks become requisite in measuring performance.

PROGRAMMING

As shown in the programming model (figure 9), the MC68020 has eight 32-bit multifunction data registers, seven 32-bit general addressing registers, three 32-bit stack pointers (user, master, and interrupt), a 32-bit program counter, a 16-bit status register, a 32-bit vector base register, two 3-bit alternate function code registers, a 32-bit cache address register, and a 32-bit cache control register. The MC68020 is object-code compatible with the M68000 family but has several new addressing mode capabilities (table 1) and several new and enhanced instructions (table 2).

A principle in the MC68020 design is support for high-level language and system software implementation. This support is provided by the inclusion of special instructions that allow array bounds checking with a single instruction, safe manipulation of system queues, support for linked lists, expansion of system trap capabilities, and module support.

The MC68020 has three new 32-bit registers: the master stack pointer (MSP), cache control register (CACR), and cache address register (CAAR) (figure 8). The interrupt stack pointer is virtually the same as the M68000 family's supervisor stack pointer and therefore is not really a new register. The terminology has been changed to reflect a multiprocessing environment. The MSP was created to facilitate multiprocessing by letting each process have a small master stack area where process-specific exception data is stored, while maintaining a common large interrupt stack area among all the processes. The CACR clears the entire cache, clears a single cache entry, freezes the cache, and enables the cache. Each of these functions is controlled by simply setting a bit in the CACR. The CAAR is used with the cache clear entry function to clear a single entry in the cache.

Table 1 shows the MC68020 addressing modes. Of particular interest are the memory indirect and program counter memory indirect addressing modes.

There are two forms of memory indirect addressing and program counter memory indirect addressing: indirect pre-indexed and indirect post-

(continued)

D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7	DATA REGISTERS
A0 A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6	ADDRESS REGISTER
A7(USP)	USER STACK POINTER
PC	PROGRAM COUNTER
CCR	CONDITION CODE REGISTER
A7'(ISP)	INTERRUPT STACK POINTER
A7"(MSP)	MASTER STACK POINTER
SR (CCR)	STATUS REGISTER
VBR	VECTOR BASE REGISTER
SFC DFC	ALTERNATE FUNCTION CODE REGISTERS
CACR	CACHE CONTROL REGISTER
CAAR	CACHE ADDRESS REGISTER

Figure 9: MC68020 *programming model.*

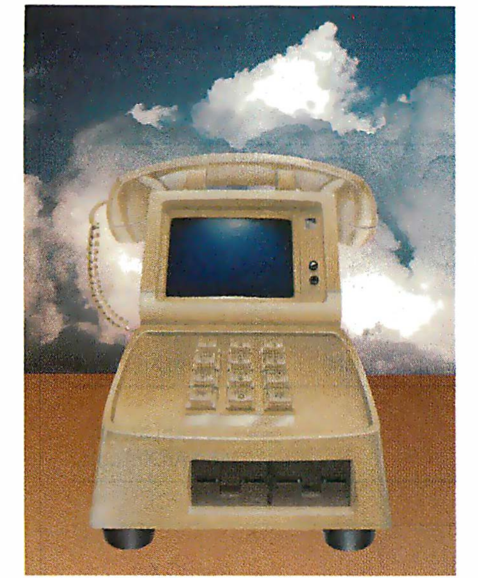
IT'S ABOUT TIME.

If you're losing time because of missed connections, garbled messages, wrong numbers and never ending busy signals, your time has finally come.

Because now there's a way to combine the power and speed of your IBM® PC with the practicality of your telephone.

And wind up with a personal productivity tool that's far greater than the sum of its parts.

Its name is Watson.™ And its function is to save you time. A *lot* of time.



Just slip Watson into your PC, hook up your telephone, and *instantly* both become part of a personal office automation and communication system that can double, triple, even quadruple your productivity.

How? By providing instant access to the people and information you need. No matter where you happen to be.

In the office or on the road, Watson will have you doing things you never thought a telephone or PC could do. Even while you're asleep.

Watson will forever eliminate the wasted time and frustration of "telephone tag," unclear or garbled messages, the tedium of looking up numbers, dialing and redialing wrong numbers and busy signals.

You get sophisticated digital voice messaging, powerful information management, electronic mail capability, scheduling, time billing, remote-editing dictation and more. *Plus* a built-in 300/1200 baud modem.

And all this includes time-sharing and function switching, so you can run other programs like Lotus 1-2-3™ and Wordstar™ while Watson is taking care of your telephone.

Take this ad to your computer products dealer today, and ask for a demonstration. You'll be amazed.

Or, call Watson directly at 1-800-6-WATSON and we'll send you some helpful information plus tell you where to find the Watson dealer nearest you.

Do it today. After all, time *is* money.



Watson™

Instant access to people and information.

Natural MicroSystems™

Natural MicroSystems Corporation
6 Mercer Road, Natick, Massachusetts 01760
Telephone 617/655-0700

Circle 301 on inquiry card.

indexed. Program counter memory indirect is similar to memory indirect addressing; however, where the address register is normally added into the calculation, the current program counter is used. The result is position-independent code where the memory pointer is accessed relative to the current program counter. In indirect pre-indexed and indirect post-indexed addressing modes, the base displacement (bd) and outer displacement (od) can be null (zero), word (16-bit), or long-word (32-bit) sizes.

Indirect pre-indexed addressing adds the index register into the address calculation before the memory indirection is performed. Indirect pre-indexed can be used to access operands through an array of pointers or through a pointer located in a record item or an array of records. The address register or program counter, index register, and base displacement are added together and used as the address of the memory pointer. The 32-bit memory pointer is fetched and the outer displacement is added to form the effective address.

Indirect post-indexed addressing performs the memory indirection and then adds the index register to calculate the effective address. Indirect post-indexed can be used to access an element of an array that is pointer addressed. The base displacement and address register or program counter are added to form the memory pointer address. The 32-bit quantity at the memory pointer address is fetched and added to the index register and outer displacement to form the operand's effective address.

Table 1: MC68020 *addressing modes.*

Addressing Modes	Syntax
Register direct	
Data register direct	Dn
Address register direct	An
Register indirect	
Address register indirect	(An)
Address register indirect with postincrement	(An)+
Address register indirect with predecrement	−(An)
Address register indirect with displacement	(d_{16},An)
Register indirect with index	
Address register indirect with index (8-bit displacement)	(d_8, An, Xn)
Address register indirect with index (base displacement)	(bd,An,Xn)
Memory indirect	
Memory indirect post-indexed	([bd,An],Xn,od)
Memory indirect pre-indexed	([bd,An,Xn],od)
Program counter indirect with displacement	(d_{16},PC)
Program counter indirect with index	
PC indirect with index (8-bit displacement)	(d_8,PC,Xn)
PC indirect with index (base displacement)	(bd,PC,Xn)
Program counter memory indirect	
PC memory indirect post-indexed	([bd,PC],Xn,od)
PC memory indirect pre-indexed	([bd,PC,Xn],od)
Absolute	
Absolute short	xxx.W
Absolute long	xxx.L
Immediate	$<data>

Notes:
Dn = Data Register, D0–D7.
An = Address Register, A0–A7.
d_8,d_{16} = A two's-complement or sign-extended displacement; added as part of the effective address calculation; size is 8 or 16 bits (d_{16} and d_8 are 16- and 8-bit displacements); when omitted, assemblers use a value of zero.
Xn = Address or data register used as an index register; form is Xn.SIZE*SCALE, where SIZE is .W or .L (indicates index register size) and SCALE is 1, 2, 4, or 8 (index register is multiplied by SCALE); use of SIZE and/or SCALE is optional.
bd = A two's-complement base displacement; when present, size can be 16 or 32 bits.
od = Outer displacement, added as part of effective address calculation after any memory indirection; use is optional with a size of 16 or 32 bits.
PC = Program Counter.
<data> = Immediate value of 8, 16, or 32 bits.
( ) = Effective address.
[ ] = Use as indirect address to long-word address.

Scaling and Suppression

An index register can be scaled—the value in the register is read and then logically shifted (zero fill) zero, one, two, or four bit positions to the left before it is used. This has the effect of multiplying the value in the register by 1, 2, 4, or 8. The original value in the register is not affected by this operation. Using scaling, the same index value can be used to point to individual bytes, words, long words, and quad words, without disrupting the value.

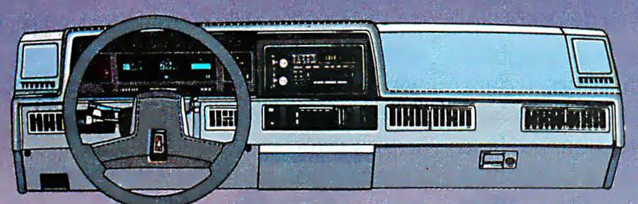
Let address register A0 be used as an index and contain the value 3. The A0*1 (assuming 0 to be the first element in the array) will point to the fourth element in a byte-wide array, A0*2 will point to the fourth element in a word-wide array, A0*4 will point to the fourth element in a long-word-wide array, and A0*8 will point to the fourth element in a quad-word-wide array. This scaling takes no overhead on the MC68020.

The suppression of the base address register or program counter allows the use of any index register in place of the base register. Since data

(continued)

GM
MARK OF EXCELLENCE

Olds Cutlass Ciera.
Computers helped design it. Computers help you drive it.



Growing up in the computer age certainly has some attractive advantages. Just consider the 1985 Cutlass Ciera.

A micro-computer about the size of a deck of cards constantly tunes the engine as you drive, monitoring 20 vital engine functions. Another computer monitors temperature to keep you cool and comfortable when you order the available air conditioning. Still another checks the optional cruise control, ingeniously sensing whether you're going uphill or down, to automatically keep your speed constant.

Want to hear more? Then ask about the available auto calculator that can compute your mileage, estimate traveling time, even help balance your checkbook, with the push of a button.

And remember, above all Ciera is a Cutlass. The look is clean. The amenities–like the optional electronic instrument panel–are plentiful. And the power of the available 3.8 liter V6 with multi-port fuel injection? Well, you've got to experience it for yourself.

Olds Cutlass Ciera. Computers helped design it. For one good reason. So you can enjoy it. Test drive one today.

Oldsmobiles are equipped with engines produced at facilities operated by GM car groups, subsidiaries or affiliated companies worldwide.

Circle 309 on inquiry card.



There is a special feel in an *Oldsmobile*

Let's get it together...buckle up.

registers can be used as index registers, this gives the MC68020 the ability to have addresses in data registers, Also, with suppression of the program counter the user has access to program space.

BIT-FIELD INSTRUCTIONS

The MC68020 has eight new bit-field manipulation instructions over the previous M68000 instruction set. These instructions can be used to manipulate individual bits in registers or memory. The bit-field instruction mnemonics are described in table 2.

A bit field is simply an array of bits. It can be small enough to be contained in a register or large enough to require millions of bytes of memory. Some examples of bit-field applications are bit-mapped graphics, communications with packed data, and assembler op-code construction.

In each bit-field instruction, the field selection is specified by a field offset and field width. The field offset denotes the starting bit of the field in bits from the base address, and the field width determines the number of bits to be included in the field. The base address is the effective address and can be in memory or a data register.

In a data register, the offset starts with the leftmost bit, bit 31, and the width determines the amount of bits to the right of the offset. Register wraparound is allowed; that is, if the combination of offset and width extend the bit field past bit 0 in the register, the field wraps back around

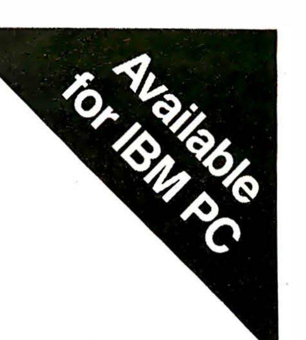
(continued)

Table 2: MC68020 *instruction set summary.*

Mnemonic	Description
ABCD	Add decimal with extend
ADD	Add
ADDA	Add address
ADDI	Add immediate
ADDQ	Add quick
ADDX	Add with extend
AND	Logical AND
ANDI	Logical AND immediate
ASL,ASR	Arithmetic shift left, right
Bcc	Branch conditionally
BCHG	Test bit and change
BCLR	Test bit and clear
BFCHG	Test bit field and change
BFCLR	Test bit field and clear
BFEXTS	Signed bit field extract
BFEXTU	Unsigned bit field extract
BFFFO	Bit field find first one
BFINS	Bit field insert
BFSET	Test bit field and set
BFTST	Test bit field
BRA	Branch
BSET	Test bit and set
BSR	Branch to subroutine
BTST	Test bit
CALLM	Call module
CAS	Compare and swap operands
CAS2	Compare and swap dual operands
CHK	Check register against bound
CHK2	Check register against upper and lower bounds
CLR	Clear
CMP	Compare
CMPA	Compare address
CMPI	Compare immediate
CMPM	Compare memory to memory
CMP2	Compare register against upper and lower bounds

Mnemonic	Description
DBcc	Test condition, decrement, and branch
DIVS,DIVSL	Signed divide
DIVU,DIVUL	Unsigned divide
EOR	Logical exclusive OR
EORI	Logical exclusive OR immediate
EXG	Exchange registers
EXT	Sign extend
JMP	Jump
JSR	Jump to subroutine
LEA	Load effective address
LINK	Link and allocate
LSL,LSR	Logical shift left, right
MOVE	Move
MOVEA	Move address
MOVE CCR	Move condition code register
MOVE SR	Move status register
MOVE USP	Move user stack pointer
MOVEC	Move control register
MOVEM	Move multiple registers
MOVEP	Move peripheral
MOVEQ	Move quick
MOVES	Move alternate address space
MULS	Signed multiply
MULU	Unsigned multiply
NBCD	Negate decimal with extend
NEG	Negate
NEGX	Negate with extend
NOP	No operation
NOT	Logical complement
OR	Logical inclusive OR
ORI	Logical OR immediate
PACK	Pack BCD
PEA	Push effective address

Mnemonic	Description
RESET	Reset external devices
ROL,ROR	Rotate left, right
ROXL,ROXR	Rotate with extend left, right
RTD	Return and deallocate
RTE	Return from exception
RTM	Return from module
RTR	Return and restore condition codes
RTS	Return from subroutine
SBCD	Subtract decimal with extend
Scc	Set conditionally
STOP	Stop
SUB	Subtract
SUBA	Subtract address
SUBI	Subtract immediate
SUBQ	Subtract quick
SUBX	Subtract with extend
SWAP	Swap register words
TAS	Test operand and set
TRAP	Trap
TRAPcc	Trap conditionally
TRAPV	Trap on overflow
TST	Test operand
UNLK	Unlink
UNPK	Unpack BCD
Coprocessor Instructions	
cpBcc	Branch conditionally
cpDBcc	Test coprocessor condition, decrement, and branch
cpGEN	Coprocessor general instruction
cpRESTORE	Restore internal state of coprocessor
cpSAVE	Save internal state of coprocessor
cpScc	Set conditionally
cpTRAPcc	Trap conditionally



What C did for Programming Mark Williams has done for C Programming

The C Programming System from Mark Williams

MWC86 gets your C programs running faster and uses less memory space than any other compiler on the market. Then *csd*, Mark Williams' revolutionary C Source Debugger, helps you debug faster. That's The C Programming System from Mark Williams Company.

MWC86

MWC86 is the most highly optimized C compiler available anywhere for the DOS and 8086 environment. The benchmarks prove it! They show MWC86 is unmatched in speed and code density.

MWC86 supports large and small models of compilation, the 8087 math coprocessor and DOS 2.0 pathnames. The compiler features common code elimination, peephole optimization and register variables. It includes the most complete libraries. Unlike its competition, MWC86 supports the full C language including recent extensions such as the Berkeley structure rules, voids, enumerated data types, UNIX* I/O calls and structure assignments.

Quality is why Intel, DEC and Wang chose to distribute MWC86. These industry leaders looked and compared and found Mark Williams to be best.

User Friendly

MWC86 is the easiest to use of all compilers. One command runs all phases from pre-processor to assembler and linker. MWC86 eliminates the need to search for error messages in the back of a manual. All error messages appear on the screen in English.

A recent review of MWC86 in *PC World,* June, 1984, summed it up:

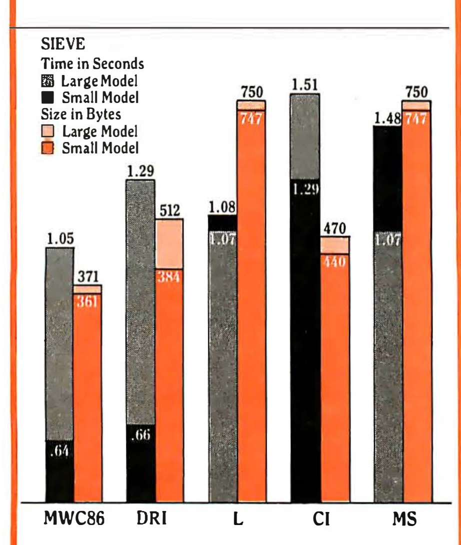
"Of all the compilers reviewed, MWC86 would be my first choice for product development. It compiles quickly, produces superior error messages, and generates quick, compact object code. The library is small and fast and closely follows the industry standard for C libraries."

csd C Source Debugger

Mark Williams was not content to write the best C compiler on the market. To advance the state of the art in software development, Mark Williams wrote *csd*.

csd C Source Debugger serves as a microscope on the program. Any C expression can be entered and evaluated. With *csd* a programmer can set tracepoints on variables and expressions with full history capability and can single step a program to find bugs. The debugger does not affect either code size or execution time. *csd* features online help instructions; the ability to walk through the stack; the debugging of graphics programs without disturbing the program under test; and evaluation, source, program and history windows.

csd eases the most difficult part of development — debugging. Because *csd* debugs in C, not assembler, a programmer no longer has to rely on old-fashioned assembler tools, but can work as if using a C interpreter — in real time.



The C Programming System from Mark Williams now supports the following libraries:

Library	Company
Windows for C	Creative Solutions
Halo	Media Cybernetics
PHACT	PHACT Associates
The Greenleaf Functions	Greenleaf Software
Btrieve	SoftCraft

The C Programming System from Mark Williams

The C Programming System from Mark Williams delivers not only the best C compiler for the 8086 but also the only C source level debugger. That's why it does for C programming what C did for programming. The Mark Williams C Programming System gives the programmer the MWC86 C compiler and the *csd* C Source Debugger for only $495. Order today by calling 1-800-MWC-1700. Major credit cards accepted.

Technical support for The Mark Williams C Programming System is provided free of charge by the team that developed it.



Mark Williams Company
1430 W. Wrightwood Ave.
Chicago, IL 60614

*Unix is a Trademark of Bell Laboratories.

Circle 424 on inquiry card.

The MC68020 is an improvement on the M68000 family.

and continues with bits 31, 30, etc. Table 3 shows the Motorola assembler syntax and examples of the bit-field instructions.

Division and Multiplication

The MC68020 has several enhancements to the original M68000 multiply and divide instructions. The most important of these enhancements is the ability to have 32-bit operands for multiplication with a 64-bit result, and a 64-bit dividend with a 32-bit divisor and quotient for division.

The MC68020 also has special multiply and divide instructions for high-level languages where the result is the same size as the operands. That is, a 32-bit operand times a 32-bit operand yields a 32-bit result. This is equivalent to multiplication in Pascal or C, where an integer times an integer results in an integer of the same size data type. If overflow occurs, it will be reflected in the setting of the condition codes after the operation. For division there is provision for a 32-bit dividend divided by a 32-bit divisor to yield a 32-bit quotient with no re-

Table 3: *Bit-field instructions, syntax, and examples.*

Instruction	Motorola Assembler Syntax	Assembler Example
BFCHG	BFCHG <EA>{offset:width}	BFCHG (AO){DO:7}
BFCLR	BFCLR <EA>{offset:width}	BFCLR D1{25:10}
BFEXTS	BFEXTS <EA>{offset:width},Dn	BFEXTS (A3){D2:5},D7
BFEXTU	BFEXTU <EA>{offset:width},Dn	BFEXTU D5{2:5},D1
BFFFO	BFFFO <EA>{offset:width},Dn	BFFFO (A6){D0:32},D7
BFINS	BFINS <EA>{offset:width},Dn	BFINS D4{6:9},D2
BFSET	BFSET <EA>{offset:width}	BFSET D3{30:9}
BFTST	BFTST <EA>{offset:width}	BFTST D1{0:32}

<EA> = effective address of the base of the bit field
offset = bit offset from base address of bit field to start to bit field
width = bit width of bit field from 1 to 32 bits
Dn = data register

Table 4: *Division and multiplication syntax and operation.*

Instruction	Motorola Assembler Syntax	Operation
DIVS.W	DIVS.W <EA>,Dn	32/16 --> 16r:16q
DIVS.L	DIVS.L <EA>,Dq	32/32 --> 32q
DIVS.L	DIVS.L <EA>,Dr:Dq	64/32 --> 32r:32q
DIVSL.L	DIVSL.L <EA>,Dr:Dq	32/32 --> 32r:32q
DIVU.W	DIVU.W <EA>,Dn	32/16 --> 16r:16q
DIVU.L	DIVU.L <EA>,Dq	32/32 --> 32q
DIVU.L	DIVU.L <EA>,Dr:Dq	64/32 --> 32r:32q
DIVUL.L	DIVUL.L <EA>,Dr:Dq	32/32 --> 32r:32q
MULS.W	MULS.W <EA>,Dn	16 x 16 --> 32
MULS.L	MULS.L <EA>,Dl	32 x 32 --> 32
MULS.L	MULS.L <EA>,Dh:Dl	32 x 32 --> 64
MULU.W	MULU.W <EA>,Dn	16 x 16 --> 32
MULU.L	MULU.L <EA>,Dl	32 x 32 --> 32
MULU.L	MULU.L <EA>,Dh:Dl	32 x 32 --> 64

<EA> = effective address of source operand
Dn = data register
Dq = quotient in data register
Dr = remainder in data register
Dh = high 32 bits of product in data register
Dl = low 32 bits of product in data register

mainder. Several variations of syntax and operations exist for divide and multiply instructions. For more information, see the Motorola assembler syntax and operation examples shown in table 4.

Binary-Coded Decimal

Two MC68020 instructions, PACK and UNPACK, can store BCD (binary-coded decimal) data in packed form (two digits per byte) and then be expanded after calculations. The PACK instruction reduces 2 bytes of numeric data into a single byte, while the UNPACK instruction reverses this operation. In both cases, a user-defined constant is added to the original value to allow conversion from or to ASCII, EBCDIC (extended binary-coded-decimal interchange code), or any other data format.

High-Level Languages and System Software

The MC68020 has extended the bounds-checking capability of the M68000 family with the introduction of two new instructions, CHK2 and CMP2 (check 2 and compare 2). CHK2 and CMP2 perform comparisons on the upper and lower bounds and can be signed or unsigned. The CMP2 instruction sets the condition codes according to the result of the operation. The CHK2 instruction sets the condition codes and causes a system trap if either boundary condition fails.

The MC68020 also offers other new security and system-level instructions. The CAS and CAS2 instructions use the same read-modify-write cycle as the M68000's TAS (test and set). These operations are indivisible and noninterruptible, which ensures data security in single and multiprocessor systems.

The CAS (compare and swap) instruction compares the contents of a data register (the compare register) to the operand at the effective address. If the operand and the contents of the data register are equal, the contents of a second data register (the update register) are used to update the operand at the effective address. If the

(continued)

compare register and the operand are not equal, the operand is unchanged, but the value in the compare register is updated with the operand at the effective address. The CAS2 instruction is basically the same as CAS, but there are two compare registers (upper and lower bound), two update registers, and two operands at two different effective addresses. The CAS and CAS2 instructions are useful for updating system counters and for insertion and deletion from linked lists.

The MC68020 also has expanded system trap capabilities in the form of the TRAPcc instruction, where any condition code is allowed to be the trapping condition. The TRAPcc instruction can be followed by a word or long-word quantity that can be used to convey information to the trap handler, such as a high-level language statement number or other debugging information.

The MC68020 introduces module support to the M68000 family. Modules are high-level subroutines that can have different levels of protection or access. Two new instructions, CALLM and RTM, support this module implementation.

The CALLM instruction initiates the module call by referencing a module descriptor. The module descriptor contains access information, control information, and the entry point for the called module. If the module access is valid, the CALLM instruction creates a module stack frame, stores the current module state in that frame, and loads a new module state from the module descriptor.

The RTM instruction removes the module state that was stored on the module stack frame and returns to the calling module. The MC68020 module support is broken into two types: type 0 where there is no access level change and type 1 where the access level can be changed. No external hardware is necessary for type 0, but for type 1 CALLM, the MC68020 relies on external hardware (a memory management unit) to verify that calling modules possess the proper access level for the called module.

Virtual Memory

The MC68020 supports virtual memory, the ability to make a small amount of main memory look like a large or infinite amount of memory by using secondary storage devices to swap currently executing code segments into the main memory. In a virtual memory system, the processor has access to a limited amount of fast main memory (the physical memory of the system), while the user writes programs that might require millions of bytes of memory (the virtual memory of the system).

If the processor attempts to access a memory location not currently residing in physical memory, a page fault occurs. The processor suspends the current instruction until the required memory is moved into physical memory from slower but larger secondary storage. When the required program segment is in physical memory, the instruction is allowed to complete execution. All this activity is transparent to the user, so physical memory appears to be the same size as virtual memory. Virtual memory size has been increased from a 16-megabyte direct addressing range in the MC68010 to 4 gigabytes in the MC68020.

Conclusion

The MC68020 is a fully compatible member of, and an improvement on, the M68000 family of processors. It is backed by the same powerful software and hardware design-support tools that back other members of the M68000 family. For more information, see the *MC68020 32-Bit Microprocessor User's Manual* (Prentice-Hall, 1984) and the three-part article by Thomas W. Starnes, "Design Philosophy Behind Motorola's MC68000" (April–June 1983 BYTE). ■

BEHIND EVERY GREAT PROGRAM IS A GREAT PROGRAM

Introducing Spotlight.™

Note it. File it. Schedule it. Calculate it. Save it. Find it fast.



The Spotlight™ program is a set of convenient desktop accessories all in one package. No matter which application program you're working in—including VisiCalc,® 1-2-3,™ WordStar,® dBase II,® pfs:File,® MultiMate,® MicroSoft Word,™ TK!Solver,® and Symphony™—Spotlight gives you instant access to six essential functions.

Just a keystroke suspends your application program and gives you a window into Spotlight. Another keystroke gets you back to where you were just as fast. It's that easy.

Here's what you get:

Appointment Book—schedule daily and weekly meetings or display monthly calendar. Set a sound alarm to remind you of appointments, even if you're using another program.

DOS Filer—perform operating system tasks without leaving your program. List, create, delete, copy, and sort files and directories. Even format disks.

Phone Book—find and instantly display any name, address and phone number from 36 available lists. Each list can hold 500 different entries.

Note Pad—jot a note or write and edit messages up to eight pages long.

Index Card File—search up to 36 separate files, each of which contains 500 cards. Cards are alphabetically sorted.

Calculator—calculate any problems and insert the answers into the program you're using.

Spotlight is the great program behind any great program you use.

System requirements: IBM® PC or XT™, or COMPAQ® portable computers, one disk drive, 75K memory for RAM resident portion, DOS 2.0 or higher. Printer optional. Can be installed on hard disk. Runs with most IBM PC software packages.

Spotlight™

By Software Arts™

27 Mica Lane, Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181

Circle 374 on inquiry card.

Introducing Filevision™ for Macintosh.™ The fine art of filing by pictures.

Now you can file things the way you see them.

Because Filevision lets you store any kind of information visually. Within pictures you easily create yourself. Even if you can't type or draw.

Filevision. The first software that combines a practical filing system with a simple-to-use, object-oriented drawing system. Which lets you quickly visualize your data. Instead of sorting through tedious line-by-line listings.

In the click of a mouse, you can retrieve the data stored behind each object in your picture. You can even select the objects in your pictures, based on the data in your files.

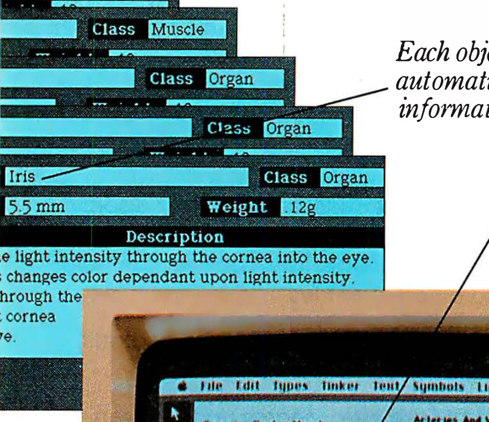
What's more, Filevision lets you link another picture to an object. And lets you group objects together as a common type. So you can create zoom-like effects, step-by-step hierarchies, or overlays. Whatever your mind can picture.

"Finally. A filing system that sees things my way."

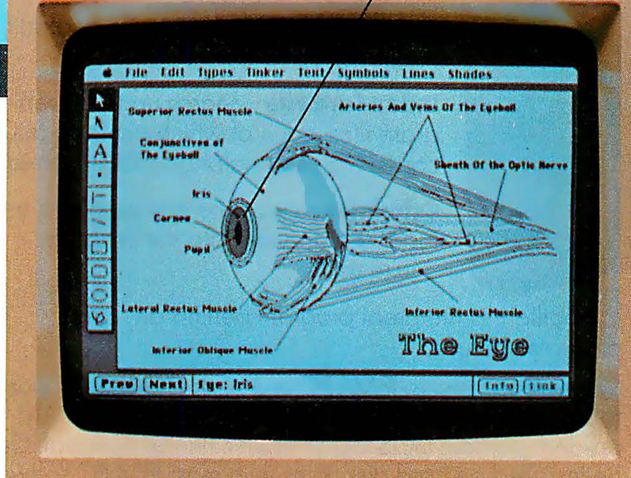
Imagine. A filing system for less than $200, that lets you look at information the way you look at the world around you.

Utilizing the simplicity of the Macintosh's eye-opening technology, Filevision allows you to create the most spectacular visualizations of whatever you need to file. Or anything you want to see in more detail.

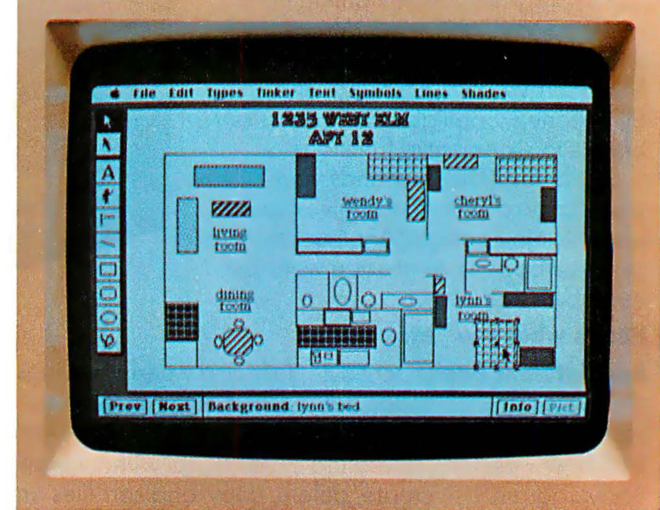
Whether you're an entrepreneur, a businessperson, or someone who collects things at home; if your data relates to



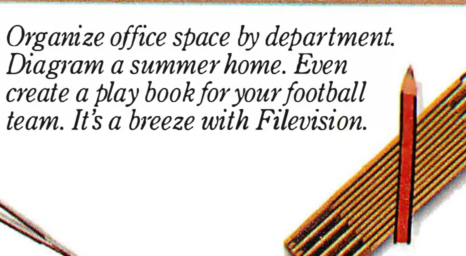
Each object in your picture is automatically connected to the information about that object.



Create technical illustrations or pictures of science class projects, with ease. Whatever you need to remember about your picture, Filevision lets you store on forms connected to it. And retrieve in the click of a mouse.



Organize office space by department. Diagram a summer home. Even create a play book for your football team. It's a breeze with Filevision.



something you can see, you can file it visually with Filevision. And retrieve it visually, too.

You simply place objects in a picture, or select symbols from Filevision's ready-made symbol menu to represent pieces of the information you wish to file.

Then there's Filevision's flexible way of handling alphanumeric data. Each object in your picture is automatically connected to a data form. Which you custom design, quick as a click.

"For a change, it's simple to modify my files."

Updating your files is just as easy. Whenever the best-laid plans of mouse and man need a little replanning, remember you're just a click or two away from reperfecting your files. Create new symbols and objects, and add them to your picture. Make a data form for any new object, and all objects of that type will have the same form. Automatically.

Modify a symbol and all matching symbols in your picture will be modified. Automatically.

Change an existing form, and all forms of that type will change. Automatically.

"Picture the potential."

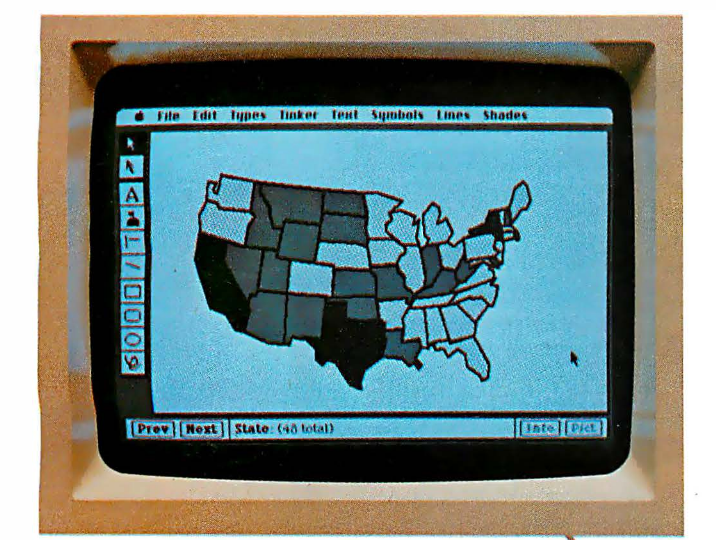
The possibilities are endless.

Filevision can help you quickly make maps, and dawdle over the demographics. Assemble anatomical drawings and look up the names of the ligaments. Separate a plan of Bar Mitzvah guests into those who do and those who don't eat Kosher food and actually see who you seat them next to. Pinpoint places and connect them to faces. Control your inventory by depicting your entire shelf space. And map out geography lessons, sales territories and direct-mail ad targets ad infinitum.

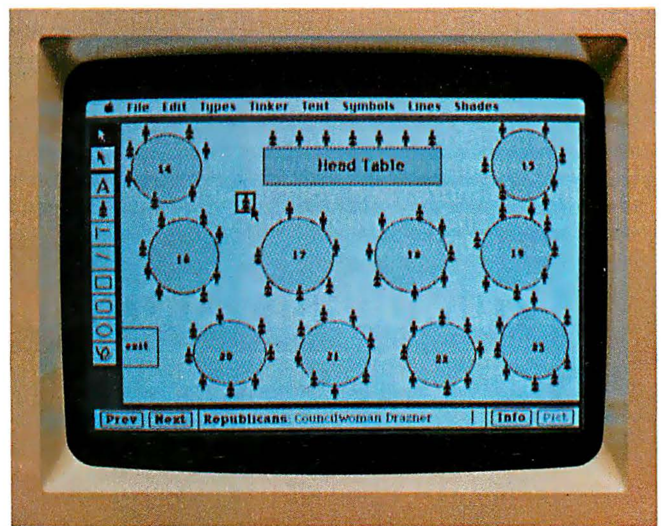
Filevision. The unique filing system for your Macintosh that lets you store and work with information in pictures, as well as numbers and text.

TELOS™
SOFTWARE PRODUCTS
Software for the real world.

Circle 431 on inquiry card.



Map out sales territories. Sift out subdivisions for direct-mailings. Or search out the states that participated in the French and Indian Wars. Filevision makes your requests pop off the screen. In the click of a mouse.



Plan a political fund-raiser with Filevision, and seat the non-smoking Independents away from the smoking Republicans. Or, click to see which blocks of seats have been reserved at your dinner theater.

Filevision is a trademark of Telos Software Products.
Telos is a trademark of Telos Corporation.
Macintosh is a trademark licensed to Apple Computer Inc.

THE XTAR GRAPHICS MICROPROCESSOR

BY TERRY COLEMAN AND SKIP POWERS

This graphics chip set draws filled-in polygons at superhigh speed

GENERATING COMPLEX IMAGES on a CRT (cathode-ray tube) at real-time rates of 30 or more frames per second requires the ability to draw graphical primitives (points, lines, and polygons) rapidly into a display memory or frame buffer. A standard microprocessor working alone is not nearly fast enough. CRT controller chips can draw about 10 times as fast as microprocessors but still fall far short of the speed required for real-time simulations and smooth animation. To obtain the necessary throughput for these applications, you must use a dedicated graphics coprocessor.

DRAWING SPEED SPECIFICATIONS

The key specification for a graphics chip is the drawing rate. Drawing rates are reported in two different ways. The *burst pixel-drawing rate* is obtained whenever video-refresh memory cycles are not occurring, i.e., during horizontal and vertical retrace and portions of the active display time. This is the rate usually given on manufacturers' spec sheets.

A more accurate benchmark of a system's drawing speed, the *average pixel-drawing rate*, is the total number of pixels (picture elements) that can be drawn in one frame time divided by the frame time. This rate will always be less than the burst rate.

The number of frame updates per second achievable is obtained by dividing the average pixel-drawing rate by the number of pixels in the frame buffer. This provides an excellent indication of how well the system will perform real-time animation.

THE XTAR GMP

The GMP from Xtar is a special-purpose microprocessor that executes graphics instructions contained in an external program memory. The instruction set is specifically designed for graphics applications and includes instructions for drawing points, lines, and filled polygons into a frame buffer. Because the GMP is specifically designed to draw filled polygons into a frame buffer, it can accomplish this task at extremely high speeds. Polygons can be drawn at a rate fast enough to update every pixel in the frame buffer 130 to 300 times per second. The GMP eases the implementation of real-time simulation and animation systems by drawing at speeds that are often hundreds of times faster than can be attained with a CRT controller.

Tables 1 and 2 illustrate the drawing speeds obtained by systems using the GMP. The average pixel-drawing rate increases as the resolution of the frame buffer is increased, while the number of screen updates per second remains relatively constant. This allows essentially the same level of performance to be maintained, regardless of system resolution.

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

A typical system based on the two-chip GMP is shown in figure 1. Oper-

(continued)

Skip Powers is the chief executive officer of Xtar Electronics. Terry Coleman is Xtar's vice president of engineering and the designer of the GMP chip. They can both be reached at 2262 Landmeier Rd., Elk Grove, IL 60007 .

ating in a multiprocessing environment with a general-purpose host microprocessor, the GMP communicates with the general-purpose processor through a shared memory. The shared memory is the program memory or display list for the GMP. The general-purpose processor controls the GMP by downloading graphics instructions into the GMP's memory. While the host processor may be any general-purpose microprocessor, the system is simplified if the host has a 16-bit data bus.

As many as 64K words of program memory can be addressed by the GMP. Any combination of 16-bit wide RAM (random-access read/write memory) and ROM (read-only memory) may be used, but if animation is to be done, at least part of the memory must be RAM.

Instructions in the shared-memory display list cause the GMP to draw graphical primitives into the frame buffer. The GMP performs all calculations necessary to draw two-dimensional polygons. A separate circuit controls the Write Enable inputs of the RAMs in the frame buffer, which may be any size from 256 by 256 by 1 byte to 2048 by 2048 by 32 bytes.

The video shift register (VSR) chips, an option that is ancillary to the GMP, convert the parallel-pixel data from the frame buffer into the serial form required to drive the color-palette RAM or D/A (digital-to-analog) converters. In addition to the Shift-Register function, the VSRs allow the host processor to access the frame buffer for Read-Modify-Write operations on individual pixels. Also, a stippling feature allows the filling of polygons with two-color patterns. This feature increases the number of apparent displayable colors without increasing the depth of the frame buffer—allowing about 1800 effective colors to be displayed simultaneously while requiring only 4 memory bits per pixel.

A color-palette RAM defines the actual color displayed for each pixel value that comes from the VSRs. In a high-performance system the color-palette RAM may be as large as 4096 by 24, which allows 4096 solid colors to be displayed at one time from a palette of over 16 million colors. In low-cost systems the color-palette RAM will not exist and the output of the VSRs will feed the D/A converters directly.

Because the GMP chip set does not generate CRT sync signals or video-refresh addresses, a standard CRT controller chip is used.

Specialized Instruction Set

The GMP's instruction set allows the programmer to easily manipulate graphical primitives. There is no need for the programmer to be concerned with repetitive tasks usually required when programming graphics systems, such as calculating the actual frame-buffer addresses of pixels to be modified, calculating difference parameters defining lines to be drawn, and searching the frame buffer for polygon edges to do polygon fills. The instruction set is divided into three major categories: graphics primitive instructions, register loading instructions, and program control instructions (see table 3).

Clipping Window

Within the GMP, four 12-bit registers define the four sides of a rectangular clipping window, which can be placed anywhere on the screen. All points, lines, and polygons drawn by the GMP are automatically clipped to the current window. The registers are under software control and can be modified at any time using the LOAD instruction. The GMP can draw an image, change the clipping window to a different area of the screen, then draw a new image clipped to the new window.

Automatic Program Memory Refresh

The GMP's program memory may be designed with low-cost dynamic RAMs and the GMP will take care of RAM refresh. During noninstruction-fetch memory cycles, the GMP places the contents of its internal refresh counter on the lower 8 bits of the ad-

(continued)

Circle 80 on inquiry card.

Table 1: *In systems based on the GMP, the time required to draw a line is a function of the slope of the line. The figures here present the pixel-drawing rates for drawing lines and assume a large number of lines with the slopes equally distributed between 0 and 90 degrees.*

System resolution and refresh rate	Burst pixel writes per second	Average pixel writes per second	Screen updates per second
512 x 512 30 Hz	6.7M	5.6M	21.3
512 x 512 60 Hz	6.7M	4.6M	17.4
1024 x 1024 30 Hz	9.2M	7.8M	7.4
1024 x 1024 60 Hz	9.2M	6.3M	6.0
2048 x 2048 60 Hz	11.9M	8.1M	1.9

Table 2: GMP *pixel-drawing rates for drawing filled polygons.*

System resolution and refresh rate	Burst pixel writes per second	Average pixel writes per second	Screen updates per second
512 x 512 30 Hz	50M	42M	160
512 x 512 60 Hz	50M	34M	129
1024 x 1024 30 Hz	200M	168M	160
1024 x 1024 60 Hz	200M	136M	129
2048 x 2048 60 Hz	800M	544M	129

dress bus and places zeros on the upper 8 bits of the bus. The refresh counter is incremented after each refresh cycle.

APPLICATIONS

As the increasing capabilities of personal computers bring them into use as low-cost computer-aided design systems, greater demands are being placed on the graphics proficiency of these machines. Complex, real-time images can be generated by a GMP system at a fraction of the cost normally associated with powerful graphics systems. The GMP could be the basis of a moderate-cost peripheral for personal computers that would provide graphics capability currently unavailable to small systems.

Flight simulators, devices that allow pilots to practice maneuvers that would be unsafe in a real aircraft, are

(continued)



LAST NIGHT WE EXCHANGED LETTERS WITH MOM, THEN HAD A PARTY FOR ELEVEN PEOPLE IN NINE DIFFERENT STATES AND ONLY HAD TO WASH ONE GLASS...

That's CompuServe, The Personal Communications Network For Every Computer Owner

And it doesn't matter what kind of computer you own. You'll use CompuServe's Electronic Mail system (we call it Email™) to compose, edit and send letters to friends or business associates. The system delivers any number of messages to other users anywhere in North America.

CompuServe's multi-channel CB simulator brings distant friends together and gets new friendships started. You can even use a scrambler if you have a secret you don't want to share. Special interest groups meet regularly to trade information on hardware, software and hobbies from photography to cooking and you can sell, swap and post personal notices on the bulletin board.

There's all this and much more on the CompuServe Information Service. All you need is a computer, a modem, and CompuServe. CompuServe connects with almost any type or brand of personal computer or terminal and many communicating word processors. To buy a Starter Kit, see your nearest computer dealer. To receive our informative brochure or to order direct, call or write:

CompuServe

Consumer Information Service
5000 Arlington Centre Blvd., Columbus, OH 43220
800-848-8199
In Ohio call 614-457-0802.

An H&R Block Company

Circle 73 on inquiry card.

Table 3: *The GMP instruction set.*

Graphics Primitive Instructions

PNTDRW (DATA,Y,X)
This instruction causes the GMP to draw a point into the frame buffer at screen coordinate (*X*,*Y*). DATA is the actual value (color or shading value) written into the frame buffer.

LDRW (DATA,*Y*1,*X*1,*Y*2,*X*2)
Draws a line between points (*X*1,*Y*1) and (*X*2,*Y*2).

PDRW (*N*,DATA,*Y*1,*X*1, . . . *YN*,*XN*)
Draws a polygon of *N*+1 vertices, filled with DATA. *N* must be 0 to 255. The vertices must be specified in clockwise order, although any vertex can be first. All convex polygons are legal while concave polygons are legal, only if it is not possible for a horizontal line to intersect the edge of the polygon more than two times.

Register Loading Instructions

LOAD (REG#,DATA)
Loads an internal register with DATA.

Register Number	Function
0	pixel address of top clipping border
1	pixel address of bottom clipping border
2	pixel address of left clipping border
3	pixel address of right clipping border
4	MODE register; used to program the GMP for various sizes of frame buffers

S32B
Selects the 32-bit mode. When in this mode all DATA words must be 32 bits.

S16B
Selects the 16-bit mode. When in this mode all DATA words must be 16 bits.

Program Control Instructions

JUMP (ADDRESS)
Causes an unconditional branch to the specified address in the GMP's program memory.

JSR (Yrel,Xrel,ADDRESS)
A relative draw instruction. Calls a subroutine at ADDRESS and sets the *X* relative and *Y* relative registers. All primitives drawn after execution of this instruction but prior to execution of an RTS instruction are drawn at coordinates offset by Xrel and Yrel. Nesting of subroutines is not allowed, so an RTS instruction must be executed before another JSR or JSRC can be executed.

JSRC (DATA,Yrel,Xrel,ADDRESS)
Similar to the JSR instruction, except primitives drawn after execution of this instruction use the DATA specified in this instruction.

RTS
Return from subroutine. Clears the Xrel and Yrel registers.

COMP
Causes the GMP to stop executing instructions and wait for a new hardware START command.

(continued)

WE GENERATOR
WE FRAME BUFFER A D
MUX
OPTIONAL ADDRESS CONVERSION LOGIC
SHARED RAM
MUX
TO/FROM HOST CPU
CLK H4 RST
GRAPHICS MICROPROCESSOR (GMP)
VA0-VA15 DATARDY SEND B0-B12 PPVC LD1 RMW0-1
DATARDY COMP SEND START B0-B12 AD0-AD15 LD1 LD0
VSRs
CRT CONTROLLER AND TIMING GENERATOR
RMW SENSE
MUX
2nd DATA PIPELINE REGISTER
DITHER PATTERN PROM
1st DATA PIPELINE REGISTER
COLOR PALETTE
D/A
MONITOR

Figure 1: *Typical system block diagram.*



Photo 1: *This is a frame from a real-time flight-simulation display. A simulator based on the GMP might be affordable by small airports and flight schools. The screen is updated at 30 frames per second to provide a realistic, moving view corresponding to the plane's position in space. The objects in the scene are defined as polygons in a three-dimensional space.*

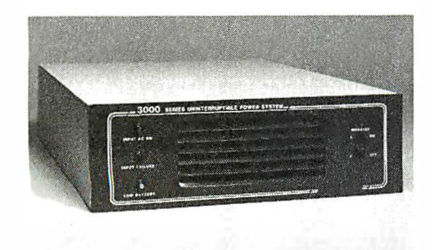
currently too expensive to be used for general aviation training. (See photo 1.) A significant part of the cost of these systems is in the display electronics that generate realistic real-time views for the pilot.

Other applications include solid modeling systems, architectural drafting systems, animation workstations for artists, and graphics systems for video production houses and cable TV stations.

It would seem at first glance that extremely high-speed graphics would be overkill for business graphics users. However, with this power made available at moderate cost, people will find new uses for it. One intriguing possibility is generating animated storyboards for advertising agencies. An artist could render TV commercials directly on a computer, giving his client an opportunity to preview the action in a manner similar to the final product without the time and expense of actually producing the commercial. ■

THE FASTEST STANDBY SYSTEM REACTS IN 1/60TH OF A SECOND.

THAT'S 1/60TH OF A SECOND TOO LATE.



It's also 1/60th of a second slower than an RTE Uninterruptible Power System.

Here's the difference: a standby system waits until it senses a power failure and then takes over. Unfortunately, by the time it does, your computer's memory could have left for the day, taking your work with it.

But the RTE Series 3000 Uninterruptible System is always on line. So when the utility fails, your computer gets 500 watts of continuous power, no waiting. In fact, as far as your computer is concerned, it's like nothing happened.

What's more the RTE Series 3000 gives you constant line conditioning—full-time protection against all the AC noise, surges and dips that can scramble data. Standby systems don't have line conditioning—they just stand by and let your computer fend for itself.

Of course you could add a line conditioner to the standby unit, and take your chances with blackouts. But for less money, you can have an RTE Uninterruptible Power System, and a lot more peace of mind.

For the name of the local computer dealer carrying the Micro-UPS call Toll Free 800-854-2658. In California (619) 291-4211. RTE DELTEC Corporation.



Formerly Gould Inc., Power Conversion Division

Think about it a moment.

If you were to sit down and design your own integrated PC software system, what would you aim for?

Wouldn't you want to be able to integrate information from all modules in one window right on the screen? And then print it?

Wouldn't you work at it until every module gave you the functionality of the very best stand alone programs?

Wouldn't you design each module to have its own appropriate file structure?

Beyond the brass ring.

Naturally, you'd also want it to run on a standard 256K PC.

It goes without saying that you'd want compatibility with the leading single-purpose programs.

And if you were to dream a bit, you'd go for concurrency because it would be great to do two or three jobs at the same time.

If you'd do all that in designing your own integrated program you'd certainly expect companies like Lotus and Ashton-Tate to do the same.

It didn't happen.

They left it all out. We put it all in.

And because we did put it all in, Enable lets you produce at levels far beyond Symphony or Framework.

Enable can integrate data from all modules in one window and then print or transmit it. For instance, you can create graphs from a spreadsheet *or* database. Then insert the graphs, the spreadsheet and DBMS data between text in a single word processing document *right on the screen.*

Functionality? Just as *you'd* do it, Enable's word processing, spreadsheet, database management, graphics and telecommunications are, without exception, equal to the leading stand alone business programs.

Further, Enable's files are not forced into clumsy or unsuitable structures. Enable isn't spreadsheet-based *or* document-based *or* DBMS based. Each module is designed for a specific application.

Symphony and Framework? Hardly.

More? There's more.

Your eyes blinked at our mention of 256K. Yet that's all you need to operate a spreadsheet with 136K of workspace. Or a word processing document whose size is limited only by available disk space. Or a DBMS file with up to 130,000,000 bytes of data.

We're sure you put a high priority on compatibility. So did we.

With Enable, you can use files from dBase II,™ Lotus 1-2-3,™ VisiCalc,™ WordStar,™ Easywriter I™ and Volkswriter™—all automatically, without conversion or rekeying. Then you can produce files in those formats for anyone who hasn't yet switched to Enable.

And you can work on your spreadsheet while you're printing a monthly report and receiving stock quotes over the wire—all at the same time.

How much good news can you handle?

It's time to admit there's one area in which Enable does not rise head and shoulders above Symphony and Framework. Price. We're the same.

$695.

And now for the next step. Borrow a loaner copy from one of our dealers and give it a workout on your own. Or, if you're a company with at least 25 PC's we'll send you a complimentary copy. No obligation. Once you're thoroughly satisfied with Enable you can trade up your Lotus 1-2-3 for $200, your dBase II for $400.

Or send $12.95 for your copy of a *complete* Enable demonstration system.

Just dial 1-800-932-0233. In New York dial 1-800-338-4646.

Will Enable live up to your expectations? Well, you designed it didn't you?

Integrated software shouldn't be a matter of choosing which compromises to live with.

enable™
integration without compromise

For the IBM®-PC and selected compatibles.

Trademarks: Enable–The Software Group, IBM–International Business Machines Corp., Volkswriter–Lifetree Software, Inc., EasyWriter I–Information Unlimited Software, Inc., WordStar–MicroPro International Corporation, dBase II, Framework–Ashton-Tate, Symphony, 1-2-3 and Lotus–Lotus Development Corporation, VisiCalc–Visicorp.

computers wholesale of New York

315-676-3004

Box 150 Brewerton, N.Y. 13029

Circle 90 on inquiry card.

We pay UPS shipping charges on prepaid orders.

—PRINTERS—

ANADEX
- DP-9501B $1049
- DP-9620B 1099
- DP-9625B 1199
- DP-6500 2399
- WP-6000 2159

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
- TI 850 Par. 499
- TI 855 w/T. 899

C.ITOH
- Prowriter 8510A Par. $345
- Prowriter 8510A Ser. 499
- Prowriter II Par. 565
- Prowriter II Ser. 699

EPSON
- RX-80 299
- RX-80FT . . . . Call
- FX-80 . . . . Call
- FX-100 . . . . Call

GEMINI
- 10X $295
- 15X 435

MANNESMAN TALLEY
- MT-160 l $529
- MT-160 L 579
- MT-180 L 859

DIABLO
- 620 RO 25 CPS $919
- 630 RO 40 CPS 1769

OKIDATA
- ML-82A . . . . Call
- ML-83A . . . . Call
- ML-92 Par. . . . . Call
- ML-92 Ser. . . . . Call
- ML-93 Par. . . . . Call
- Pacemark 2350 . . . . . . Call
- Pacemark 2410 . . . . . . Call

PANASONIC
- KX-P1090 . . . . $319

NEC *NEW* NEC 2050 979
- 3510 . . . $1399
- 3530 . . . $1490
- 3550 1849
- 7710 1899
- 7715 1949
- 8023 399

QUME
- Sprint 11/40 . . . . $1299
- Sprint 11/55 1499

RITEMAN Inforunner $299

SILVER REED
- EXP 500 Par. $459
- EXP 550 Par. 529
- EXP 770 Par. 939

Advertised prices reflect a cash discount on prepaid orders only. Most items are in stock for immediate delivery in factory sealed cartons with full factory warrantees.

—MONITORS—

AMDEK
- Color I $275
- Color I + ... 319
- Color II (RGB) 399
- Color III (RGB) 349
- 300 G (12" green) 135
- 300 A (12" amber) 145
- 310 A (IBM PC) 169

BMC
- 12 AU (12" green) $79

NEC
- JB-1201 (12" green) $155
- JB-1205 (12" amber) 155
- JC-1212 (12" color) 339
- JC-1216 (12" RGB) 439

PANASONIC
- 12" Green Monochrome $169
- 12" Amber Monochrome 179
- 13" RGB 389

SAKATA
- SG-1000 12" Green $99
- SC-100 13" Color 269
- SC-200 13" RGB 499
- SC-300 13" RGB 659

TAXAN
- KG 12N (12" green) $129
- 210 (13" color) 299
- 400 (13" RGB color) 299
- 410 (13" RGB color) 379

ZENITH
- Z-122 (12" amber) $139
- Z-123 (12" green) 109

—HARD DISKS—

CORVUS
- Omninet 6 . . . . $1695
- Mirror Back-up 670
- Print Server 839

TALLGRASS TECHNOLOGIES
- 20MB Hardfile Disk for IBM-PC 2695
- 70MB Hardfile Disk for IBM-PC . . . . . Call

—DISKETTES—

Maxell
- 5¼" MD1 . . . . $22.95
- 5¼" MD2 . . . . 32.95

3M/Scotch
- 5¼" SSDD $21.95
- 5¼" DSDD 30.95

Educator
Lifetime Warranty
- 5¼" SSDD $16.95
- 5¼" DSDD 21.95
- Flip 'n' File/holds 50 Disks 17.95

—BOARDS—

IBM PC BOARDS
- Amdek MAI Graphics Board . . $479
- AST Sixpak plus 64k 299
- AST Megaplus 256k 569
- CCS 132 Column Board 589
- Microsoft 256k RAM Board . . . 299
- Plantronics Color + Board . . . 399
- Quadram New Quadboard . . . . Call
- Quadram Quadlink Board . . . . Call
- Tecmar 1st MATE Board 229
- Tecmar Graphics Master Board . 569
- PC Peacock Graphics Board . . . 299
- 64k Chip Kit (9 Chips) . . . . . Call

—SYSTEMS—

COLUMBIA
- VP Portable . . . . Call
- MPC 1600-1 . . . . Call
- MPC 1600-4 . . . . Call

CROMEMCO
- CS-1 3195
- CS-2 3755
- CS-3 5595
- 64 FDC 475
- TUART 255

—COMPAQ—

Computers Wholesale Now Stocks COMPAQ

Call for Prices!

MORROW
- New Portable w/2 Drives & Software . . Call
- MD11 w/HDisc & Software . . . . . Call

NEC
- PC-8201 Portable . . . . Call
- PC-8800 Small Business System . . . 1669
- PC-8800 16-Bit System 1999
- PC-8800 System w/8-in. Drives . . . 2299

NORTHSTAR
- Advantage . . . . Call

SANYO
- MBC 1200 1299
- MBC 550 . . . . Call
- MBC 555 . . . . Call
- CRT-36 159

TELEVIDEO
- TS-803 . . . . $1989
- Portable . . . . Call

ZENITH
- 151-22 w/2 Drives $2495
- 151-22 w/Hard Disk 3995
- 161-22 Portable . . . . Call

—TERMINALS—

ESPRIT SYSTEMS
- Esprit $489
- Esprit II 499
- Esprit III 649
- Exec. 10/102 799
- Exec. 10/102G 1249

New!
Televideo Personal Terminal
- Personal Terminal $399
- Personal Terminal w/300 baud modem 529
- Personal Terminal w/1200 baud modem 849

TELEVIDEO
- 910 . . . . $439
- 914 579
- 924 695
- 925 699
- 950 865
- 970/50 949

QUME
- 102 . . . . $569
- 108 715

WYSE
- 50 549
- 75 color . . . . Call

ZENITH
- Z-29 . . . . $659
- ZTX-10 319
- ZTX-11 389

—MODEMS—

HAYES
- Smartmodem 300 199
- Smartmodem 1200 498
- Smartmodem 1200B . . . . . . Call

NOVATION
- D-Cat $149
- J-Cat 99
- Apple Cat II 269
- 103 Smart Cat 179
- 103/212 Smart Cat 399
- 212 Auto Cat 549
- Access 1-2-3 449

SIGNALMAN
- Mk IL $75
- Mk XII . . . 279
- Mk VII . . . $95
- Volks-modem 59

U.S. ROBOTICS
- 300 Baud Password $149
- 1200 Baud Password 339
- PC 1200 Baud Modem 329
- S 100 1200 Baud Modem 329

N.Y. residents, add appropriate sales tax. We accept VISA and Master Card. Personal and company checks, allow 2 weeks to clear. C.O.D.'s require a 25% deposit. All prices and offers may be withdrawn without notice.

RISC CHIPS

BY JOHN MARKOFF

RISC *means longer programs but faster execution*

IF YOU PEER into a microscope at a certain VLSI (very large scale integration) microprocessor designed and fabricated recently by faculty and graduate students at the University of California at Berkeley, you will see something quite startling. There, inscribed in tiny detail next to the initials of the microprocessor designers, is a Porsche racing car.

The Porsche is intended to symbolize a radical philosophical departure from conventional thinking about microprocessor design. The departure is known as a reduced instruction set computer (RISC), and it provides an alternate solution to one of the fundamental problems facing modern computer designers: how best to support high-level languages.

Until today the general trend in computer architecture design has been to increase the complexity of hardware in an effort to more closely match high-level language constructs. Sophisticated modern computers such as the DEC (Digital Equipment Corporation) VAX-11 family of minicomputers and the Intel iAPX 432 microcomputer exemplify this trend. These systems are referred to as CISCs (complex instruction set computers) by the RISC advocates. (In one of their papers, the Berkeley RISC designers contrasted their Porsche RISC symbol with a Cadillac symbol for CISC design.)

CISCs are characterized by rich instruction sets, a variety of address modes, and extensive microcode. The iAPX 432 in particular is representative of the CISC approach in that Intel designed the system to best support one high-level language, Ada, which has been adopted as a standard by the U.S. Department of Defense. The 432 has an instruction set intended to efficiently translate Ada into machine-language programs.

By way of contrast, RISC designs offer exceedingly simple instruction sets, shortened design and fabrication cycles, and the freeing of scarce silicon real estate for other microprocessor tasks.

Therefore, as the semiconductor industry enters the era of VLSI for microprocessor design, CISC and RISC will offer conflicting avenues of approach: VLSI used to construct increasingly complex microprocessors where hardware is used extensively to do functions previously done by software, versus simplified designs optimized for speed of operation.

RISC designers argue that even in VLSI circuits, transistors available on a limited chip area constitute a scarce resource when they are used to implement an entire processor. They argue that CISC instruction sets constitute an inefficient use of these resources. In fact, detailed analyses that the RISC advocates have made of machine code generated by modern compilers indicate that complex instruction sets are frequently not fully used by compilers; therefore, much of the power supplied in silicon by hardware designers is wasted.

Furthermore, because the cost of memory continues to fall rapidly, the relatively compact code afforded by CISCs is an increasingly insignificant factor in total system cost. Occasionally, complex architectural designs even lead to "irrational" implementation of instructions. In a number of cases, special-purpose instructions are not faster than a sequence of simple instructions. David Patterson, an asso-

(continued)

John Markoff is a senior technical editor at BYTE. *You can contact him at* McGraw-Hill, 1000 Elwell Court, Palo Alto, CA 94303.

ciate professor in computer science at the University of California at Berkeley and one of the principal designers of the Berkeley RISC project, has cited a number of examples (see reference 1):

> One example was discovered by Peuto and Shustek for the IBM 370; they found that a sequence of load instructions is faster than a load multiple instruction for fewer than 4 registers. This case covers 40% of the load multiple instructions in typical programs. Another comes from the VAX-11/780. The INDEX instruction is used to calculate the address of an array element while at the same time checking to see that the index fits in the array bounds. This is clearly an important function to accurately detect errors in high-level language statements. We found that for the VAX-11/780, by replacing this single "high-level" instruction by several instructions (COMPARE, JUMP LESS UNSIGNED, ADD, MULTIPLY) that we could perform the same function 45% faster! Furthermore, if the compiler took advantage of the case where the lower bound was zero, the simple instruction sequence was 60% faster. Clearly, smaller code does not always imply faster code, nor do "higher-level" instructions imply faster code.

One of the criticisms of RISC is that new instruction sets require radical revisions of existing software bases. RISC advocates respond that a performance increase by a factor of two or possibly three times is worth the time spent modifying existing software.

RISC History

A number of experimental and commercial attempts have been made to build RISCs, both as microprocessors and by using discrete logic. In this article I will focus on the experience of the Berkeley RISC project, which has built two separate RISC microprocessors and is currently planning a third.

Recent RISC history extends back to the IBM 801 project. In 1975 the 801 was originally designed as a minicomputer. It was thought of as a simple alternative to the more complex IBM 360 and 370 mainframe architectures. While no public performance figures are available on the 801, reports indicate that it could execute about 10 mips (million instructions per second). This compares quite favorably to the IBM 370/168 (2.4 mips) and the IBM 3033 (5 mips).

The design of the 801 began after an analysis of trace tapes (measurements of instructions actually executed by a computer) at the IBM Watson Research Center indicated that relatively simple instructions such as LOAD, STORE, ADD, SUB, and BRANCH are used much more frequently than complex instructions (see reference 2).

IBM is still carrying on the 801 research. Several implementations have been done in VLSI, and several reports indicate that IBM might offer a commercial product based on the technology.

A group of Stanford faculty and students is also experimenting in RISC design. The microprocessor is known as the MIPS machine (microprocessor without interlocked pipe stages). While the Berkeley RISC group has used off-the-shelf compilers, the MIPS group has focused its attention on compiler technology, using software solutions to several traditional hardware problems such as pipeline interlocks (data dependencies that force one stage of a pipeline to wait for results from another stage). See the text box for further information.

In addition to these research projects, a number of companies are reported to be carrying out their own RISC research; several have RISC-designed computers already on the market. In addition to IBM, the companies TRW, Fairchild Semiconductor, Hewlett-Packard, and DEC have research efforts under way, and Pyramid Technology and Ridge Computer already have introduced RISC minicomputers. INMOS has announced a single-chip VLSI computer with on-board memory and a RISC instruction set. In the supercomputer class, Seymour Cray's designs have consistently adhered to the RISC philosophy.

(continued)

The Berkeley and Stanford RISC groups are now working on several new designs. Students at Berkeley are completing final design work on SOAR (Smalltalk on a RISC). At Stanford, work is just beginning on MIPS-X, a microprocessor that is projected to have 10-mips performance.

Architectural Design

The Berkeley RISC project largely grew out of the design ideas of David Patterson and Carlos Sequin. Patterson's thoughts about RISC developed after he spent a leave of absence at DEC where he gained experience with the difficulties facing VLSI computer designers. He realized that to build a computer like a VAX in VLSI, he would have to include a writable control store because of the near impossibility of perfecting the microprocessor's microcode.

Patterson recognized that most of the current 16-bit microprocessors had essentially replicated the design complexity of the PDP-11. Instead of following the DEC approach, he decided to put a point on the other end of the complexity curve.

From the first architectural studies in the spring of 1980, Berkeley faculty and graduate students began work on the design of a microprocessor known as RISC I. RISC I, a simple 32-bit NMOS (negative-channel metal-oxide semiconductor) microprocessor, was fabricated and tested by the summer of 1982. Because of a design error, it did not meet performance expectations. However, a second microprocessor, RISC II, exceeded them.

The initial design specification of the RISC project was based on the concept of a simple 32-bit architecture to both test the RISC hypothesis and allow the research group to shorten design time and reduce design errors. Shortened design time is not insignificant. Patterson estimates that it can be cut to as little as two years from the five years currently typical of a major commercial microprocessor.

The RISC architecture includes four important design constraints. The first is execution of one instruction per cycle; instructions are intended to be as simple and fast as microinstructions on computers like the VAX. (The LOAD and STORE instructions are the only operations that violate this single-cycle constraint; they take two cycles, adding an index register and an immediate offset during the first cycle and then performing the memory access during the next cycle, thereby allowing sufficient time for main-memory access.) Also, all instructions are the same size; this generally simplifies implementation. Third, system memory is accessed only with LOAD and STORE instructions; this also simplifies the system design and is well matched for a microprocessor optimized for keeping operands in internal registers. Finally, the RISC design was done with the idea of supporting high-level languages in mind.

The resulting microprocessor is a register-oriented NMOS design that has just 31 operation codes (shown in table 1) and supports 32-bit addresses and 8-, 16-, and 32-bit data. This design leaves floating-point calculations and instruction and memory caches to peripheral devices. The finished RISC II is a 41,000-transistor chip that is 25 percent smaller than RISC I, yet has 60 more registers and 39 operation codes. However, both

(continued)

The Software Solution

The Berkeley RISC design isn't the only approach to building reduced instruction set computers. Computer scientists at the Center for Integrated Systems (CIS) at Stanford University have designed MIPS to do in software much of what RISC does in hardware.

Instead of taking up silicon area with a large bank of physical registers, MIPS attempts to keep operands in registers by using sophisticated compiler technology. This strategy leads to a smaller chip and a faster register set than in the Berkeley RISC design. John Hennessy (a Stanford professor who is one of the leaders of the MIPS design team) notes that the Berkeley and Stanford strategies are not mutually exclusive. In fact, a number of similarities exist in the two chips. Both RISC and MIPS have what is called a load/store architecture; this means that only load and store operations can access memory. Data can be operated on only when it is in a register.

What sets MIPS apart is the focus on compiler issues. "We attempt to get zero idle time in the pipeline," says Hennessy. "In practice, we get within 5 percent of that goal."

The MIPS compiler technology consists of several parts, including the relatively straightforward issue of code generation and more complex techniques such as instruction scheduling, branch scheduling, and instruction packing. A pipeline reorganizer that is part of the MIPS software system reorders sequences of MIPS instructions, packs instructions, and handles the effect of branch delays.

At the heart of the MIPS architecture is a dense five-stage pipeline composed of instruction fetch (IF), instruction decode (ID), operand decode (OD), operand store/execute (SX), and operand fetch (OF) components. MIPS allows packing of up to two instructions per 32-bit word; the combination of two operations per word and two cycles per instruction makes possible a peak rate of one operation per machine cycle.

The argument in favor of doing instruction reorganization in software instead of in hardware is that the performance price is paid for only once, at compilation time.

And what's the performance bottom line? Hennessy says that MIPS outperforms an 8-MHz Motorola 68000 by as much as a factor of five or six. What's next? Last May, work began on MIPS-X, a CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) microprocessor projected to have 10-mips performance. MIPS-X will have an on-chip instruction cache, some support for multiprocessing, and possibly some sort of interprocessor communications facility.



The new Canon TX-50 desktop computer. It fits any customer's business as well as his desk.



No matter how specialized your customers' business needs, Canon's new compact desktop computer is uniquely designed to accommodate them.

Because the TX-50 is a self-contained computer that can be customized for a wide range of specific business applications.

Its all-in-one design includes:

- A high-performance 16-bit microprocessor with MS-DOS† operating system. Standard 128KB memory is expandable to 256KB.
- Seven-inch high-resolution monochrome CRT display.
- Fifty-function LED keyboard plus separate ten-key calculator pad and cursor control keys.
- Three-inch compact floppy disk drive with 150 K-bytes memory capacity per side.
- Optional RS-232C serial interface and Centronics-type parallel interface available.
- Wire dot impact printer that gives a sharp 5X7 dot matrix and has a maximum 30 characters per line. One original plus two copies can be made on plain paper in either black or red.

With such impressive, self-contained flexibility, the TX-50 is ideal in areas such as customer operations and counter service. Especially since the TX-50 provides such a huge range of varied functions, yet takes up so little space.

Businesses such as gasoline stations, banks, mail rooms, real estate brokers and numerous others will find the TX-50 particularly useful for sales, credit, loan or general customer calculations.

So if you're dealing with business, whether large or small, and you feel they need a rather special computer, consider the new Canon® TX-50 desktop computer.

There isn't a desk it won't fit.

†MS-DOS is a trademark of MICRO SOFT.

For more Information:
Call 1-800-323-1717, Ext. 302.
(In Illinois call 1-800-942-8881, Ext. 302.)
Or write Canon U.S.A., Inc.
Systems Division/TX-Series
P.O. Box CN 11250, Trenton, N.J. 08650

Canon Systems Division

Circle 48 on inquiry card.

designs were fabricated at 2 microns (4 microns drawn gate length). RISC II was later resubmitted at smaller geometries of 1.5 microns. This version is reported to run at 330 nanoseconds per instruction with a 12-MHz clock and 1.8 watts power dissipation.

The RISC I microprocessor essentially consists of a large general-purpose register bank, a shifter, an ALU (arithmetic and logic unit), a set of program counter (PC) registers, data I/O (input/output) latches, the program status word (PSW) register, and the control section. The RISC I register bank has two independent buses (A and B) that are read-only and a bus C that is write-only.

The register bank bus architecture was redesigned in RISC II. The modification permits dual-port read accesses with single-bus signal sensing; however, both buses are required for a write operation. Each cell is about 2.5 times smaller than the three-bus RISC I register cell.

By visually examining a RISC microprocessor, you can see that, while the control section generally covers 50 to 60 percent of the total chip area in a commercial microprocessor like the Motorola 68000 or the Zilog Z8000, the control section covers only 6 to 10 percent of the RISC I or II chip area. Remarkably, the RISC II op-code decoder (equivalent to the microprogram memory in microcodable CPUs) occupies only 0.5 percent of the chip area, has only 7 percent of the transistors, and requires less than 2 percent of the design and layout time needed by CISCs.

The Berkeley RISC uses the area freed by the absence of a large instruction set for a bank of 32-bit registers intended to minimize access of system memory. These registers are used in an innovative window-register scheme described below. The RISC philosophy also claims that it makes more sense to use silicon area to implement an instruction cache than the complex control circuitry necessary for a large microprogram ROM. However, the instruction cache was dealt with as a separate device to keep the scale of the first experimental RISC chips small.

RISC's Instruction Set

While initially it seems plausible that complex instruction sets offer better support for high-level languages, RISC advocates have conducted experiments indicating that simple instructions are the most frequently executed. This statistical evidence in favor of simple instructions, coupled with the facts that sequences of simple instructions often run as fast or faster than corresponding complex instructions and that microcoded control can be slower than hard-wired control, makes it logical to consider supporting high-level languages by translating simple high-level language operations directly into machine instructions and translating more complicated high-level functions into machine-language subroutines.

Additional simplicity is gained by using only two addressing modes, in-

(continued)

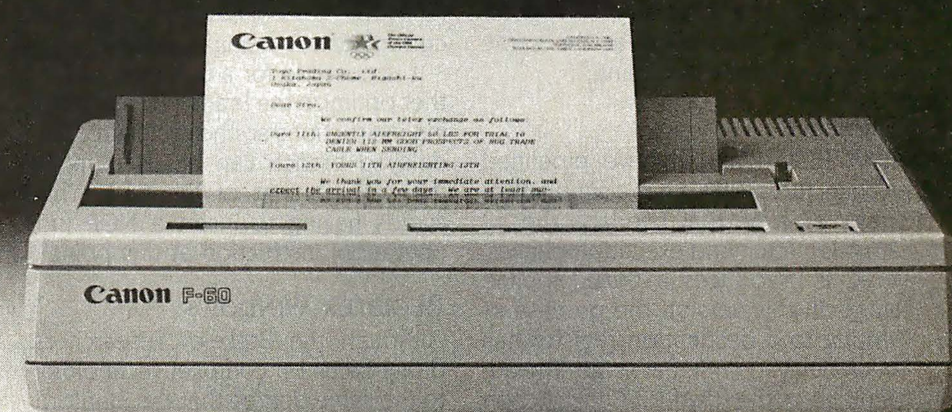
Table 1: *Operating instructions for* RISC I. *Tables in this article are based on information from the Berkeley* RISC *project.*

Instruction	Definition	Operands	Comments
ADD	integer add	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs+S2
ADDC	add with carry	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs+S2+carry
SUB	integer subtract	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs−S2
SUBC	subtract with carry	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs−S2−carry
SUBR	subtract with carry	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←S2−Rs
SUBCR	subtract with carry	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←S2−Rs−carry
AND	logical AND	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs & S2
OR	logical OR	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs | S2
XOR	logical EXCLUSIVE OR	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs xor S2
SLL	shift left	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs shifted by S2
SRL	shift right logical	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs shifted by S2
SRA	shift right arithmetic	Rs,S2,Rd	Rd←Rs shifted by S2
LDL	load long	(Rx)S2,Rd	Rd←M[Rx+S2]
LDSU	load short unsigned	(Rx)S2,Rd	Rd←M[Rx+S2]
LDSS	load short signed	(Rx)S2,Rd	Rd←M[Rx+S2]
LDBU	load byte unsigned	(Rx)S2,Rd	Rd←M[Rx+S2]
LDBS	load byte signed	(Rx)S2,Rd	Rd←M[Rx+S2]
STL	store long	Rm,(Rx)S2	M[Rx+S2]←Rm
STS	store short	Rm,(Rx)S2	M[Rx+S2]←Rm
STB	store byte	Rm,(Rx)S2	M[Rx+S2]←Rm
JMP	conditional jump	COND,S2(Rx)	pc←Rx+S2
JMPR	conditional relative	COND,Y	pc←pc+Y
CALL	call and change window	Rd,S2(Rx)	Rd←pc, next pc←Rx+S2, CWP←CWP−1
CALLR	call relative and change window	Rd,Y	Rd←pc, next pc←pc+Y, CWP←CWP−1
RET	return and change window	Rm,S2	pc←Rm+S2, CWP←CWP+1
CALLINT	disable interrupts	Rd	Rd←last pc; next CWP←CWP−1
RETINT	enable interrupts	Rm,S2	pc←Rm+S2; next CWP←CWP+1
LDHI	load immediate high	Rd,Y	Rd<31:13>←Y,Rd <12:0>←0
GTLPC	to restart delayed jump	Rd	Rd←last pc
GETPSW	load status word	Rd	Rd←PSW
PUTPSW	set status word	Rm	PSW←Rm



How does a new, letter-quality, thermal transfer printer made by Canon sound?

Very quiet.



Canon's advanced non-impact printing technology heralds yet another achievement—The F-60: a flexible, high-quality thermal transfer printer with Graphic Image capability.

Its letter-quality printing is good enough to use with a word processor, yet quiet enough to be seen and not heard. The F-60 operates at a dramatically low 45db, so it's perfect for even the most noise-conscious office.

Extreme flexibility gives access to three attractive printing modes. Printing speeds range from Graphic Image at a rapid 80cps, through Draft and Near-Letter-Quality to Letter-Quality at a smooth 20cps and an impressive high-resolution 36X24 dot matrix.

But its flexibility doesn't stop there. A simple system of interchangeable typestyle cartridges gives an incredible choice of eight different fonts.

The F-60 is also highly versatile. It handles not only thermal paper and overhead projection film, but also plain paper in single sheets, rolls or fan folded. Its self loading mechanism automatically inserts and advances the paper. It's even compatible with most leading personal computers.

Plus it prints in a choice of four bold colors.

And it does it very quietly, and at a very competitive price.

For upgraded performance, optional accessories include pin feed, tractors, roll paper holders and a serial interface card.

The new F-60 thermal transfer printer from Canon. You have to admit it sounds very good.

For more information:
Call 1-800-323-1717, Ext. 300.
(In Illinois call 1-800-942-8881, Ext. 300.)
Or write Canon U.S.A., Inc.,
Printer Division, P.O. Box CN 11250,
Trenton, N.J. 08650

Canon Printer Division

Circle 49 on inquiry card.

dexed and PC-relative. More complicated addressing modes can be synthesized from these if desired.

Most of the Berkeley RISC II's 39 instructions are simple ALU and shift operations on registers. Instructions, data, addresses, and both RISC I and II registers are 32 bits wide. A fixed width simplifies instruction fetching and sequencing. Additionally, the instruction format is simple, with fields in fixed locations to speed instruction decoding. As a consequence, register access can take place at the same time as op-code decoding.

PIPELINE

Both RISC I and II have pipelined architectures. RISC I has a simple two-stage pipeline that overlaps the instruction fetch and execution phases. RISC II introduces a third pipeline stage. In this version the process of writing to a destination register has been delayed until that stage. The advantage of the fixed RISC instruction format is that register operands always appear in the same place in the 32-bit word. Therefore, register access can take place simultaneously with op-code decoding, effectively shortening the pipeline (see figure 1).

While pipelined architectures on commercial machines generally use complex schemes to avoid delays incurred as a result of jump instructions, the RISC goal of simplicity has led to the choice of a "delayed branch" technique. Berkeley RISC redefines jumps so they do not take effect until after the following instructions. This insures that the RISC can always prefetch the next instruction while the current one is being executed.

It is possible for a compiler to further optimize the branch by rearranging instructions so the cycle after the delayed branch can be used more than 90 percent of the time. This avoids having to insert a NOP (no operation) instruction at this point.

REGISTER WINDOWS

Although the Berkeley researchers didn't focus on compiler technology to the same degree that the Stanford MIPS designers have, they developed a hardware design intended to keep operands in registers in order to significantly increase the speed of microprocessor operations. A block of CPU registers is the fastest storage option because it is on the same chip with the CPU and because addressing is done with a shorter address than for cache or memory.

The Berkeley solution is to have a number of sets of registers (referred to as windows) to insure that local variables and parameters are always immediately available in registers. This solution avoids the time-consuming process of saving the state of a bank of registers to slower system memory on every procedure call and then restoring the original parameters on every return.

Thus, when a procedure call takes place in both the RISC I and II architectures, the processor is automatically switched to a new set of registers. To further optimize this architecture's performance, an overlapping window arrangement is employed (see figure 2). Because different windows overlap, operands are automatically passed, so it is not necessary for procedures to pass values between registers.

The Berkeley register-window design has already achieved at least limited commercial acceptance. Pyramid Technology's 90x processor uses register-window design architecture.

The window-based register design is vital to a RISC because procedure calls are time-consuming, and RISC designs create more procedure calls than CISCs do. This is because complex instructions are implemented as subroutines in RISC designs, rather than as single op codes as in CISCs.

One potential problem faced by the register-window scheme is nesting of procedures. If the nesting depth is large enough, the RISC architecture handles the overflow condition by creating an additional stack in system memory.

According to the Berkeley designers, the effectiveness of this idea depends on the relative frequency of register overflows and underflows. Two students did a study on the project indicating that with eight register

(continued)

Figure 1: *Sequential versus pipelined execution. Pipelined execution gives a peak performance of one instruction per step. The five steps here refer to the steps of instruction execution: instruction fetch* (IF), *instruction decode* (ID), *operand fetch* (OF), *operand execution* (OE), *and operand store* (OS).



What's more incredible about Canon's color ink-jet printer?

The quality... or the price?



Take a look at the beautiful clarity of the Canon® PJ-1080A's color ink-jet printing. Then discover that Canon's color printer actually costs well under a thousand dollars. You'll be hard-pressed to decide which is more amazing.

What makes the quality so incredible? Features like:

- The advanced drop-on-demand printing system. Canon's patented ink-jet technology gives a sharp 640 dot-per-line scan mode, for dazzling high-resolution color and exceptionally clean, crisp printouts.
- Whisper-quiet operation of less than 50dB and an impressive speed of 37 c.p.s.
- A choice of seven bold colors for bright, imaginative graphics.
- A special dual-ink cartridge system that gives cleaner resolution on blacks and saves you money, because when black is used up only the black cartridge need be replaced.
- The ability to print high-fidelity characters and images on transparencies for overhead projection.
- Compatibility with most computers you can buy.

And how much does all this cost? Far less than a thousand dollars.

So what's more incredible about the PJ-1080A color ink-jet printer? There's only one way you'll really be able to find out.

And that's to buy one and decide for yourself.

For more information:
Call 1-800-323-1717, Ext. 300.
(In Illinois call 1-800-942-8881, Ext. 300.)
Or Write Canon U.S.A., Inc.,
Printer Division, P.O. Box CN 11250,
Trenton, N.J. 08638.

Canon Printer Division

Circle 50 on inquiry card.

windows, overflow occurs in less than 1 percent of the calls (see reference 3). This study, done early in the RISC project, involved the dynamic measurement of the number of arguments and local scalar variables for a given procedure and similar measurement of locality property of procedure-nesting-depth. The students measured a C compiler, Pascal interpreter, UNIX troff typesetter, and six smaller nonnumeric programs written in C.

In practice, not all the physical registers are visible to the machine-language programmer at any given time. Instead, one window designated "the current window" is available. Within each window are two types of registers. Some registers belong only to a single window and are referred to as "locals." Other registers belong to two windows simultaneously and are called "overlap registers." These registers are divided into high and low sets. The high registers contain parameters passed from "above" the current procedure, while the low registers contain parameters that will be passed to procedures "below" the current procedure. Finally, RISC I and II have a set of registers called "global" that are always visible regardless of which window is current. A register window in the RISC II design contains 6 overlapping registers, 10 local registers, and 10 global registers.

In the sample RISC register window in figure 3, registers 26 to 31 contain parameters that have been passed from the calling procedure. The local registers are 16 through 25. These are used for local scalar storage. Low registers 10 through 15 are used for parameters passed to the called procedure. By changing only the pointer to the current window, it is possible to immediately pass parameters between procedures. Registers 0 through 9 are always visible regardless of which register window is current.

Overflow and underflow conditions are handled by associated circuitry and with a trap to a software routine that adjusts the procedure stack in memory.

The performance advantage of this design is impressive. Overlapped

(continued)

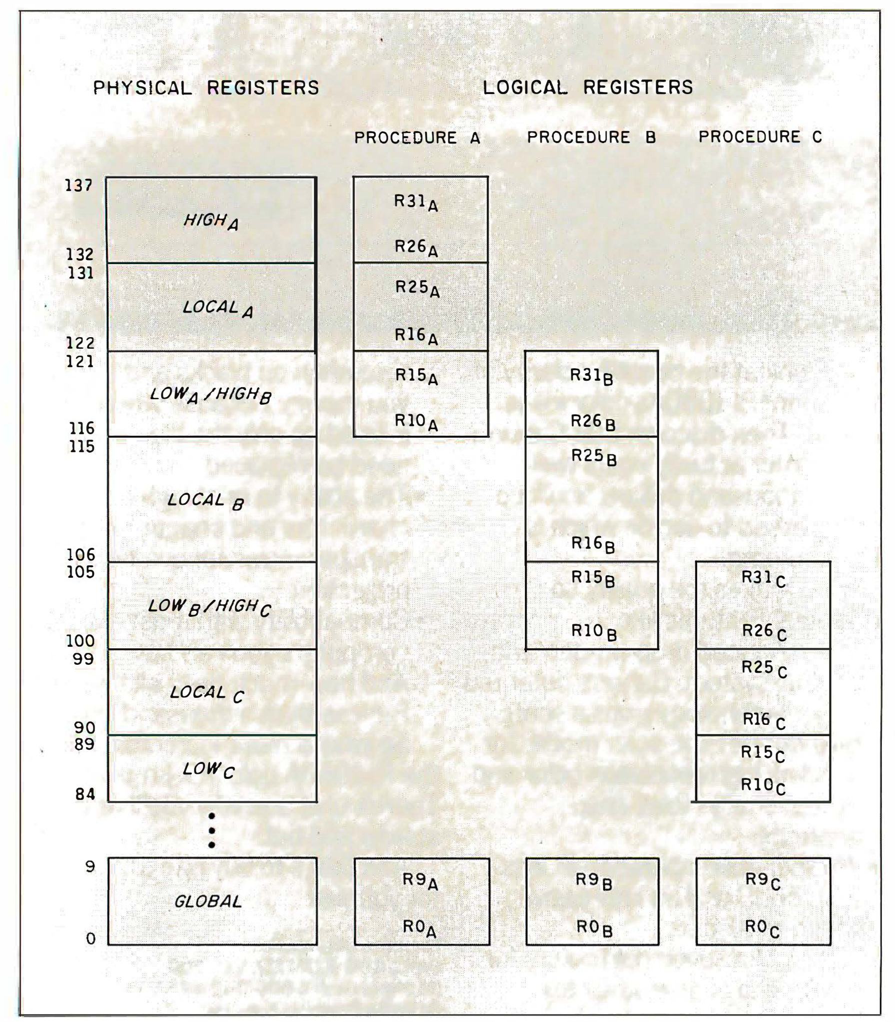


Figure 2: *Three overlapped register windows in* RISC I.

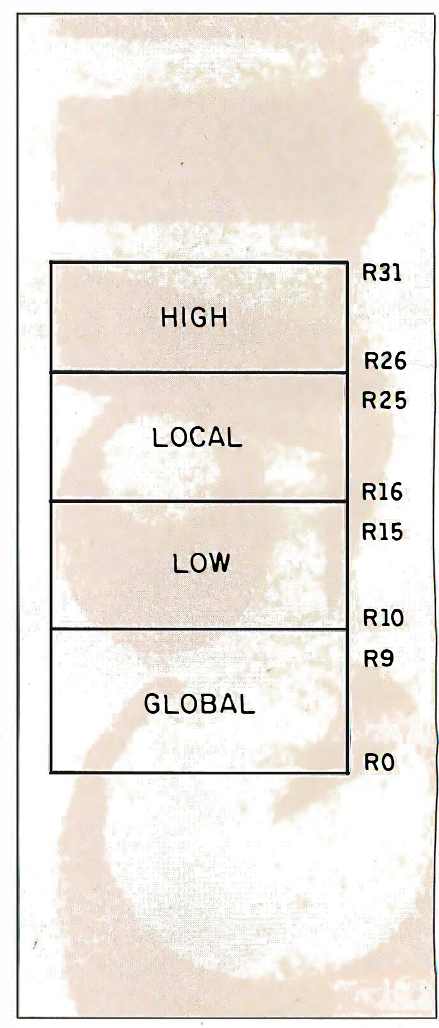
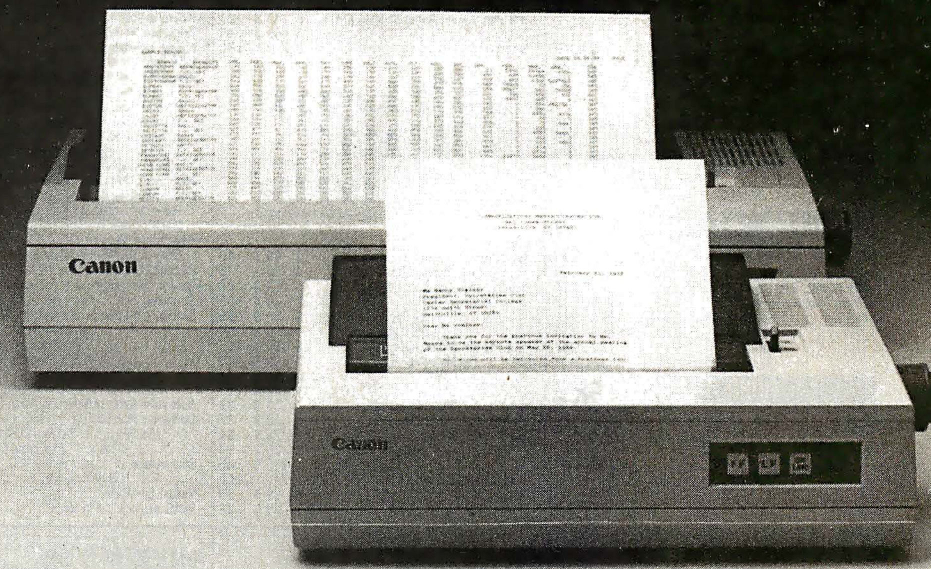


Figure 3: RISC *register windows.*



Now you don't have to sacrifice print quality for speed.

The Canon® Impact Matrix Series Printers.



High speed and high quality in one functional, compact unit. That's what Canon's Impact Matrix Printers offer you.

They print hard copy at a rapid 160 characters per second. While in the double pass mode you get an impressive, high-density 23 X18 dot matrix that gives near letter quality printing suitable for word processing.

Canon's unique technology has also dramatically reduced bothersome clatter down to a muted noise level of less than 60dB. Even at high speed.

And that, unlike many other impact matrix printers, makes them a pleasure to work with.

Plus there's limitless flexibility with the optional down-loading function that lets you print whatever character fonts your host computer can create. As well as a choice of four different character styles (all printable on the same line) that you can enlarge or condense.

The Impact Matrix Series Printers give you a convenient choice of special paper widths–the PW-1080A for 80-character column printout and the PW-1156A for 156-character column.

Exceptional quality and high speed.

The Canon® Impact Matrix Series Printers give you the best of both worlds.

For more information:
Call 1-800-323-1717, Ext. 300.
(In Illinois call 1-800-942-8881, Ext. 300.)
Or Write Canon U.S.A., Inc.,
Printer Division, P.O. Box CN 11250,
Trenton, N.J. 08638.

Canon Printer Division

Circle 51 on inquiry card.

register windows give the Berkeley RISC design a typical call time of 2 microseconds versus the 20 microseconds typical of a call on the VAX-11/780 (see reference 4). Additionally, register windows reduce the total accesses to system memory by a factor of two.

It is interesting that one of the criticisms of the Berkeley RISC project has been that RISC performance actually comes from the register-oriented basis of the RISC design rather than the RISC architecture itself. The Berkeley group has responded by agreeing that a significant portion of the speed is due to the overlapped register window. However, the group notes that critics have ignored a key point in the design—that a drop in the control logic area due to the reduced set of instructions (from 50 percent to 6 percent) created space for the expanded number of registers in the first place.

Design Tools

In many ways, the tools created to design the Berkeley RISC microprocessors are as significant as the new design philosophy inherent in RISC. These tools have enabled a small group of faculty and graduate students, using the Mead-Conway VLSI NMOS design rules and with access to corporate silicon foundries over the ARPAnet, to construct working microprocessors that rival commercial designs in performance. Many of these tools are now available in the public domain, making VLSI design projects more readily accessible than most people realize. The Berkeley RISC project's decision to choose a simple and regular design has also led to shortened design cycles and chips that function in first silicon.

The principal design tool available to the RISC project was a color graphical layout editor called Caesar, created by Berkeley professor John Ousterhout. Caesar runs on DEC VAX computers under the Berkeley 4.1 version of UNIX and is widely in use in university and corporate research centers. Caesar is not an intelligent system. It does not understand design rules, electrical properties, or connectivity. It functions primarily as a geometry editor that lets the designer create pictures of VLSI circuits and then integrate them into more complex circuits.

A variety of tools (designed by a group that Ousterhout led) were used to check the layout after it was created, including Drc, a program that checks for layout errors; SPICE, a low-level circuit-simulation language; and Crystal, a high-level timing verifier that analyzes the performance of VLSI circuits.

Future design work at Berkeley will be done with an advanced layout editor called Magic that Ousterhout's group is now designing. This tool will permit intelligent operations such as automatic routing of connections between different devices and "plowing," or altering a portion of a design while maintaining layout rules and connectivity.

RISC Performance

The bottom line on RISC architecture is actual performance, and this is difficult to ascertain because the Berkeley RISCs have not yet been integrated into complete microcomputer systems. However, preliminary studies and projected benchmarks indicate that RISC designs yield performance benefits as well as cost/performance benefits.

While the operating speed of RISC I was originally expected to be 7.5 MHz, its actual speed was much slower: only 1.5 MHz. The Berkeley RISC designers attributed this to their inexperience as VLSI designers; they concentrated principally on logical correctness rather than circuit speed. Subsequent tests indicated that the design errors would have limited the performance of RISC I to 4 MHz and that problems with the implementation of only a few instructions were limiting actual performance.

A RISC I test board was assembled, including memory, I/O, and memory management. Comparative performance tests measuring the first version of RISC against commercial systems (see table 2) indicate that it can run a series of programs a little faster than a series of microprocessors can.

RISC II results have been much more promising. Because of added experience and the use of more sophisticated design tools, RISC II ran much closer to original predictions. The predicted cycle time execution of a register-to-register instruction had been 480 nanoseconds (8-MHz clock). Actual RISC II performance was 500 nanoseconds per instruction. The RISC II submitted with smaller geometries runs at 330 nanoseconds per instruction (12-MHz clock).

According to Patterson, "Benchmark simulations show that even at 500 nanoseconds, RISC II runs integer C programs faster than an 8-MHz iAPX 286, 10-MHz NS 16032, 12-MHz 68000, or 18-MHz HP 9000." (See reference 5.)

C-compiler benchmarks on both the RISC II (simulated) and the VAX-11/780 have determined that the RISC II compiles faster (see table 3).

To date, the results of all the RISC experiments have been positive. During the next few years, RISC architecture should have an opportunity to

(continued)

Table 2: *Execution time of four microprocessors on four programs.*

Machine	Speed MHz	wait states	Language	Time (milliseconds) search	sieve	puzzle	acker
8086	5	0	Pascal	7.3	764	44000	11100
432	8	4	Ada	4.4	978	45700	47800
68000	8	2	C	4.7	740	37100	7800
Average				5.5	827	42300	22200
RISC I	1.5	0	C	2.5	698	23500	16000

IT CAME FREE WITH YOUR COMPUTER.

COMPUTER

FREE BONUS INSIDE

INVOICE

If you've got a computer, you've got a problem. Because every computer comes equipped with something you didn't bargain for—static.

Static is the major cause of computer malfunctions, downtime and lost productivity. And sooner or later a static problem could result in costly repair charges.

But you can eliminate your problem and improve your productivity with Staticide®. So effective, just one application to floors, furniture, walls and equipment keeps the entire workstation area static-free for up to six months.

Staticide is the number one topical anti-static formula on the market. And still the most effective! Don't accept substitutes.

And when it comes to eliminating static and cleaning CRT screens, new Staticide® Wipes™ is the answer. These handy towelettes are non streaking and will not harm sensitive electronic components.

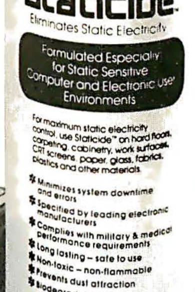
Try Staticide and Staticide Wipes. After all, you may not have been charged for that something extra that came with your computer... but it may very well charge you.

Staticide

by ACL Incorporated

1960 E. Devon Avenue
Department 101
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007
(312) 981-9212 Ext. 101





Circle 5 on inquiry card.

Table 3: UNIX C *compile-time benchmarks.*

Compiled Program		VAX-11/780 C Compiler					RISC C Compiler				
					VAX/RISC					VAX/RISC	
name	size (lines)	on VAX (secs)	on RISC 8MHz	on RISC 12MHz	8	12	on VAX (secs)	on RISC 8MHz	on RISC 12MHz	8	12
ld.c	1587	27.9	21.0	13.9	1.3	2.0	35.2	22.4	14.8	1.6	2.4
sort.c	873	17.4	13.2	8.7	1.3	2.0	20.0	13.2	8.7	1.5	2.3
puzzle.c	118	5.2	3.6	2.4	1.4	2.2	7.3	4.8	3.2	1.5	2.3
Total	2578	50.5	37.8	25.0	1.3	2.0	62.5	40.4	26.7	1.5	2.3

prove itself in the commercial marketplace.

SOAR

Another criticism leveled at RISC architecture is that it is appropriate only for certain high-level languages. RISC I and II and Stanford MIPS have shown that RISC does provide superior performance in C and Pascal. In order to test the applicability of RISC to other language environments, the Berkeley RISC project has begun work on microprocessors tailored for those environments.

SOAR is a 35,000-transistor 32-bit NMOS microprocessor designed to execute the Smalltalk-80 language at performance levels comparable to a Xerox Dorado, a powerful, single-user ECL (emitter coupled logic) minicomputer that sells for more than $100,000.

The SOAR design was scheduled for fabrication in September of 1984 and projected performance micro-benchmarks range from 41 percent to 580 percent of the Dorado's performance.

Conclusion

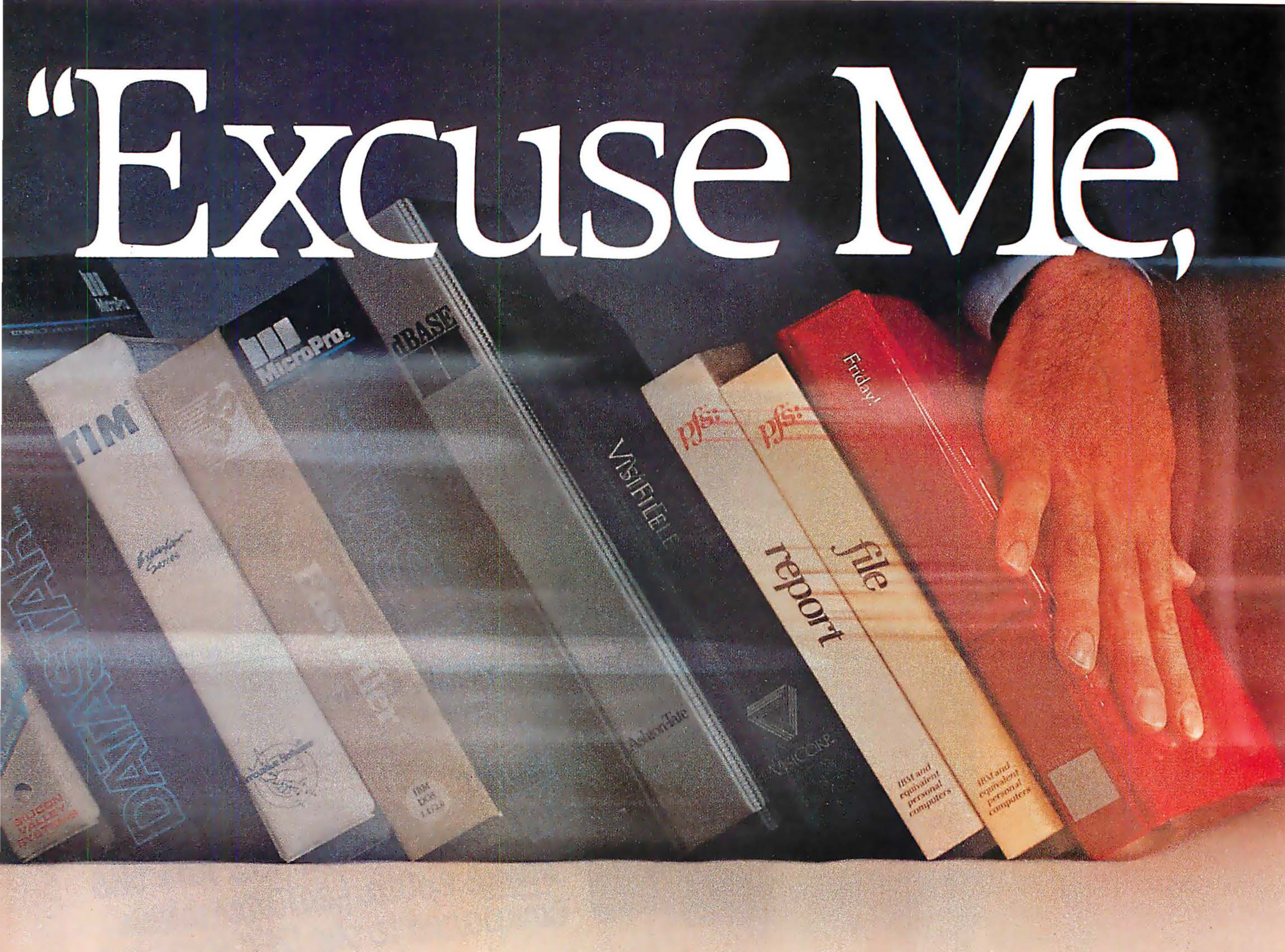
RISC design principles fit well with the "small is beautiful" philosophy of the personal computer industry. In fact, RISC design at Berkeley and Stanford proves that successful VLSI microprocessor design work can be done on a shoestring, without the resources of the semiconductor industry.

According to the Berkeley RISC designers (see reference 6):

> The bottom line of the RISC I effort is that students as part of the graduate curriculum designed and evaluated an architecture, learned Mead/Conway design, built new CAD tools, and tested their design. The end product, a 44,500-transistor integrated circuit, has one minor design error, worked on the first good silicon, and runs programs faster than commercial microprocessors. ■

REFERENCES

1. Patterson, D., and D. Ditzel. "The Case for the Reduced Instruction Set Computer." *Computer Architecture News*, October 15, 1980, pages 27 and 28.
2. Bernhard, R. "More Hardware Means Less Software." *IEEE Spectrum*, December 1981, volume 18, number 12.
3. Halbert, D., and P. Kessler. "Windows of Overlapping Registers." *CS292R Final Reports*, June 9, 1980.
4. Patterson, D. "A RISCy Approach to Computer Design." *COMPCON Spring*, February 1982, page 9.
5. Patterson, D. "RISC Watch." *Computer Architecture News*, March 1984, page 2.
6. Foderaro, J. K., K. S. Van Dyke, and D. Patterson. "Running RISC's." *VLSI Design*, September/October 1982.



"Make Way for Hayes' Please."

An advanced, easy-to-use data management system for the IBM®PC and compatibles.

Want to get your paperwork out of a clumsy file cabinet and onto your PC's screen, where you can manage it better? Frustrated with data base software that's either too limited or too difficult to use? Hayes offers you a simple word of kindness.

Please.™ A powerful, yet easy-to-use, system for organizing and managing your information. *Please* is flexible enough to store any data you enter, and it'll return data to you in exactly the form you need. *Please* does more. It does it all faster. And it's sure to please!

> **"The menu, Please?"**
> Menus list all your options and tell you exactly which keys to press for every *Please* feature.

That's to be expected. As the telecomputing leader, Hayes built its reputation on quality design, reliability and customer support. Now these same standards have been applied to a new data management system that is going to instantly change the way you do business!

Say you're looking for an efficient way to maintain sales data. *Please* leads you every step of the way in creating a sales database that might include names, addresses, dates and figures. These categories are called "fields" in database lingo, and they're the very heart of your database structure.

> **"Make it snappy, Please!"**
> Need a report fast? You and *Please* can put together a Quick List in a matter of seconds.

Want last month's total in a particular region? Press a few keys and it's yours! A few more keystrokes and you'll know who's moving product, and what's your biggest seller.

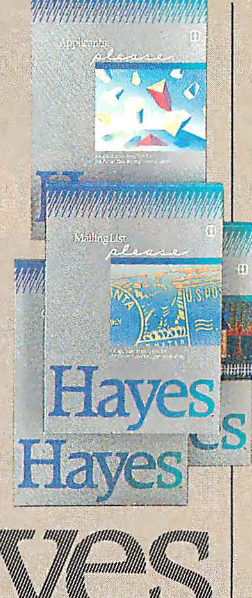
Please will supply you with labels for a mailing to selected customers. It can send customer information to your word processor for a promotional letter. And it can receive data from your spreadsheet program. *Please* will even look up a name and company for you, your Hayes Smartmodem* will dial the phone number, and you're ready to talk!

Taking this same sales database, you might also want to define special fields for a custom Output Plan. With a defined field for "COMMISSIONS DUE," *Please* can automatically compute each salesman's commissions, and print them out in a report of your own desi . All this and more, just for saying "Please."

And if you ever change your mind and want to change the structure of your database, please feel free. Step-by-step instructions show you how.

You have this same flexibility with any database you and *Please* design. You can store up to 16 million records† and 200 custom Output Plans for each database! More than you're likely ever to require. But isn't it nice

†Dependent on key field length and key field value. Please is a trademark of Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. *Smartmodem 300, Smartmodem 1200 and Smartmodem 1200B are trademarks of Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc.



please
Mailing List
please
Hayes
Hayes



Show your colors.

The new Epson® JX-80™ 7-color printer.

Say more faster. With greater clarity and comprehension. And with a lot more impact. Say it in color.

Join the color revolution.

The revolutionary JX-80 gives you seven vivid colors to breathe life into charts and give soul to text.

But that's just for starters.

The JX-80's exclusive SelecType control panel makes choosing and mixing any of nine popular typefaces (the JX-80 prints 144 different faces in all) as easy as pushing a few buttons *on the printer.*

Color it hot.

The JX-80 prints graphics or text in black and white at speeds of up to 160 characters per second exactly like our legendary FX-80™ dot matrix printer. So, like all Epson printers, it's supported by virtually all software and personal computers. Switch to color, however, and the JX-80 is supported by all popular *color* software such as Lotus® Symphony.™

And of course, the JX-80 is backed by the one-year Number One Warranty, and priced right.

See your nearby Epson dealer. Get the full story in black and white.

And yellow and cyan and magenta and violet and green and orange...

Number one. And built like it.

EPSON®

EPSON AMERICA, INC.

2780 Lomita Boulevard • Torrance, CA 90505 • Call (800) 421-5426 for the Epson dealer in your area. In California call (213) 539-9140.

GALLIUM ARSENIDE CHIPS

BY PHILLIP ROBINSON

A high-speed IC *material gets ready to go*

VIRTUALLY ALL microelectronics chips are based on silicon. Ever since silicon trounced germanium in the transistor market, silicon has been the only practical material for devices ranging from SSI (small-scale integration) to VLSI (very-large-scale integration).

However, silicon has a new rival—gallium arsenide (GaAs). GaAs has the physical properties to be a material that's faster and requires less power than silicon. While it has been the preferred material for a few devices, such as microwave transistors and LEDs (light-emitting diodes), it wasn't until the 1980s that GaAs became a practical foundation for ICs (integrated circuits). A recent series of events moved GaAs technology into the commercial sphere.

First, the United States military decided that signal processing and complex design computation required a leap in processing speed that silicon ICs would be hard-pressed to provide. When the engineers looked at GaAs and realized that it not only provided higher speed than silicon but also vastly improved radiation resistance, higher operating temperatures, and lower power dissipation, they knew they had to have it.

The second factor that turned the spotlight on GaAs was the telecommunications market's desire for higher-frequency devices. If GaAs was used for simple discrete devices, why couldn't complete circuits be fabricated upon it? The DBS (direct broadcast satellite) dreams of entrepreneurs played a role here. Using silicon amplifiers, a home owner would need a huge antenna (larger than a house roof, by some estimates) to receive television signals directly from a satellite. GaAs IC amplifiers, on the other hand, hold out the promise of an antenna only a meter or so wide.

Also, the telecommunications firms knew fiber optics would be invading more of their fiefdom. GaAs has been the major LED material for many years and has been the substance of choice for integrated semiconductor lasers. The idea of an integrated repeater—laser, amplifier, and digital processing circuitry all on the same chip—occurred to quite a few designers. Such a construction would be vital to a fiber-optics network: every link between fibers could use such a repeater.

The final impetus for GaAs came from the world of commercial supercomputers. GaAs offered chips that would be five to seven times faster than the best silicon devices while consuming equal or less power. Supercomputer manufacturers were all keeping an eye on the improvements in GaAs technology. And just when some of those firms made plans to include GaAs in a future system, the other shoe dropped.

That shoe was the Josephson junction. A superconducting device, the Josephson junction switches in picoseconds (ps) and uses a minute amount of power. Unfortunately, Josephson junctions operate only at supercold temperatures (only a few degrees above absolute zero). That made them very difficult to manufacture. IBM was the largest Josephson

(continued)

Phillip Robinson is a senior technical editor at BYTE. *He can be contacted at* 1000 *Elwell Court, Palo Alto,* CA 94303.

← Circle 158 on inquiry card.

investigator, and Big Blue had openly predicted that supercomputers would be built with these devices. Then, in late 1983, IBM announced it was canceling its Josephson project. Interest in GaAs exploded.

Physics and Processing of GaAs

Silicon has dominated IC manufacture because it yields good performance devices and is easily refined and processed. An important example of that processing simplicity is the use of silicon dioxide for insulation. Many places on a chip require an insulating layer between or within devices. Silicon dioxide, an excellent insulator, grows on hot silicon without requiring intricate chemical processing. GaAs doesn't provide any simple insulating process and must rely on complicated depositions for insulation.

But GaAs lab work in the past decade has made GaAs processing practical, if not as simple as silicon processing. In fact, the same equipment that IC manufacturers use for silicon needs only slight modification to be used for GaAs. And now that GaAs is practical, designers don't have to live with silicon's disadvantages.

The first major disadvantage of silicon, in comparison to GaAs, is its speed. Silicon microprocessors accomplish their simplest tasks in microseconds. That corresponds to an operating frequency of as much as 10 or 20 megahertz (MHz). If faster, though less space-efficient, technologies are used to manufacture the transistors on the chip—such as bipolar bit-slice chips—silicon can go as fast as 100 MHz with the simplest actions taking nanoseconds (ns).

This isn't fast enough for all applications. Solutions that require huge numbers of calculations (the most famous example is weather forecasting) cannot be accomplished with current computers because those computers just aren't fast enough. Also, some real-time computing problems, such as controlling complicated machines, require answers in such a hurry that silicon chips are hard-pressed to do the job. But because of its "energy-band" structure, GaAs is nearly ideal for ICs: electrons in it are very "light" and can move very quickly. This is true of many of the compounds known as III-V materials (so called because of the position in the periodic table of the compounds' components). GaAs is the best known of the III-V semiconductors. Others, such as indium phosphide and indium antimonide, also hold great promise as foundations for microelectronic devices.

(continued)

Learn Lotus, Multiplan or VisiCalc from someone who knows a thing or two about spreadsheets.

An effective interaction of video, diskette and reference manual from one of the world's major accounting firms.

Now you can learn to use a difficult but powerful business tool quickly and easily—thanks to a series of new training aids from one of the world's major accounting firms.

Arthur Young & Company's Education Services Group announces their definitive training courses for VisiCalc®, Multiplan® and Lotus 1-2-3™.

After extensive development, the Arthur Young Courses are self-contained products you can use individually or with small groups with no trained instructor necessary. You proceed at the time and speed you choose.

Based on the latest training techniques, the packages include a set of video cassettes, a reference guide and student diskette, each designed with clarity in mind.

By using video training, the Arthur Young method becomes a streamlined course that's far easier and more effective than a mere book or diskette alone.

Comprehensive and thorough, the Arthur Young Courses provide the very basics for beginners, including hardware. If you have some spreadsheet experience, this is an excellent way to learn the advanced features of your software, especially 1-2-3.

Arthur Young's approach means that when you're finished, you're functional, a difficult achievement with quick-survey or overview courses.

Order the Arthur Young Self-Teaching Course for your spreadsheet program now. Multiple-use licenses and special group training seminars are also available. Check the appropriate box in the coupon below.

With Arthur Young training behind you, you'll be helped to realize the power and productivity of your spreadsheet software. Return the coupon today, or to save time, call:

1-800-543-3450.

In Mass. call: (617) 647-9365.
In Canada call: (416) 864-1225 collect.



A MEMBER OF ARTHUR YOUNG INTERNATIONAL

Fill out this coupon today and take command of your spreadsheet.

☐ Yes, I want Arthur Young's Interactive Video and Computer Based Training Program for my spreadsheet. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied, I may return my order within 15 days of receipt for a full refund. Please send the following:

QTY.	ITEM	PRICE
____	Lotus 1-2-3 Self-Teaching Course @ $399	$____
____	Multiplan Self-Teaching Course @ $349	$____
____	VisiCalc Self-Teaching Course @ $299	$____
____	Additional Reference Guides and Diskettes @ $75 per set	$____

NOTE: Any 5 orders of complete courses or 5 of the guides/diskettes earn a 10% discount.

SUBTOTAL $____
Conn. residents add 7.5% sales tax. TAX $____
Mass. residents add 5% sales tax. TOTAL $____

Computer Model____
Operating System____ Disk Type____
VCR type: ☐ VHS ☐ BETA I ☐ BETA II
☐ ¾" U-matic (add $150)
☐ Purchase Order enclosed.
☐ Check enclosed: $____

☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Am. Express ☐ Diners Club
Card #____
Expiration Date____
Name____
Title____ Dept.____
Company____
Address____
City/State/Zip____
Telephone (____)____

☐ Please send me, without any obligation, more detailed information about the:
☐ Lotus 1-2-3 Self-Teaching Course
☐ Multiplan Self-Teaching Course
☐ VisiCalc Self-Teaching Course
☐ Multiple-Use License for companies
☐ Education License for colleges and business schools
☐ Arthur Young Training Seminars

To save time, call: 1-800-543-3450, (in Mass.: (617) 647-9365; in Canada: (416) 864-1225 collect), Or mail coupon to: Arthur Young & Company, P.O. Box 646, Belmont, MA 02178. 4C

In essence, the effective mass of the GaAs electron is only 7 percent of what it is in silicon. That means GaAs can be up to five times faster than the fastest silicon chip. GaAs electron mobility ranges from 1.4×10^7 to 5×10^7 centimeters per second (cm/s) while silicon electron mobility is approximately 6×10^6 cm/s. In the end, silicon devices struggle to run at 200 MHz, while GaAs just gets going at 2 gigahertz (GHz).

Another major advantage of GaAs is that, when properly manufactured, it is a better insulator than silicon, which helps isolate devices on the chip from each other and reduces parasitic capacitance. (Parasitic capacitance limits how close transistors can be to one another; a large amount of parasitic capacitance slows the chip down.)

Gallium arsenide is also very radiation-hard, and so it is good for military and space applications. It can withstand 10^7 to 10^8 rads; silicon takes only 10^3 to 10^4 rads. GaAs also has a wide working-temperature range (from −200 to +200 degrees Celsius) because of its wider energy band gap. Special processing techniques can be used to make GaAs chips that run as hot as 300 or 400 degrees Celsius.

Standard microprocessors, such as the 8088 used in the IBM Personal Computer, are built out of silicon NMOS (negative-channel metal-oxide semiconductor) transistors. The fastest silicon chips use ECL (emitter-coupled logic), a bipolar technology that consumes a lot of energy and is more expensive than NMOS. The heat generated by ECL chips becomes a major problem in computer design, requiring extensive cooling apparatuses and packaging innovations. Silicon CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) became popular during the 1980s and offers much lower power dissipation than ECL. CMOS has been traditionally known as a "slow" technology, but when the devices are made very small and run at higher power, they can run faster. Still, CMOS uses about 5 times more voltage and 25 times more dynamic power than GaAs. Figure 1 compares the delay and power dissipation of several types of semiconductors.

Just as in silicon, there are quite a few ways to make a transistor on a GaAs wafer. The three most common GaAs devices are D-MESFETs (depletion-metal semiconductor field-effect transistors), E-MESFETs (enhancement-MESFETs), and HEMTs (high electron-mobility transistors). GaAs won't grow a regular planar-oxide, so standard MOSFETs (metal-oxide-semiconductor FETs) cannot be built on it.

Currently, the most mature technology is the D-MESFET. E-MESFETs and HEMTs are not yet ready for commercial markets. D-MESFETs have a depletion region (depleted of electrons) and are normally on. Positive bias voltage on the gate reduces the size of the depletion region; negative gate voltages extend it. The negative voltage may increase to the point where the channel is pinched off. E-MESFETs are doped to cut off the depletion region with no bias voltage; thus, they are normally off. That means they use less power than D-MESFETs. Positive bias voltage on the gate increases the size of the channel. D-MESFETs require two power supplies while E-MESFETs require only one.

If they consume less power than D-MESFETs and need only a single power supply, why aren't E-MESFETs used? For one thing, they draw excessive gate current if gate voltage is above 0.7 volt, so the pinch-off voltage must be controlled very exactly. Also, surface depletion regions that appear between the gate, source, and drain lower the efficiency of the transistor. The gate area can be recessed, but that complicates manufacturing.

HEMTs perform better than E-MESFETs, particularly at low temperatures. HEMTs are superlattice heterojunctions—multiple, extremely thin layers of GaAs and GaAlAs (gallium aluminum arsenide, a solid solution of the three elements). The foundation of the device is an undoped GaAs channel with a GaAlAs doped layer between channel and gate. Electron mobility in the channel is higher because there are no dopant ions to scatter current carriers. HEMTs turn on very quickly because they reach full transconductance with a gate-logic voltage only slightly above the threshold voltage. HEMTs, however, are more difficult to fabricate than MESFETs, and the required processes—such as MBE (molecular beam epitaxy)—don't adapt easily to mass production.

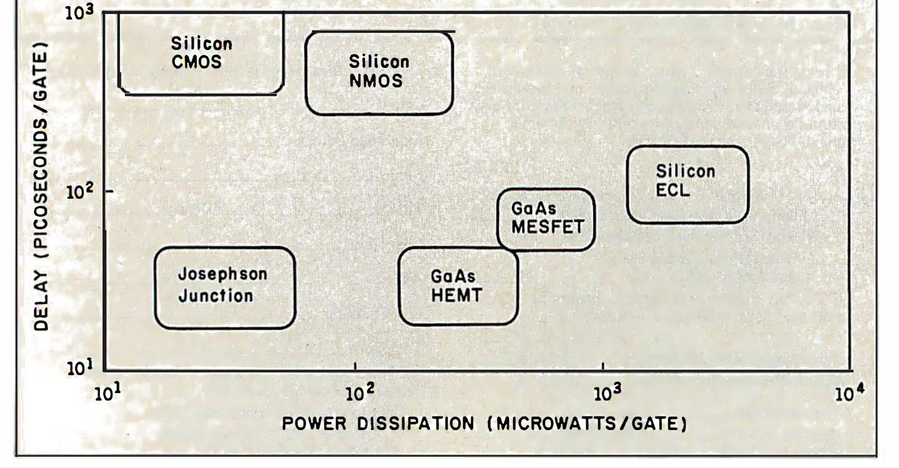


Figure 1: *A comparison of the delay and power dissipation of several semiconductor types.*

The Supercomputer Chase

It is no secret that supercomputer makers are depending on GaAs for some of their future speed improvements. Cray Research, the premier

(continued)

supercomputer maker, plans to use GaAs for the central processing unit in a future computer. Fujitsu is also planning to use GaAs. Fujitsu, NEC, Hitachi, and Mitsubishi are making GaAs chips for the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry supercomputer project.

Fujitsu has announced it will use GaAs in its own supercomputers, and, because Fujitsu owns a portion of Amdahl, the chips may turn up in Amdahl systems, too.

Fujitsu has developed two HEMT GaAs chips. HEMT structures must be cooled to 77 degrees Kelvin for best results, not as cold as Josephson junctions. At such temperatures, and with a small (0.4 volt) logic swing, HEMT gate arrays should switch in 30 ps and use only about 150 microwatts. HEMT chips with 1-micron gates and running at room temperature are about 25 percent faster than MESFET chips. Fujitsu foresees an HEMT computer running with a 2-ns clock. Today's supercomputers have clocks that run at approximately 10 ns. Still, HEMT chips are in the labs only and are hard to fabricate. The thin layers, made by MBE, are difficult to control and slow to build.

In February of 1983, Fujitsu announced an experimental HEMT 1K-bit SRAM (static random-access read/write memory), and then in February of 1984 it announced an experimental 4K-bit SRAM. The former is one of the fastest HEMT chips announced, with 0.9-ns access time at −196 degrees Celsius. The latter has been tested at 3-ns access time—twice the speed of comparable silicon chips. Typical 1K-bit silicon ECL SRAM access times are 15, 20, or 24 ns. The newest commercially available 4K-bit ECL SRAMs have about the same access times.

The 4K-bit GaAs SRAM also uses only 700 milliwatts. That is only one-third the power needed by a comparable silicon chip. In some cases the peripheral circuitry on these chips uses 85 percent of the power even though it takes up only 15 percent of the total device count.

The Fujitsu chips have all been described in conferences and journals. They are not available for purchase. The only GaAs chips Fujitsu sells are its GaAs FETs.

Cray indicates it will be using some GaAs in a supercomputer; however, it has published very little on this subject. As is true of many of the supercomputer designs, GaAs chips won't make up all or even a majority of the system. Instead, these expensive jewels will be used where they can give an economically justifiable boost to performance—namely, in the central processor as ALU (arithmetic and logic unit) chips, cache and microcode memories, clock components, and the like.

(continued)

Circle 212 on inquiry card.

Circle 324 on inquiry card. 

Cray is building a GaAs research and development facility and is investing nearly $100 million in the next three years to build the Cray-3 supercomputer (which industry observers expect will use eight GaAs processors). Cray is even making its own GaAs chips to lessen its dependence on Japanese suppliers.

MILITARY APPLICATIONS

Military applications demand many of the physical advantages of GaAs. The speed is vital for everything from complex weather forecasting to real-time signal processing. The radiation resistance is crucial for satellites and for hardening electronic equipment against the threat of an electromagnetic pulse from a nuclear blast. The ability of GaAs to run at much higher temperatures than silicon is useful for many of the extreme environments military equipment must perform in.

For those reasons, the United States Department of Defense (DOD) has long been interested in GaAs and has contracted with firms such as Rockwell to develop GaAs chips. DARPA, the Department of Advanced Research Projects Agency, is also pursuing GaAs work for applications such as long-term space missions.

The military wants to use GaAs in satellites. "Just about all surveillance satellites gather tremendous amounts of data," explains Richard Reynolds, the deputy director of the Defense Science Office, "but the sensors are so good that there's no way to relay all the data to Earth. We'd like to have on-board selection of what's relevant." A very fast, radiation-resistant, low-power (able to work from solar cells) satellite computer would be just what the DOD doctor ordered. Raytheon is the prime contractor for the prototype of such a computer, expected in 1987. Rockwell and Honeywell are making production lines for GaAs digital circuits and will deliver logic and memory chips. McDonnell and Texas Instruments are working on new circuit designs. Both Rockwell and Honeywell are working on 64K-bit RAMs that will have access times of 10 to 15 ns.

According to Allen Firstenberg, of Rockwell's Microelectronics Research and Development Center, Rockwell has been active in GaAs for quite a few years. The low-power, radiation-hard GaAs RAM LSI and VLSI chips that Rockwell is developing are exemplified by a 1K-bit SRAM that uses only 100 milliwatts to achieve a 6-ns access time. Operating the same chip at higher power can yield access times approaching 1 ns.

Rockwell is also working on optronic GaAs chips: it has used ion implantation to make the FETs and multilayer epitaxy to make the GaAs-GaAlAs structure for integrating semiconductor lasers onto a chip. Rockwell apparently believes it can get 500 to 1000 gates on a chip within the next two or three years.

At the 1984 International Solid-State Circuits Conference, Rockwell representatives described a 4.5-GHz frequency-divider chip that used GaAs/GaAlAs heterojunction bipolar transistors (HBTs) in an ECL circuit configuration. This is a very high-speed configuration that has higher current drive capability, higher transconductance, and lower sensitivity to process parameters than simple GaAs FETs.

Rockwell grows its own 3-inch-diameter, low dislocation density GaAs crystals using the LEC (liquid encapsulated Czochralski) technique. Each crystal provides between 75 and 150 wafers, and each wafer can yield 880 256-bit SRAMs.

DO IT YOURSELF

According to Al Patz, general manager of Tektronix Gallium Arsenide Integrated Technologies, "Our involvement in gallium arsenide began in 1978, from our people trying to guess what the future needs of our customers would be." Looking for high-speed parts to improve their own instrumentation performance, the Tektronix designers decided to use

(continued)

SAFETY CONCERNS

The tag "arsenide" in GaAs worries quite a few people who know that arsenic is dangerous. It is important to remember that once GaAs chips are packaged, they are no more dangerous than any other chips.

However, processing GaAs wafers—forming the circuits on them—involves toxic gases, solvents, high temperatures and voltages, radio-frequency fields, acids, and just about every dangerous condition found in the field of materials science. But those same conditions are found in the processing of silicon wafers. While the semiconductor industry may be comparatively "clean" when seen from the outside, it can be anything but clean for those who work on the processing line. Companies need to carefully isolate workers from fumes, splashes, and particulates. At this stage, GaAs and silicon work pose the same fundamental dangers. (In fact, silicon processing sometimes involves arsine gases.)

In the first step of making a GaAs chip—growing, cutting, and polishing the GaAs wafer—solid arsenic, called the *charge*, is used. This stage of chip preparation is the most dangerous.

The people at Harris Microwave Semiconductor, one of the companies that grows its own crystals, take efforts to keep things as safe as possible. Their position, as they explained it to me, is that the need for safety applies mainly to the growing and processing of the crystals. Once the gallium and arsenic are locked into a crystal, processed, and sealed in a hermetic package, they are completely nontoxic. But in the growing process, keeping in mind that arsenic is a carcinogen, the people making the charges must be protected. Proper clothing and a clean processing environment help insulate workers from the materials. In addition, the arsenic is stored in jars in inert gas. Tests of both the area and the workers' blood help monitor toxic elements. According to Harris, no dangerous levels have been detected.

COMPUTERS and more. . .

Member: BBB
S.D. Chamber of Commerce
NOMDA

is *your* place to buy for SELECTION, SERVICE and SAVINGS.
We know that your needs are not the same as everyone's, so we don't treat you "just like every one else."
Your needs are special. That's why *COMPUTERS and more. . .* is your place to buy for. . .



"Tomorrow's Technology at Prices You Can Afford Today"

COMPUTERS

IBM
256K PC w/2 1750
PC w/10 Meg & 1-320 2495
PC w/2-320K & 10 Meg 3195
Extended Warranty
Available on All Models

APPLE
Hot New IIC 1150
MAC — All Models CALL
LISA — All Models CALL
Apple IIE 750

EAGLE
Spirit II 1989
Turbo XL 3759
Spirit XL 3150
Plus XL 3169
PC Plus I 1369
PC Plus II 1784

TELEVIDEO
Televideo 1605H ... 3294
Televideo 1605E 2298
TPC II 1939
803H 2949
804 3289
Extended Warranty
Available on All Models

COLUMBIA
Columbia 1600-1 ... 1789
Columbia 1600-4 3199
VP Portable 1959

CORONA
DeskTop w/2 Drives 2099
Portable w/2 Drives 2099
Models w/Hard Disk CALL
New Models .... CALL

SHARP
PC 5000 .... CALL
Modem .... CALL
Bub Mem .... CALL

NEC
8201A (Portable) ... 489
APC H01 2095
APC H02 .... CALL
APC H03 .... CALL
APC H04 2659

KAYPRO
II Plus .... CALL
IV Plus .... CALL
10 Meg .... CALL

ZENITH
DeskTop 151-21 2159
DeskTop 151-22 2495
Portable 161-21 2349
Portable 161-22 2639

CALL FOR PRICES ON:
KAYPRO • SHARP •
COMPAQ • EAGLE •
OTRONO • NOVELLE •
NORTHSTAR • ALTOS •
DEC • EPSON •
SANYO • ATARI •

ACCESSORIES

IBM
Hercules Color Card 199
Vutek CPS Cd 229
Keytronic 5151 — 5151 Jr. 209
Bi-Graphics I 459
Bi-Graphics II 229
Smart Cable by I.Q. ... 64
Jr. Extender by Falcon .... CALL
UltraPak by TSENG ... 489
UltraRam by TSENG ... 199
Multidisplay by PS 239
Plantronics Color Plus 299
Orchid Blossom 299
Orchid PCnet 389
Orchid Combo ... CALL

AST-6 PAK 239
Quad Link 469
PC Saver 39
TG Joystick 44
64K Ram Chips ... CALL
CALL FOR PRICE LIST!!

APPLE
DiscWasher Cari ... 199
PrinterFace by P.P. .. 64
Graphicard by P.P. .. 79
Z-80 Card 69
Touch Pad by Koala 84
MicroSoft Acces. ... CALL
Grappler Plus 109
Videx 80 Col w/Sft Switch 179
Wesper Full Graphics 78
System Saver FAN .. 67

WE'VE EXPANDED TO A NEW LOCATION TO SERVE YOU BETTER

PRINTERS

JUKI
Juki 389
Tractor 109
6300 .... CALL

EPSON
FX-100 .... CALL
FX-80 — 80 F/T .. CALL
LQ1500 1199

PANASONIC
1092 449
1093 689

DAISYWRITER
Daisy 2000 w/48 K Buf. .... CALL
Tractor for Daisy 2000 .... CALL
Cut-Sheet Feeder ... CALL

QUADRAM
QuadJet 695
IBM Kit 19
Apple Kit 49

NEC
New! Pinwriter 2 .. CALL
New! Pinwriter 3 .. CALL
2030-Parallel 679
2050-Parallel 889
3510-RS232 1299
3515-RS232 1299
3530-Parallel 1279
3550-Parallel 1599
Extended Warranties CALL

TOSHIBA
Toshiba P 1351 P .. 1259
Toshiba P 1351 S .. 1259
Toshiba P 1340 ser . 749
Toshiba P 1340 Par . 749

MANN-TALLY
Spirit 294
160-I 539
160-L 619
180-I 769
180-L 849
420-I-123 2369
420-L 112 1939

C. ITEK
F10-40 PU 895
F10-55 LPU 1249
8510 SP 449
8600 BP 749

STAR
STX-80 139
Gemini 10X 259
Gemini 15X 379
Delta-10 389
Delta-15 569
Radix-10 579
Radix-15 639
Power Type 389

OKIDATA
MicroLine 84 P .. CALL
MicroLine 92 P .. CALL
Pacemark 2350 P . CALL
Pacemark 2410 P . CALL

FREE * SHIPPING

"MODEMS"

HAYES
II C Compatible w/Sft 259
MicroModem IIe 229
Hayes 1200B 389
SmartModem 300 RS232 219
SmartModem 1200 RS232 . 539
ChronoGraph RS232 199

U.S. ROBOTICS
IBM PC Modem .. 369
Password 300/1200 .. 357

VEN-TEL
1200 Plus 384

RIXON
R 103J ASYNC 229
PC 212A IBM Internal 429
PC 212A-WA w/ASYNC Port ... 499
R 212A-1 RS232 ... 429

NOVATION
Access 1-2-3 399
J-Cat 99
103 Smart Cat 189
212 Auto Cat 397
Apple-Cat II 229

DISK DRIVES

FLOPPY DRIVES
Tandom 100-2 169
Slim Line Drives 149
Apple Compatible 159

FUJI DISKETTES
SS DD 22
DS DD 27

HARD DISK
10 Meg Internal 995
QuarterMaster ON SALE!
10 Meg External ... 1095
15 Meg External ... CALL
Bernoulli by Iomega 2799
QUADRAM • TECMAR •
CONTROLL DATA

SOFTWARE

FOR PC & XT
OZ by Fox & Geller 299
Quick Code 219
FrameWork by ...... SALE!
dBase III 419
Friday 199
Please by Hayes .. CALL
Lotus 1-2-3 275
Mayday by Teletek CALL
Symphony by Lotus SALE
Upgrades for 1-2-3 CALL
DESQ .... CALL
Inves. Anyl. by Dow Jones ...
Market Analyzer 249
Market Manager 219
PFS: Access 65
PFS: File 89
PFS: Write 89
PFS: Report 84
Bankstreet Writer .. 47
EasyWriter II by IUS 269
Dow Jones Soft .. CALL
Volkswriter Delux .. 179
R-Base by MicroRim 319
WordStar ... ON SALE!
MBSI Real World ... CALL
T.I.M. 329
VersaForm 279
Call for Complete Price List

APPLE
dBase III by Ash/Tate 419
Friday by Aston-Tate 199
Bottom Line Strategist 269
C Dex Packages (each) 39
CPA Modules 1 thru 4 .... (each) 174
OZ by Fox & Geller 319
Graphox 197
Sales Edge 174
Format IIe 104
Knoware 64
Master Type 27
Micro Pro .... CALL
Micro Soft .... CALL
PFS: Access IIe 49
PFS: File II 84
PFS: File IIe 84
The Handlers (all) .. 149
Terrapin Logo 99
VersaForm 259
BPI GL 267
Pie Writer by Hayden 97
Persona Pearl 194
Dow Jones ...... CALL
Lock Smith 78
Zork-I, II or III (each) 26
Deadline 33
Flight Simulator II .. 37
Jack Report 74

MONITORS

Roland DG-121-G .. 139
Roland DG-121-A .. 249
Roland CB-141 319
Roland CC-141 595
Taxan 420 389
Taxan Amber 119
Taxan 415 499
RGB-80 col IIe 139
RGB Card IIe 89
Quadchrome 559

Quadscreen w/Card 1650
Zenith 131 319
Zenith 135 487
Zenith 122 109
Amdek 310 159
Amdek Color IV-T . 597
NEC JC 1215 269
NEC JC 1216 397
Amdek 300 G 134
Amdek 300 A 144

TERMINALS call

SERVICE

WE OFFER EXTENDED WARRANTIES ON ALL OF OUR PRODUCTS. OUR EXPERIENCED TECHNICIANS ARE HERE FOR YOU!

1 Year Warranty Available

TO ORDER: Phone orders invited using Visa, MasterCard, or bank wire transfers.Visa, MC NO SERVICE CHARGE Mail orders may send charge card number (include expiration date), cashiers check, money order, or personal check (allow 10 business days for personal or company checks to clear). Please add 3% ($5.00 minimum) for UPS shipping, handling, and insurance. All equipment is in factory cartons with manufacturer warranty. Opened products not returnable. Restocking fee for returned merchandise. Equipment subject to price change and availability. Retail prices differ from mail order prices. Calif. residents add 6% State Tax. Company and school P.O.'s accepted on approval. IBM & Apple are registered trademarks.

* On All Pre-paid Cash Orders In Cont. U.S.

COMPUTERS and more. . . . .

8625 Commercial Dr., La Mesa, CA 92041



1-800-433-9449



For CA, HI and Alaska **(619) 466-4895**

NO SERVICE CHARGE FOR CREDIT CARDS
NATIONAL LEASING AVAILABLE

P.O.'S ACCEPTED ON APPROVAL

GaAs. By 1985, GaAs chips will be part of many of the company's instruments. Tektronix, however, has decided to use its knowledge to also build circuits for others because, Patz said, "We recognized we had a technology with applications beyond our product line."

Tektronix's current chips are only medium-scale integration (around 100 to 500 gates). Patz sees GaAs as "about seven years behind silicon in terms of the level of integration, which means that GaAs LSI devices are still a year or more away from production." Tektronix is working on an LSI process that will use combined enhancement and depletion-mode circuits to keep dissipation to 250 microwatts per gate. Those chips will run at twice the rate of ECL while using only one-tenth to one-fifteenth the power.

Tektronix is making depletion-mode MESFETs with 1-micron gates, gate delays of 65 ps, and power dissipation of 15 milliwatts per gate. The company's line and processes aren't limited to digital chips; Tektronix also makes GaAs analog chips with transistors that run at 12 GHz.

Other GaAs Producers

Harris Microwave Semiconductor was the first to bring GaAs digital ICs to the commercial market. In February of this year, Harris introduced its first two GaAs chips: a shift register and a binary counter. Harris says both of these chips can operate five times faster than the fastest silicon equivalent and are completely ECL compatible.

Bruce Hoffman, Harris's manager of product marketing, admits that GaAs is "not cheap." In fact, the shift register and the binary counter now cost $393 apiece in quantities of 100. ECL chips, which are gallium arsenide's main competition, cost far less. For instance, an off-the-shelf ECL binary counter costs approximately $6 in the same quantities (100 pieces) as the Harris GaAs HMD-11016-1 binary counter. But it muddles along at a mere 150 MHz, or an even slower 125 MHz when the temperature reaches +85 degrees Celsius. Harris's GaAs binary counter cruises at 2.0 GHz. So, although the Harris binary counter costs more than 60 times as much as an ECL binary counter, it runs more than 13 times faster. While the price is sure to come down for GaAs, the chip is even now worth the price if speed is critical and beyond the capability of ECL.

Similarly, a standard ECL universal shift register costs about $7 and runs at 250 MHz; the Harris GaAs HMD-11141-1 equivalent costs $393 and runs at 1.4 GHz.

Harris says that testing these new high-speed ICs is not as easy as testing simple silicon TTL ICs. It disputes,

(continued)

Powerful CP/M® Software.

For Apple, Osborne, Kaypro, Rainbow, NEC, Epson, Heath, Xerox and others.

Now only $39.95 each!

NEVADA COBOL™

When we introduced Nevada COBOL in 1979, it was loaded with innovations. Today's, Edition 2.1 is even better!

☐ Extremely Compact. You can compile and execute up to 2500 statements in 32K RAM, 4000 statements in 48K, etc.

☐ It's based upon the ANSI-74 standards with level 2 features such as compound conditionals and full CALL CANCEL.

☐ You get a diskette, 165-page manual with lots of examples and 16 complete COBOL source code programs.

Also available: COBOL Application Packages, Book 1 $9.95

NEVADA PASCAL™

This newest addition to the 8-bit Nevada product line has many advanced features:

☐ 14-digit precision, BCD Math, no round-off errors with decimal arithmetic for business and floating point +63 −64 for scientific.

☐ A very nice TRACE style debugging.

☐ Arrays up to 8 dimensions and 64K strings.

☐ External procedures and functions with dynamic auto-loading.

☐ One-step compile, no assembly or link required.

☐ No limits on size of procedure, nesting levels, recursion.

☐ Requires 60K RAM and one disk drive with at least 90K storage.

☐ You get a 184-page manual and diskette rev. 4.1.

NEVADA FORTRAN™

☐ FORTRAN IV based upon ANSI-66 standards with some 1977 level features.

☐ IF . . THEN . . ELSE constructs.

☐ A very nice TRACE style debugging.

☐ 150 English language error messages.

☐ You get a diskette, including an 8080 assembler and Nevada FORTRAN rev 3.2, 214-page manual and five sample programs. Requires 48K RAM.

NEVADA BASIC™

☐ This interpreter has a built-in full-screen editor.

☐ Single- and Multi-line functions.

☐ BCD Math—no round-off errors.

☐ Full Matrix operations.

☐ Requires 48K RAM.

☐ You get 220-page manual and diskette rev. 2.5.

NEVADA EDIT™

☐ A full-screen video display text editor rev. 3.1 designed specifically to create COBOL, PASCAL and FORTRAN programs.

☐ See the review in May 1983 Microcomputing.

NEVADA PILOT™

☐ See review in January 1983 MICROCOMPUTING.

☐ You get a diskette rev. 6.1, 131-page manual and ten useful sample programs.

This is a limited time offer, so order yours today!

ELLIS COMPUTING, INC.
SINCE 1977
3917 Noriega Street
San Francisco, CA 94122
Phone (415) 753-0186

The CP/M Operating System, an 8080, 8085 or Z-80 microprocessor, and 32K RAM are required, unless stated otherwise above.

Diskette format:

☐ 8″ SSSD (Standard CP/M IBM 3740)

5¼″ Diskette for:

☐ Apple CP/M
☐ DEC VT 180
☐ DEC Rainbow
☐ Epson QX-10
☐ Heath Hard Sector (Z-89)
☐ Heath Soft Sector (Z-90, Z-100)
☐ IBM-PC (Requires Z-80, CP/M-80 card)
☐ Kaypro Double Density (NCR)
☐ Micropolis Mod II
☐ NEC PC 8001
☐ North Star Double Density
☐ North Star Single Density
☐ Osborne Single Density
☐ Sanyo 1000, 1050
☐ Superbrain DD DOS 3.X (512 byte sec)
☐ Televideo
☐ TRS-80 Model I Base 0 mapper
☐ Xerox 820 Single Density

Satisfaction is guaranteed—or your money back. If for any reason you're not completely satisfied, just return the package—in good condition with the sealed diskette unopened—within 30 days and we'll refund your money.

Please send me: Software Packages
☐ COBOL ☐ FORTRAN ☐ EDIT ☐ PASCAL ☐ BASIC ☐ PILOT

Send my order for ______ packages @ $39.95 each Total ______
COBOL Applications Package @ $9.95 each Total ______

California deliveries add 6% or 6.5% sales tax ______

Outside North America, add $6.00 per package for shipping. (Postage paid within North America.) ______

Checks must be in U.S. Dollars and drawn on a U.S. Bank.

☐ Check enclosed ☐ COD if COD add $4.00 ______
☐ MasterCard ☐ VISA **TOTAL** ______

Card # ______ Exp. ______

Signature ______

Ship to: Name ______

Street ______

City/St/Zip ______

however, that the testing problem is unique. Testing can be done, Harris says, with other digital circuits that are that fast. In fact, testing GaAs digital ICs may mean building GaAs ICs into the test instruments.

Other GaAs products planned at Harris are SSI logic elements such as D flip-flops, divide-by-two prescalers, five-input NAND/AND gates, five-input NOR/OR gates, exclusive NOR/OR gates, differential amplifiers, and variable-modulus dividers. Harris says all of these parts will run at 3 to 4 GHz and will be available by the end of this year. In addition, the firm is working on cell arrays and on GaAs FETs.

Gigabit Logic, a Rockwell spin-off started in 1982, makes only GaAs ICs. The firm offers a series of 12 chips and an evaluation board to simplify the task of designing with the chips.

According to Tony Livingston, marketing vice-president of Gigabit, "There is a learning curve on parts complexity that builds with time and the maturity of the technology. We could physically make at least 16K-bit SRAMs, but we don't have the yield experience to do it economically." Livingston adds, "We'll be pushing up the level of integration very rapidly, but we are purposefully starting out with things that are easy".

"Everything we're making is 1-micron design rule," according to Richard Eden, Gigabit's vice-president of research and development. Gigabit sees GaAs as "a tool to a system designer for high performance" just as CMOS is used for low power and bipolar for speed. Having GaAs digital chips on the commercial market lets people "use it where it makes the most sense." Furthermore, Gigabit says that all of its parts are ECL compatible and can also be easily interfaced to TTL and CMOS.

Gigabit's 12 products fall into three categories: diode arrays and FET arrays, high-speed counter/prescalers, and logic devices.

The dual-gate and single-gate FETs and diodes are useful in analog work and in testing the characteristics of the fundamental components of GaAs technology. The four high-speed counter/prescalers are useful in clocks and high-frequency systems running up to 3 GHz.

The four logic devices include a quad three-input NOR chip, a dual high-speed comparator, a dual-precision D flip-flop, and a dual fan-out buffer. The NOR gate has a mere 75-ps/gate delay in the die form. That is 10 times faster than ECL at the same power. It would run even faster and use less power if it didn't have to drive a 50-ohm line. Most of the power is used in the buffering. The

(continued)

You're traveling through 140° terrain at 300 rpm.

While some disks lose their way in the torrid zone of drive heat, Maxell guarantees safe passage.

A lifetime warranty. And manufacturing standards that make it almost unnecessary.

Consider this: Every time you take your disk for a little spin, you expose it to drive heat that can sidetrack data. Worse, take it to the point of no return. Maxell's Gold Standard jacket construction defies heat of 140°F. And keeps your information on track.

And Maxell runs clean. A unique process impregnates lubricants throughout the oxide layer. Extending media and head life. How good is Gold?

Maxell's the disk that many drive manufacturers trust to put new equipment through its paces. It's that bug-free.

So you can drive a bargain. But in accelerated tests, Maxell was an industry leader in error-free performance and durability. Proving that if you can't stand the heat you don't stand a chance.





Maxell Corporation of America, 60 Oxford Drive, Moonachie, N.J. 07074 201-440-8020

Circle 259 on inquiry card.

dual high-speed comparator and the dual-precision D flip-flop run at 3 GHz.

Livingston explains that Gigabit expects GaAs digital chips to be strategically used to gain system performance. For instance, in clock distribution, GaAs might be used as a comparator and a fan-out buffer to eliminate the skew time that forces other system parts to wait for the clock signal to become steady. In such a position, Livingston sees GaAs making a 20 to 25 percent improvement in system performance. GaAs memory products will be used for microcode, fast registers, and cache.

Livingston says, "In the next few years we will see complete GaAs computers. Within a year to 18 months the Japanese will have something. By 1988 we will see complete GaAs systems."

Gigabit's chips have up to 80 gates now. But according to Livingston, you'll see "16- and 32-bit microprocessors running a couple of hundred megahertz by 1990 or sooner. Imagine a 68000 microprocessor at 200 MHz on your desk and you get an idea of the promise this holds."

When asked about the economics of digital GaAs, Livingston points out that Gigabit is using fewer masking steps than are required in most CMOS processes. Initial material for the GaAs chips is more expensive (wafers cost approximately $175, 20 times the cost of a similar silicon wafer), but Gigabit apparently believes that after all costs (testing, packaging, and so on) are considered, the price of those chips can be very competitive when their performance is taken into account. Eden says that wafer costs add only 15 to 30 cents to the price of each chip. He further asserts that on the basis of cost, GaAs will compete head to head with silicon. "And in the long run," Eden says, "we hope to match high-performance silicon on an absolute-cost basis."

Gigabit's chips cost from $59 for the NOR gate to $399 for the 4-GHz seven-stage ripple counter. Those prices are for 100-piece lots. If you want to buy single chips, you'll shell out from two to three times that much; however, if you think you can work with the naked dice, you can cut those prices by as much as a third. These prices are between 10 and 100 times those of ECL chips, but the GaAs chip performance is also significantly higher.

According to Livingston, "Gallium arsenide is fundamentally attacking emitter-coupled logic, which cannot make the jump into the gigabit speed range. Only gallium arsenide can do that."

FOR MORE INFORMATION

BOOKS

Goodge, Malcolm. *Semiconductor Device Technology*. Indianapolis, IN: Howard W. Sams & Co., 1983 (first published in London by Macmillan Press).

Dilorenzo, James V., and Deen D. Khandelwal. *GaAs FET Principles and Technology*. Dedham, MA: Artech House Inc., 1982.

Soares, Robert, Jacques Graffeuil, and Juan Obregon. *Applications of GaAs MESFETs*. Dedham, MA: Artech House Inc., 1983.

JOURNALS

GaAs IC Symposium Technical Digest
IEEE *Electron Device Letters*
IEEE *Transactions on Electron Devices*
Proceedings of the IEEE
IEEE *Journal of Solid State Circuits*

CONFERENCES

International Solid-State Circuits Conference
Device Research Conference
High-Speed Digital Technologies Conference
International Symposium on GaAs and Related Compounds
III-V Conference

ARTICLES

MacMillan, David, and Tushar Gheewala. "Learn gallium-arsenide basics before applying high-speed ICs." *EDN*, March 22, 1984.

MacMillan, David, and Tushar Gheewala. "High-speed GaAs logic systems require special packaging." *EDN*, May 17, 1984.

Haight, Jeff. "GaAs logic characteristics result in integration problems." *EDN*, June 28, 1984.

Donlan, Thomas. "Goodbye, Josephson Junction and Hello, Gallium Arsenide." *Barron's*, January, 1984.

HOW BIG THE MARKET?

Yves Blanchard of Strategic Inc., a market-research firm, thinks GaAs will cost three to five times what ECL costs but will fit in special applications where high speed, low power, or radiation resistance is important. Strategic indicated it also believes that GaAs will remain at 3 percent of the semiconductor market; that is, even though it will grow enormously over the next decade, the entire semiconductor market will grow just as fast.

Strategic Inc. estimates that the 1983 market for GaAs was $48 million. It further subdivides the GaAs chips into types and estimates that, of the chips sold in 1983, 75 percent were analog and 14 percent were digital, with optoelectronic representing the rest. By 1992, it sees a market where 47 percent of the GaAs chips will be digital, 28 percent analog, and 25 percent optoelectronic.

According to Strategic, chips used in supercomputers and voice-recognition systems will represent $6 million of business in 1985, $56 million in 1987, and $865 million in 1992.

Unfortunately, all of these estimates, including the general estimate that many people working in GaAs will quote—that the market will be $5.6 billion in 1992—are from a study that has become dated. No one is really sure where the market will be.

Companies should be able to sell to DOD and communications firms and thus have a source of cash while moving down the learning curve. "We are still at the top of the learning curve," according to Blanchard. He sees the industry moving from a level of 200 devices per chip in 1980 to 16,000 in 1984 and 600,000 in 1990.

A study by Mackintosh International

(continued)

IMAGINE IT. CREATE IT. EVEN PRINT IT.
IT'S AMAZING WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH THE KOALAPAD.

You have the vision. Now you've got the touch. The KoalaPad™ touch tablet plugs right into your computer, and makes beautiful high-resolution graphics easy. For charts and graphs, for cartoons and electronic artwork, or just for doodling around. You don't need programming skills. You don't need to remember commands.

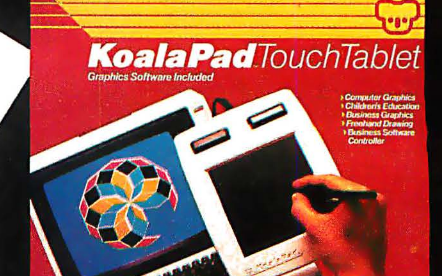
The KoalaPad comes complete with graphics software that displays a full array of colors, shapes, patterns and functions right on the screen. Just point to what you want, then draw right on your KoalaPad. Instantly, your visions turn into spectacular full-color images right on your screen.

You can save your designs to disk. And now, with our Graphics Exhibitor™ (for Apple®) or KoalaPrinter™ (for Commodore 64™) software, you can even print out your designs – for the best reproduction of on-screen graphics available. Your imagination knows no limits, with the KoalaPad and Koala software.

For the Apple, Atari,® Commodore 64, IBM® PC and PCjr. computers.

Koala Technologies
800-KOA-BEAR





Apple, Atari, and IBM are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc., Atari, Inc., and International Business Machines Corp., respectively. Commodore 64 is a trademark of Commodore Electronics, Ltd.

Don't expect to see GaAs chips in your micro for quite a while.

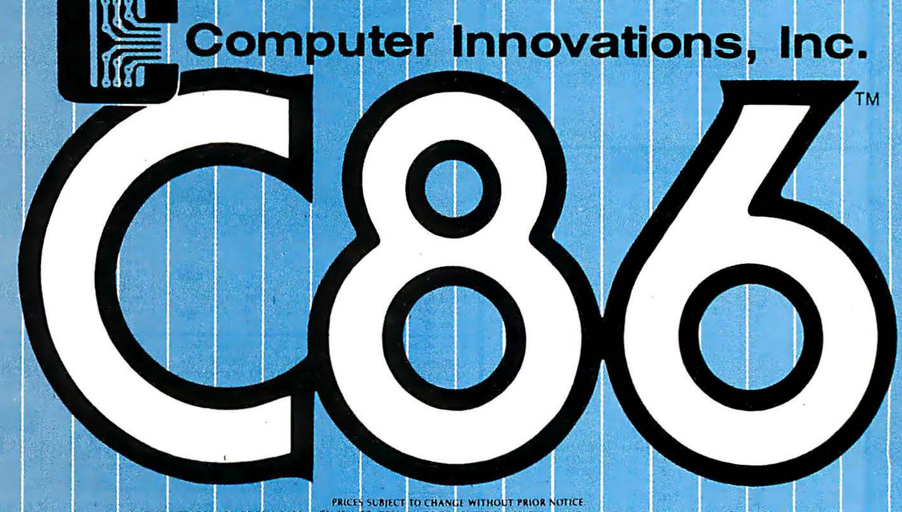
(a technology consulting company in London), directed by Tony Pyne, indicated that 2 percent was a more realistic figure for the portion of the IC market that GaAs would capture. That means a market one-third smaller than Strategic expects (at least on the basis of the first Strategic report). There are several reasons the GaAs market may not take off. For one thing, it is a high-capital start-up business terribly short of experienced people. One major reason Mackintosh sees a smaller market for GaAs is that it is hard to get a high processing yield using the GaAs material. According to Pyne, the processing problems "are so severe that yields can be a fraction of 1 percent, requiring the processing of many wafers to obtain one good die site." So with high yields and complex new VLSI architectures, silicon technology is presenting a moving target to GaAs makers.

FINAL NOTE

Don't expect to see GaAs chips in your microcomputer for quite a while. They will first turn up in advanced telecommunications systems, supercomputers, and on-board aerospace processors.

GaAs won't be the final winner of the high-speed race. Many other materials are waiting out there. Some are just wild shots in the dark. But there is at least one material that has even greater mobility than GaAs and could surpass it for all the same reasons GaAs surpasses silicon. Indium phosphide is another III-V compound semiconductor that is still found only in labs. It is harder to process than GaAs, but it is already the material of choice for some very special applications such as millimeter wave devices. GaAs holds everyone's attention now; but remember, just four years ago, Josephson junctions were the odds-on favorites over GaAs and GaAs was in second place. ■

← Circle 237 on inquiry card.



Circle 82 on inquiry card.

7400

**Number of Pins of each I.C. for easy Socket purchase

Part No.	**Pins	Price
SN7400N	14	.29
SN7401N	14	.29
SN7402N	14	.29
SN7403N	14	.29
SN7404N	14	.35
SN7405N	14	.49
SN7406N	14	.59
SN7407N	14	.59
SN7408N	14	.29
SN7409N	14	.35
SN7410N	14	.29
SN7411N	14	.29
SN7412N	14	.49
SN7413N	14	.39
SN7414N	14	.49
SN7416N	14	.49
SN7417N	14	.59
SN7420N	14	.19
SN7421N	14	.59
SN7422N	14	.59
SN7423N	16	.69
SN7425N	14	.39
SN7426N	14	.39
SN7427N	14	.25
SN7428N	14	.59
SN7430N	14	.35
SN7432N	14	.39
SN7437N	14	.25
SN7438N	14	.49
SN7439N	14	.79
SN7440N	14	.19
SN7441N	16	.89
SN7442N	16	.45
SN7443N	16	1.25
SN7444N	16	1.25
SN7445N	16	.69
SN7446N	16	.75
SN7447N	16	.75
SN7448N	16	.75
SN7450N	14	.19
SN7451N	14	.19
SN7453N	14	.19
SN7454N	14	.19
SN7459N	14	.35
SN7460N	14	.39
SN7470N	14	.39
SN7472N	14	.39
SN7473N	14	.39
SN7474N	14	.39
SN7475N	16	.45
SN7476N	16	.39
SN7479N	14	4.95
SN7480N	14	.89
SN7482N	14	1.49
SN7483N	16	.55
SN7485N	16	.59
SN7486N	14	.39
SN7489N	16	2.25
SN7490N	14	.49
SN7491N	14	.79
SN7492N	14	.45
SN7493N	14	.45
SN7494N	14	.89
SN7495N	14	.49
SN7496N	16	.49
SN7497N	16	3.25
SN74100N	24	1.95
SN74104N	14	1.19
SN74105N	14	1.19
SN74107N	14	.29
SN74109N	16	.39
SN74116N	24	1.49
SN74121N	14	.45
SN74122N	14	.69
SN74123N	16	.55
SN74125N	14	.49
SN74126N	14	.49
SN74132N	14	.59
SN74136N	14	.69
SN74141N	16	.89
SN74142N	16	3.95
SN74143N	24	3.95
SN74144N	24	3.95
SN74145N	16	.65
SN74147N	16	1.29
SN74148N	16	.69
SN74150N	24	1.49
SN74151N	16	.49
SN74152N	14	.49
SN74153N	16	.99
SN74154N	24	1.49
SN74155N	16	.49
SN74156N	16	.59
SN74157N	16	.49
SN74160N	16	.59
SN74161N	16	.59
SN74162N	16	.59
SN74163N	16	.59
SN74164N	14	.69
SN74165N	16	.69
SN74166N	16	.69
SN74167N	16	2.95
SN74170N	16	1.59
SN74172N	24	4.95
SN74173N	16	.85
SN74174N	16	.59
SN74175N	16	.59
SN74176N	14	.79
SN74177N	14	.79
SN74179N	16	1.49
SN74180N	14	.69
SN74181N	24	1.95
SN74182N	16	1.05
SN74184N	16	2.29
SN74185N	16	2.29
SN74190N	16	.69
SN74191N	16	.69
SN74192N	16	.69
SN74193N	16	.69
SN74194N	16	.69
SN74195N	16	.49
SN74196N	14	.75
SN74197N	14	.75
SN74198N	24	1.19
SN74199N	24	1.19
SN74221N	16	1.19
SN74251N	16	.79
SN74276N	20	2.49
SN74279N	16	.79
SN74283N	16	1.39
SN74284N	16	2.95
SN74285N	16	2.95
SN74365N	16	.55
SN74366N	16	.55
SN74367N	16	.55
SN74368N	16	.55
SN74390N	16	1.49
SN74393N	14	1.49

74LS

Part No.	**Pins	Price
74LS00	14	.29
74LS01	14	.29
74LS02	14	.35
74LS03	14	.29
74LS04	14	.39
74LS05	14	.35
74LS08	14	.35
74LS09	14	.35
74LS10	14	.35
74LS11	14	.35
74LS12	14	.35
74LS13	14	.39
74LS14	14	.59
74LS15	14	.35
74LS20	14	.29
74LS21	14	.35
74LS22	14	.19
74LS26	14	.29
74LS27	14	.35
74LS28	14	.39
74LS30	14	.39
74LS32	14	.39
74LS33	14	.49
74LS37	14	.35
74LS38	14	.39
74LS40	14	.29
74LS42	16	.49
74LS47	16	.89
74LS48	16	.75
74LS49	14	.75
74LS51	14	.29
74LS54	14	.29
74LS55	14	.29
74LS73	14	.39
74LS74	14	.49
74LS75	16	.45
74LS76	16	.39
74LS78	14	.45
74LS83	16	.59
74LS85	16	.89
74LS86	14	.39
74LS90	14	.55
74LS92	14	.55
74LS93	14	.59
74LS95	14	.79
74LS96	16	.89
74LS107	14	.39
74LS109	16	.39
74LS112	16	.45
74LS113	14	.39
74LS114	14	.39
74LS122	14	.49
74LS123	16	.79
74LS125	14	.59
74LS126	14	.59
74LS132	14	.65
74LS133	16	.59
74LS136	14	.39
74LS138	16	.59
74LS139	16	.59
74LS151	16	.59
74LS153	16	.59
74LS154	24	1.49
74LS155	16	.69
74LS156	16	.69
74LS157	16	.69
74LS158	16	.59
74LS160	16	.69
74LS161	16	.69
74LS162	16	.69
74LS163	16	.69
74LS164	14	.89
74LS165	16	.89
74LS168	16	1.19
74LS169	16	1.49
74LS170	16	1.49
74LS173	16	.69
74LS174	16	.69
74LS175	16	.69
74LS181	24	2.49
74LS190	16	.79
74LS191	16	.89
74LS192	16	.79
74LS193	16	.89
74LS194	16	.69
74LS195	16	.59
74LS197	14	.89
74LS221	16	1.09
74LS240	20	1.09
74LS241	20	.99
74LS242	14	1.09
74LS243	14	1.09
74LS244	20	1.29
74LS245	20	1.49
74LS247	16	.89
74LS248	16	.89
74LS249	16	.89
74LS251	16	.59
74LS253	16	.59
74LS257	16	.59
74LS258	16	.59
74LS260	14	.59
74LS266	14	.49
74LS273	20	1.49
74LS279	16	.49
74LS283	16	.69
74LS290	14	.89
74LS293	14	.69
74LS298	16	.89
74LS352	16	1.09
74LS353	16	1.09
74LS365	16	.49
74LS366	16	.49
74LS367	16	.49
74LS368	16	.49
74LS373	20	1.49
74LS374	20	1.49
74LS375	16	.69
74LS386	14	.39
74LS393	14	1.19
74LS399	16	1.49
74LS670	16	1.49
81LS95	20	1.49
81LS97	20	1.49

74S/PROMS*

Part No.	**Pins	Price
74S00	14	.35
74S02	14	.35
74S03	14	.35
74S04	14	.45
74S05	14	.45
74S08	14	.45
74S09	14	.39
74S10	14	.35
74S11	14	.35
74S15	14	.35
74S20	14	.35
74S22	14	.35
74S30	14	.35
74S32	14	.45
74S38	14	.89
74S40	14	.35
74S51	14	.35
74S64	14	.39
74S65	14	.39
74S74	14	.55
74S85	16	1.99
74S86	14	.55
74S112	16	.55
74S113	14	.55
74S114	14	.55
74S133	16	.45
74S134	16	.39
74S135	16	.89
74S136	14	1.39
74S138	16	.89
74S139	16	.89
74S140	14	.69
74S151	16	.99
74S153	16	.99
74S157	16	.99
74S158	16	.99
74S160	16	2.29
74S174	16	1.09
74S175	16	1.09
74S188*	16	1.75
74S194	16	1.49
74S195	16	1.49
74S196	14	149
74S240	20	1.95
74S241	20	1.95
74S242	14	2.19
74S243	14	2.19
74S244	20	2.19
74S251	16	.99
74S253	16	.99
74S257	16	.99
74S258	16	.99
74S260	14	.79
74S280	14	1.89
74S287*	16	1.79
74S288*	16	1.79
74S373	20	2.49
74S374	20	2.49
74S387*	16	1.95
74S471*	20	4.95
74S472*	20	4.95
74S473*	20	4.95
74S474*	24	4.95
74S475*	24	4.95
74S570*	16	2.95
74S571*	16	2.95
74S572*	18	4.95
74S573*	18	4.95
74S940	20	2.49
74S941	20	2.49

CA—LINEAR

Part No.	**Pins	Price
CA3010H		1.09
CA3039H		1.25
CA3046N	14	.99
CA3059N	14	2.95
CA3060N	16	2.95
CA3065E	14	1.49
CA3080E	8	.99
CA3081N	16	1.15
CA3082N	16	1.15
CA3083N	16	1.15
CA3086N	14	.85
CA3089N	16	1.95
CA3096N	16	1.75
CA3130E	8	1.19
CA3140E	8	.85
CA3160H		1.79
CA3161E	16	1.79
CA3162E	16	6.95
CA3189E	16	2.79
CA3401N	14	.59

CD—CMOS

Part No.	**Pins	Price
CD4000	14	.29
CD4001	14	.29
CD4002	14	.29
CD4006	14	.89
CD4007	14	.29
CD4009	16	.59
CD4010	16	.49
CD4011	14	.29
CD4012	14	.29
CD4013	14	.39
CD4014	16	.89
CD4015	16	.39
CD4016	14	.49
CD4017	16	.79
CD4018	16	.79
CD4019	16	.49
CD4020	16	.75
CD4021	16	.75
CD4022	16	.75
CD4023	14	.29
CD4024	14	.69
CD4025	14	.29
CD4026	16	1.59
CD4027	16	.45
CD4028	16	.69
CD4029	16	.79
CD4030	14	.39
CD4034	24	1.79
CD4035	16	.79
CD4040	16	.75
CD4041	14	.69
CD4042	16	.69
CD4043	16	.79
CD4044	16	.79
CD4046	16	.89
CD4047	14	.89
CD4048	16	.59
CD4049	16	.39
CD4050	16	.39
CD4051	16	.79
CD4052	16	.89
CD4053	16	.79
CD4056	16	2.95
CD4059	24	3.95
CD4060	16	.89
CD4066	14	.45
CD4068	14	.39
CD4069	14	.35
CD4070	14	.29
CD4071	14	.29
CD4072	14	.29
CD4073	14	.29
CD4075	14	.29
CD4076	16	.89
CD4078	14	.49
CD4081	14	.29
CD4082	14	.29
CD4093	14	.49
CD4098	16	1.95
CD4506	16	1.29
CD4507	14	1.19
CD4508	24	1.95
CD4510	16	.85
CD4511	16	.85
CD4512	16	.85
CD4514	24	1.49
CD4515	24	1.49
CD4516	16	.89
CD4518	16	.89
CD4519	16	.59
CD4520	16	.89
CD4526	16	1.19
CD4528	16	1.19
CD4529	16	1.69
CD4543	16	1.19
CD4562	14	6.95
CD4566	16	2.95
CD4583	16	2.49
CD4584	14	.59
CD4723	16	1.19
CD4724	16	1.19
MC14409	16	16.95
MC14410	16	8.95
MC14411	24	11.95
MC14412	16	7.95
MC14419	16	12.95
MC14433	24	17.95
MC14538	16	1.49
MC14541	14	1.49

(More in Catalog)

MICROPROCESSOR COMPONENTS

MICROPROCESSOR CHIPS

Part No.	**Pins	Function	Price
D765AC	40	Floppy Disk Controller	19.95
2650	40	MPU (2MHz)	9.95
TMS5501	40	Synchronous Data Interface (SIRC)	14.95
MCS6502	40	MPU w/Clock (1 MHz)	4.95
MCS6502A	40	MPU with Clock and RAM (2Mhz)	6.49
MCS65028	40	MPU w/Clock at 3MHz	8.95
6809	40	CPU—8-bit (Internal Clock) 1MHz	8.95
6809E	40	CPU—8-bit (External Clock) 1MHz	9.95
8031	40	Control Oriented CPU w/RAM & I/O	14.95
INS8035N	40	MPU—8-bit	5.95
INS8039N	40	CPU-Sgl. chip 8-bit (128bts. Ram)	5.95
INS8040N-6	40	CPU (256 bytes RAM)	9.95
INS8070N	40	CPU (64 bytes RAM)	19.95
INS8073N	40	CPU w/Basic Microinterpreter	29.95
P8085A	40	CPU	4.95
8086	40	CPU 16-bit 5MHz	24.95
8088	40	CPU 8/16-bit	19.95
8155	40	HMOS RAM I/O Port-Timer	6.95
8237	40	High Performance Prog. DMA Cont.	15.95
8237-5	40	High Perf. Prog. DMA Cont. (5MHz)	19.95
8748	40	HMOS EPROM MPU	39.95

Z80, Z80A, Z80B, Z8000 SERIES

Part No.	**Pins	Function	Price
Z80	40	CPU (MK3880N)(780C) 2MHz	2.95
Z80-CTC	28	Counter Timer Circuit	3.49
Z80-DART	40	Dual Asynchronous Rec./Trans.	8.95
Z80-DMA	40	Direct Memory Access Circuit	12.49
Z80-PIO	40	Parallel I/O Interface Controller	3.49
Z80-SIO/0	40	Serial I/O (TxCB and RxCB Bonded)	11.49
Z80-SIO/1	40	Serial I/O (Lacks DTRB)	11.49
Z80-SIO/2	40	Serial I/O (Lacks SYNCB)	11.49
Z80-SIO/9	40	Serial I/O	11.49
Z80A	40	CPU (MK3880N-4)(780C-1) 4MHz	3.49
Z80A-CTC	28	Counter Timer Circuit	4.49
Z80A-DART	40	Dual Asynchronous Rec./Trans.	9.95
Z80A-DMA	40	Direct Memory Access Circuit	12.95
Z80A-PIO	40	Parallel I/O Interface Controller	3.95
Z80A-SIO/0	40	Serial I/O (TxCB and RxCB bonded)	11.95
Z80A-SIO/1	40	Serial I/O (Lacks DTRB)	11.95
Z80A-SIO/2	40	Serial I/O (Lacks SYNCB)	11.95
Z80A-SIO/9	40	Serial I/O	11.95
Z80B	40	CPU (MK3880N-6) 6MHz	8.95
Z80B-CTC	28	Counter Timer Circuit	11.95
Z80B-DART	40	Dual Asynch. Receiver/Transmitter	19.95
Z80B-PIO	40	Parallel I/O Interface Controller	10.95
Z8001	48	CPU Segmented	44.95

6500/6800/68000 SERIES

Part No.	**Pins	Function	Price
MC6502A	40	MPU with clock and RAM (2MHz)	4.95
MC6520	40	Peripheral Inter. Adapter	3.95
MC6800	40	MPU	2.95
MC6802CP	40	MPU with clock and RAM	7.95
MC6809E	40	CPU (1MHz) External (Locking)	9.95
MC6821	40	Peripheral Inter. Adapt (MC6820)	2.95
MC6828	24	Priority Interrupt Controller	15.95
MC6830L8	24	1024x8-bit ROM (MC68A30-8)	9.95
MC6850	24	Asynchronous Comm. Adapter	3.95
MC6852	24	Synchronous Serial Data Adapter	5.75
MC6860	24	0-600bps Digital MODEM	7.95
MC68000L8	64	MPU 16-Bit (8MHz)	39.95
MC68488P	40	General Purpose Int. Adapter	9.95
MC68652P2	40	Multi. Protocol Comm. Controller	14.95
MC68661PB	28	Enhanced Prog. Comm. Int.	8.95
MCM68764	24	64K EPROM (450ns)	24.95
SY6522	40	Peripheral Inter. Adapter	5.49

8000 SERIES

Part No.	**Pins	Function	Price
INS8080A	40	CPU	3.95
INS8154	40	128 Byte RAM 16-Bit I/O	13.95
8156	40	RAM with I/O Port and Timer	8.95
DP8212	24	8-bit Input/Output (74S412)	2.95
DP8214	24	Priority Interrupt Control	3.79
DP8216	16	Bi-Directional Bus Driver	1.95
DP8224	16	Clock Generator/Driver	2.95
DP8226	16	Bus Driver	2.25
DP8228	28	System Cont./Bus Driver (74S428)	4.95
DP8238	28	System Controller (74S438)	4.95
INS8243	24	I/O Expander for 48 Series	4.95
INS8245	18	16-Key Keyboard Encoder (74C922)	4.49
INS8246	20	20-Key Keyboard Encoder (74C923)	4.95
INS8247	28	Display Controller (74C911)	8.95
INS8248	28	Display Controller (74C912)	8.95
INS8250N	40	Asyn. Comm. Element	10.95
DP8251	28	Prog. Comm. I/O (USART)	4.95
DP8253	24	Prog. Interval Timer	6.95
DP8255	40	Prog. Peripheral I/O (PPI)	4.95
DP8257	40	Prog. DMA Control	5.95
DP8259	28	Prog. Interrupt Control	5.95
DP8275	40	Prog. CRT Controller	29.95
DP8279	40	Prog. Keyboard/Display Interface	6.95
8284	18	Clock Generator/Driver	6.95
8288	20	Bus Controller	19.95
DP8303	20	8-Bit Tri-State Bi-Directional Trans.	3.49
DP8304	20	8-bit Bi-Directional Receiver	3.49
DP8307	20	8-bit Bi-Directional Receiver	349
DP8308	20	8-bit Bi-Directional Receiver	3.49
DP8310	20	Octal Latched Peripheral Driver	3.95
8741	40	8-bit Univ. Peripheral Interface	29.95

DISK CONTROLLERS

Part No.	**Pins	Function	Price
INS1771-1	40	Single Density	16.95
FD1791	40	Single/Dual Density (Inv.)	24.95
FD1793	40	Single/Double Density (True)	26.95
FD1795	40	Dual Density/Side Select (Inv.)	26.95
FD1797	40	Dual Density/Side Select True	29.95

SPECIAL FUNCTION

Part No.	**Pins	Function	Price
DS0026CN	8	Dual MOS Clock Driver (5MZ)	1.95
INS2651	28	Communication Chip	7.95
MC3470P	18	Floppy Disk Read Amp System	4.95
MM54240N	24	Asynchronous Transmitter/Receiver	5.95
MM58167AN	24	Microprocessor Real Time Clock	8.95
MM58174AN	16	Micro. Compatible Time Clock	8.95
COP402N	40	Microcontroller w/64-digit RAM and Direct LED Drive	5.79
CDP402MN	40	Microprocessor w/64-digit RAM & Direct LED Drive w/N Buss Int.	5.95
CDP470N	20	32-seg VAC Fluor. Drvr. (20-pin pkg.)	3.25
MM5369AA/N	8	Prog. Oscillator/Divider (60Hz)	1.79
MM5369EST	8	Prog. Oscillator/Divider (100Hz)	1.95

DYNAMIC RAMS

Part No.	**Pins	Description	Price
1103	18	1024x1 (300ns)	.99
4027	16	4096x1 (250ns)	1.49
4116N-2	16	16,384x1 (150ns)	1.39 - 8/10.95
4116N-3	16	16,384x1 (200ns)	1.15 - 8/8.95
4116N-4	16	16,384x1 (250ns)	.89 - 8/6.95
4164N-150	16	65,536x1 (150ns)	5.19 - 8/40.95
4164N-200	16	65,536x1 (200ns)	4.95 - 8/38.95
MM5261	18	1024x1 (300ns)	.35 - 8/1.95
MM5262	22	2048x1 (365ns)	.10
MM5270	18	4096x1 (250ns) MK4096	4.95
MM5280	22	4096x1 (200ns) 2107	3.95

NEW 256K DYNAMIC RAM

41256 16 262,144x1 (200ns)...31.95

Part No.	**Pins	Description	Price
MM5298-3	16	8192x1 (200ns)	.59

STATIC RAMS

Part No.	**Pins	Description	Price
1101	16	256x1 (650ns)	1.49
2101	22	256x4 (450ns) 8101	1.95
2102	16	1024x1 (350ns)	.89
21L02	16	1024x1 (450ns) L.P.	1.49
2111	18	256x4 (450ns) 8111	2.49
2112	16	256x4 (450ns) MOS	2.49
2114	18	1024x4 (450ns)	1.29 - 8/9.95
2114L	18	1024x4 (450ns) L.P.	1.95 - 8/13.95
2114-2	18	1024x4 (200ns)	1.39 - 8/10.95
2114L-2	18	1024x4 (200ns) L.P.	1.69 - 8/13.49
2147	18	4096x1 (70ns)	4.49
2148	18	1024x4 (70ns)	4.95
TMS4045	18	1024x4 (450ns)	3.95
TMS40L47-45	20	1024x4 (450ns)	1.95
5101	22	256x4 (450ns) CMOS	3.95
MM5257	18	4096x1 (450ns) 4044	4.95
HM6116P-3	24	2048x8 (150ns) CMOS	4.95
HM6116P-4	24	2048x8 (200ns) CMOS	4.75
HM6116LP-4	24	2048x8 (200ns) L.P. CMOS	5.49
HM6264P-15	28	8192x8 (150ns) CMOS	34.95
HM6264LP-15	28	8192x8 (150ns) L.P. CMOS	37.95
27LS00	16	256x1 (80ns) L.P.	3.95
7489	16	16x4 (50ns) 3101	2.25
74C920	22	256x4 (250ns)	5.95
74C921	18	256x4 (250ns) CMOS	5.95
74C929	16	1024x1 (250ns) CMOS (6501)	3.95
74C930	18	1024x1 (250ns) CMOS (6518)	5.95
74S189	16	16x4 (35ns) 93405	2.95
74S200	16	256x1 (80ns) 93410	3.95
74S206	16	256x1 (60ns) 93411	3.95
74S289	16	16x4 (35ns) 3101	2.95
82S10	16	1024x1 (50ns) O.C. (93415)	3.95
82S25	16	16x4 (50ns) O.C. (74S289)	2.25

PROMS / EPROMS

Part No.	**Pins	Description	Price
1702A	24	256x8 (1us)	3.95
2708	24	1024x8 (450ns)	3.95
2708-5	24	1024x8 (550ns) SM00246	3.49
TMS2516	24	2048x8 (450ns) 2716	4.95
TMS2532	24	4096x8 (450ns) NMC2532	5.49
TMS2564	28	8192x8 (450ns)	10.95
TMS2716	24	2048x8 (450ns) 3 voltage	7.95
2716	24	2048x8 (450ns)	3.95
27C16	24	2048x8 CMOS	14.95
2716-1	24	2048x8 (350ns)	5.49
27160-5	24	2048x8 (550ns)	3.75
2732	24	4096x8 (450ns)	495
2732A-3	24	4096x8 (300ns)	7.95
2732A-4	24	4096x8 (450ns) 21V	6.49
27320-4	24	4096x8 (550ns) 21V	5.95
27580-A	24	1024x8 (450ns)	2.95
2764-4	28	8192x8 (450ns)	6.49
2764-3	28	8192x8 (300ns)	7.19
27C64	28	8192x8 CMOS	22.95
MCM68764	24	8192x8 (450ns)	24.95
27128	28	16,384x8 (450ns) 128K EPROM	21.95
74S188	16	32x8 PROM O.C. (6330-1)	1.75
74S287	16	256x4 PROM T.S. (6301-1)	1.79
74S288	16	32x8 PROM T.S. (6331-1)	1.79
74S387	16	256x4 PROM O.C. (6300-1)	1.95
74S471	20	256x8 PROM T.S. (6309-1)	495
74S472	20	512x8 PROM T.S. (6349-1)	4.95
74S473	20	512x8 PROM O.C. (6348)	4.95
74S474	24	512x8 PROM T.S. (DM87S296N)	495
74S475	24	512x8 PROM O.C. (6340)	4.95
74S476	18	1024x4 PROM T.S.	6.95
74S478	24	1024x8 PROM T.S.	9.95
74S570	16	512x4 PROM D.C. (6305)	2.95
74S571	16	512x4 PROM T.S. (6306)	2.95
74S572	18	1024x4 PROM O.C. (6352)	4.95
74S573	18	1024x4 PROM T.S. (82S137)	4.95
82S23	16	32x8 PROM O.C. (27S18)	2.95
82S115	24	512x8 PROM T.S. (27S15)	9.95
82S123	16	32x8 PROM T.S. (27S19)	2.95
82S126	16	256x4 PROM O.C. (27S20)	2.95
82S129	16	256x4 PROM T.S. (27S21)	2.95
82S130	16	512x4 PROM O.C. (27S12)	3.95
82S185	18	2048x4 PROM T.S. (TBP24S81)	9.95
82S191	24	2048x8 (80ns)	14.95
DM87S180N	24	1024x8 PROM O.C. (82S180)	9.95
DM87S181N	24	1024x8 PROM T.S. (82S181)	9.95
DM87S184N	18	2048x4 PROM O.C. (82S184)	9.95
DM87S185N	18	2048x4 PROM T.S. (82S185)	9.95
DM87S190N	24	2048x4 PROM O.C. (82S190)	1495
DM87S191N	24	2048x8 PROM T.S. (82S191)	1495

DATA ACQUISITION

Part No.	**Pins	Description	Price
DC10		Mostek DC/DC Convert. +5V to -9V	2.95
MC3470P	18	Floppy Disk Read AMP System	4.95
MC1408L7	16	7-bit D/A Converter (DAC0807LCN)	1.49
MC1408L8	16	8-bit D/A Converter (DAC0808LCN)	2.25
ADC0803LCN	20	8-bit A/D Converter (±1/2LSB)	4.95
ADC0804	20	8-bit A/D Converter (1LSB)	3.49
DAC0806	16	8-bit D/A Converter (0.78% Lin.)	1.95
ADC0809	28	8-bit A/D Converter (8-Ch. Multi.)	4.49
ADC0817	40	8-bit A/D Converter (16-Ch. Multi.)	9.49
DAC1000	24	10-bit D/A Conv. Micro. Comp. (0.05%)	7.95
DAC1008	20	10-bit D/A Conv. Micro. Comp. (0.20%)	6.95
DAC1020	16	10-bit D/A Conv. (0.05% Lin.)	7.95
DAC1022	16	10-bit D/A Conv. (0.20% Lin.)	5.95
DAC1222	18	12-bit D/A Conv. (0.20% Lin.)	6.95
LM334Z		Constant Current Source	1.19
LM335Z		Temperature Transducer	1.29
LM399H		Temp. Comp. Prec. Ref. (.5ppm/C°)	5.95
AY-5-1013A	40	30K Baud Uart (TR1602)	3.95

Digitalker™

DT1050 — Applications: Teaching aids, appliances, clocks, automotive, telecommunications, language translations, etc.

The DT1050 is a standard DIGITALKER kit encoded with 137 separate and useful words, 2 tones, and 5 different silence durations. The words and tones have been assigned discrete addresses, making it possible to output single words or words concatenated into phrases or even sentences. The "voice" output of the DT1050 is a highly intelligible male voice. Female and children's voices can be synthesized. The vocabulary is chosen so that it is applicable to many products and markets.

The DT1050 consists of a Speech Processor Chip, MM54104 (40-pin) and two (2) Speech ROMs MM52164SSR1 and MM52164SSR2 (24-pin) along with a Master Word list and a recommended schematic diagram on the application sheet.

DT1050 Digitalker™ .... $34.95 ea.
MM54104 Processor Chip .... $14.95 ea.

DT1057 - Expands the DT1050 vocabulary from 137 to over 260 words. Includes 2 ROMs and specs.
Part No. DT1057 .... $24.95 ea.

INTERSIL

*Evaluation Kits

Part No.	**Pins	Function	Price
7045IPI	28	CMOS Precision Timer	14.95
7045EV/Kit*	28	Stopwatch Chip, XTL	19.95
7106CPL	40	3½ Digit A/D (LCD Drive)	10.49
FE0203D		3½ Digit LCD Display for 7106 & 7116	14.95
7106EV/Kit*	40	IC, Circuit Board, Display	46.95
7107CPL	40	3½ Digit A/D (LED Drive)	10.95
7107EV/Kit*	40	IC, Circuit Board, Display	46.95
7116CPL	40	3½ Digit A/D LCD Dis. HLD.	10.95
7201IUS		Low Battery Volt Indicator	2.25
7205IPG	24	CMOS LED Stopwatch/Timer	14.95
7205EV/Kit*	24	Stopwatch Chip, XTL	16.95
7206CJPE	16	Tone Generator	4.95
7206CEV/Kit*	16	Tone Generator Chip, XTL	7.95
7207AIPD	14	Oscillator Controller	5.95
7207AEV/Kit*	14	Freq. Counter Chip, XTL	8.49
7215IPG	24	4 Func. CMOS Stopwatch CKT	16.95
7215EV/Kit*	24	4 Func. Stopwatch Chip, XTL	19.49
7216AIJI	28	8 Digit Univ. Counter C.A.	31.49
7216DIPI	28	8 Digit Freq. Counter C.C.	21.49
7217IJI	28	4 Digit LED Up/Down Counter C.A.	10.95
7217AIPI	28	4 Digit LED Up/Down Counter C.C.	9.95
72241PL	40	LCD 4½ Digit Up Counter DRI	10.95
7226AEV/Kit*	40	5 Function Counter Chip, XTL	99.95

30009 1983 INTERSIL Data Book (1356p.) $9.95

NEW PRODUCT! 74HC High Speed CMOS

Part No.	**Pins	Price
74HC00	14	.59
74HC02	14	.59
74HC03	14	.89
74HC04	14	.59
74HCU04	14	.69
74HC08	14	.59
74HC10	14	.59
74HC11	14	.69
74HC14	14	.89
74HC20	14	.59
74HC27	14	.59
74HC30	14	.69
74HC32	14	.79
74HC42	16	1.09
74HC51	14	.89
74HC58	14	.89
74HC73	14	.79
74HC74	14	.79
74HC75	16	.99
74HC76	16	.79
74HC85	16	1.69
74HC86	14	.75
74HC107	14	.79
74HC109	16	.79
74HC112	16	.79
74HC113	14	.79
74HC125	14	1.75
74HC132	14	1.29
74HC137	16	1.59
74HC138	16	1.19
74HC139	16	1.05
74HC147	16	1.29
74HC151	16	.99
74HC153	16	1.09
74HC154	24	2.65
74HC157	16	.99
74HC158	16	.99
74HC160	16	1.39
74HC161	16	1.39
74HC162	16	1.39
74HC163	16	1.39
74HC164	14	1.35
74HC165	16	2.15
74HC166	16	2.49
74HC173	16	1.29
74HC174	16	1.09
74HC175	16	1.09
74HC192	16	1.49
74HC193	16	1.49
74HC194	16	1.19
74HC195	16	1.19
74HC237	16	1.49
74HC240	20	2.29
74HC241	20	2.29
74HC242	14	2.15
74HC243	14	2.15
74HC244	20	2.29
74HC245	20	2.59
74HC251	16	.99
74HC253	16	1.09
74HC257	16	.99
74HC259	16	1.69
74HC266	14	.89
74HC273	20	2.79
74HC280	14	4.59
74HC299	20	5.59
74HC366	16	2.59
74HC367	16	2.59
74HC373	20	2.69
74HC374	20	2.69
74HC390	16	1.59
74HC393	14	1.59
74HC533	20	2.69
74HC534	20	2.69
74HC595	16	3.19
74HC688	20	3.59
74HC4002	14	.59
74HC4017	16	1.49
74HC4020	16	1.49
74HC4024	14	1.75
74HC4040	16	1.49
74HC4060	16	1.49
74HC4075	14	.59
74HC4078	14	.59
74HC4511	16	1.95
74HC4514	24	4.19
74HC4538	16	2.59
74HC4543	16	3.75

74HCU04 is unbuffered. All others are buffered.

74C—C/MOS

Part No.	**Pins	Price
74C00	14	.29
74C02	14	.35
74C04	14	.35
74C08	14	.35
74C10	14	.35
74C14	14	.59
74C20	14	.35
74C30	14	.35
74C32	14	.39
74C42	16	1.19
74C48	16	1.79
74C73	14	.69
74C74	14	.59
74C85	16	1.39
74C86	14	.29
74C89	16	5.95
74C90	14	1.09
74C93	14	1.09
74C95	14	1.19
74C107	14	.79
74C151	16	2.19
74C154	24	3.25
74C157	16	1.75
74C160	16	1.19
74C161	16	1.19
74C162	16	1.19
74C163	16	1.19
74C164	14	1.29
74C173	16	.89
74C174	16	1.19
74C175	16	1.19
74C192	16	1.39
74C193	16	1.39
74C195	16	1.29
74C221	16	1.75
74C240	20	1.95
74C244	20	1.95
74C373	20	2.29
74C374	20	2.29
74C901	14	.59
74C903	14	.59
74C906	14	.59
74C911	28	8.95
74C912	28	8.95
74C915	18	1.19
74C917	28	8.95
74C922	18	4.49
74C923	20	4.95
74C925	16	5.95
74C926	18	5.95
80C95	16	.69
80C97	16	.69

LINEAR

Part No.	**Pins	Price
TL071CP	8	.79
TL072CP	8	1.09
TL074CN	14	1.95
TL081CP	8	.59
TL082CP	8	1.19
TL084CN	14	1.95
LM301CN	8	.39
LM302H		2.49
LM304H		1.95
LM305H		.99
LM307CN	8	.49
LM308CN	8	.69
LM309K		1.25
LM310CN	8	1.95
LM311CN	8	.59
LM312H		2.79
LM317T		1.19
LM317K		3.49
LM318CN	8	1.59
LM319N	14	1.49
LM320K-5		1.35
LM320K-12		1.35
LM320K-15		1.35
LM320K-24		1.35
LM320T-5		.85
LM320T-12		.85
LM320T-15		.85
LM320T-24		.85
LM322N	14	1.49
LM323K		4.95
LM324N	14	.59
LM329DZ		.65
LM331N	8	3.95
LM334Z		1.19
LM335Z		1.29
LM336Z		1.09
LM337MP		1.15
LM337T		1.89
LM338K		6.95
LM339N	14	.69
LM340K-5		1.35
LM340K-12		1.35
LM340K-15		1.35
LM340K-24		1.35
LM340T-5		.75
LM340T-12		.75
LM340T-15		.75
LM340T-24		.75
LM341P-5		.69
LM341P-12		.69
LM341P-15		.69
LM342P-5		.65
LM342P-12		.65
LM342P-15		.65
LF347N	14	1.49
LM348N	14	.89
LM350K		4.79
LF351N	8	.59
LF353N	8	.89
LF355N	8	1.09
LF356N	8	1.09
LM358N	8	.59
LM359N	14	1.79
LM370N	14	4.95
LM373N	14	4.95
LM377N	14	1.95
LM380CN	8	1.09
LM380N	14	.89
LM381N	14	1.79
LM382N	14	1.49
LM384N	14	1.95
LM386N-3	8	.89
LM387N	8	1.39
LM389N	18	1.19
LM391N-80	16	1.19
LM392N	8	.59
LM398N	8	3.95
LM399H		5.95
TL494CN	16	2.79
TL496CP	8	1.59
NE531V	8	1.79
NE544N	14	1.95
NE550A	14	1.95
NE555V	8	.35
XR-L555	8	.69
LM556N	14	.79
NE564N	16	1.95
LM565N	14	.99
LM566CN	8	1.49
LM567V	8	.99
NE570N	16	2.95
NE571N	16	2.49
LM703CN	8	1.49
LM709N	14	.59
LM710N	14	.69
LM711N	14	.79
LM723N	14	.49
LM733N	14	.89
LM739N	14	1.95
LM741CN	8	.39
LM747N	14	.69
LM748N	8	.59
LM1310N	14	1.49
MC1330AI	8	1.69
MC1349	8	1.69
MC1350	8	1.19
MC1358	14	1.49
LM1456V	8	1.95
LM1458CN	8	.59
LM1488N	14	.69
LM1489N	14	.69
LM1496N	14	.99
LH1605CK		9.95
LM1800N	16	2.49
LM1871N	18	2.95
LM1872N	18	3.25
LM1877N-9	14	2.95
LM1889N	18	1.95
LM1896N	14	1.59
LM2002T		1.95
ULN2003A	16	1.49
XR2206	16	3.95
XR2207	14	2.49
XR2208	16	1.79
XR2211	14	2.95
LM2877P		1.95
LM2878P		2.95
LM2901N	14	.79
LM2902N	14	.89
LM2907N	14	2.49
LM3900N	14	.59
LM3905CN	8	1.19
LM3909N	8	.89
LM3914N	18	2.39
LM3915N	18	2.39
LM3916N	18	2.39
RC4136N	14	1.25
RC4151NB	8	1.95
RC4194TK		4.49
RC4195TK		5.95
LM4250CN	8	1.49
LM4500A	16	2.95
NE5532	8	1.69
NE5534	8	1.39
79M05AH		1.29
ICL8038B	14	3.95
LM13080N	8	1.19
LM13600N	16	1.19
76477	28	3.95

MORE AVAILABLE

30003 1982 Nat. Linear Data Book (1952 pgs.) . $11.95

LOW PROFILE (TIN) SOCKETS (LP)

	1-9	10-99	100-up
8 pin LP	.16	.14	.13
14 pin LP	.17	.15	.14
16 pin LP	.19	.17	.16
18 pin LP	.26	.24	.23
20 pin LP	.30	.27	.25
22 pin LP	.31	.28	.26
24 pin LP	.33	.30	.28
28 pin LP	.40	.37	.35
36 pin LP	.46	.42	.39
40 pin LP	.49	.46	.43

SOLDERTAIL (GOLD) STANDARD (SG)

	1-9	10-99	100-up
8 pin SG	.39	.35	.29
14 pin SG	.49	.45	.39
16 pin SG	.55	.49	.45
18 pin SG	.65	.59	.51
24 pin SG	.79	.69	.65
28 pin SG	.95	.85	.75
36 pin SG	1.25	1.15	.99
40 pin SG	1.39	1.25	1.15

SOLDERTAIL STANDARD (TIN) (ST)

	1-9	10-99	100-up
14 pin ST	.29	.27	.25
16 pin ST	.34	.32	.30
18 pin ST	.38	.36	.34
20 pin ST	.45	.43	.41
24 pin ST	.49	.46	.43
28 pin ST	.69	.67	.63
40 pin ST	.99	.95	.89

WIRE WRAP SOCKETS (GOLD) LEVEL #3 (WW)

	1-9	10-99	100-up
8 pin WW	.55	.49	.45
10 pin WW	.69	.65	.59
14 pin WW	.75	.69	.65
16 pin WW	.79	.72	.65
18 pin WW	.95	.85	.75
20 pin WW	1.19	1.09	.95
22 pin WW	1.29	1.19	1.05
24 pin WW	1.35	1.19	1.09
28 pin WW	1.69	1.55	1.39
36 pin WW	1.89	1.79	1.69
40 pin WW	2.29	1.95	1.79

$10.00 Minimum Order — U.S. Funds Only
California Residents Add 6½% Sales Tax
Shipping — Add 5% plus $1.50 Insurance
Send S.A.S.E. for Monthly Sales Flyer!

Spec Sheets — 30¢ each
Send $1.00 Postage for your *FREE 1984 JAMECO CATALOG*
Prices Subject to Change

MasterCard

Mail Order Electronics • Worldwide
Jameco ELECTRONICS®

VISA®

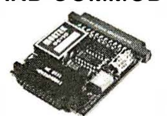
1355 SHOREWAY ROAD, BELMONT, CA 94002

11/84 ***PHONE ORDERS WELCOME — (415) 592-8097 Telex: 176043***

Commodore

RS232 ADAPTER FOR VIC-20 AND COMMODORE 64







The JE232CM allows connection of standard serial RS232 printers, modems, etc. to your VIC-20 and C-64. A 4-pole switch allows the inversion of the 4 control lines. Complete installation and operation instructions included.

• Plugs into User Port • Provides Standard RS232 signal levels • Uses 6 signals (Transmit, Receive, Clear to Send, Request to Send, Data Terminal Ready, Data Set Ready).

JE232CM $39.95

VOICE SYNTHESIZER FOR APPLE AND COMMODORE



JE520AP

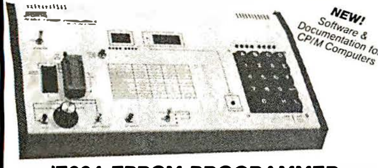
JE520CM

• Over 250 word vocabulary-affixes allow the formation of more than 500 words • Built-in amplifier, speaker, volume control, and audio jack • Recreates a clear, natural male voice • Plug-in user ready with documentation and sample software • Case size: 7¼"L x 3¼"W x 1-3/8"H

APPLICATIONS: • Security Warning • Teaching • Instrumentation • Telecommunication • Handicap Aid • Games

The JE520 VOICE SYNTHESIZER will plug right into your computer and allow you to enhance almost any application. Utilizing National Semiconductor's DIGITALKER™ Speech Processor IC (with four custom memory chips), the JE520 compresses natural speech into digital memory, including the original inflections and emphases. The result is an extremely clear, natural vocalization.

Part No.	Description	Price
JE520CM	For Commodore 64 & VIC-20	$114.95
JE520AP	For Apple II, II+, and //e	$149.95



JE664 EPROM PROGRAMMER

8K to 64K EPROMS — 24 & 28 Pin Packages

Completely Self-Contained — Requires No Additional Systems for Operation •

• Programs and validates EPROMs • Checks for properly erased EPROMs • Emulates PROMs or EPROMs • RS232C Computer Interface for editing and program loading • Loads data into RAM by keyboard • Changes data in RAM by keyboard • Loads RAM from an EPROM • Compares EPROMs for content differences • Copies EPROMs • Power Input: 115VAC, 60Hz, less than 10W power consumption • Enclosure: Color-coordinated, light tan panels with molded end pieces in mocha brown • Size: 15⅝"L x 8¾"D x 3½"H • Weight: 5¾ lbs.

The JE664 EPROM Programmer emulates and programs various 8-Bit Word EPROMs from 8K to 64K-Bit memory capacity. Data can be entered into the JE664's internal 8K x 8-Bit RAM in three ways: (1) from a ROM or EPROM; (2) from an external computer via the optional JE665 RS232C BUS; (3) from its panel keyboard. The JE664's RAMs may be accessed for emulation purposes from the panel's test socket to an external microprocessor. In programming and emulation, the JE664 allows for examination, change and validation of program content. The JE664's RAMs can be programmed quickly to all "1"s (or any value), allowing unused addresses in the EPROM to be programmed later without necessity of "UV" erasing. The JE664 displays DATA and ADDRESS in convenient hexadecimal (alphanumeric) format. A "DISPLAY EPROM DATA" button changes the DATA readout from RAM word to EPROM word and is displayed in both hexadecimal and binary code. The front panel features a convenient operating guide. The JE664 Programmer includes one JM16A Jumper Module (as listed below).

JE664-A EPROM Programmer. $995.00
Assembled & Tested (Includes JM16A Module)

JE665 — RS232C INTERFACE OPTION — The RS232C Interface Option implements computer access to the JE664's RAM. This allows the computer to manipulate, store and transfer EPROM data to and from the JE664. A sample program listing is supplied in MBASIC for CP/M computers. Documentation is provided to adapt the software to other computers with an RS232 port. 9600 Baud, 8-bit word, odd parity and 2 stop bits.

FOR A LIMITED TIME A SAMPLE OF SOFTWARE WRITTEN IN BASIC FOR THE TRS-80* MODEL I, LEVEL II COMPUTER WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED.

JE664-ARS EPROM Prog. w/JE665 Option. $1195.00
Assembled & Tested (Includes JM16A Module)

EPROM JUMPER MODULES — The JE664's JUMPER MODULE (Personality Module) is a plug-in Module that pre-sets the JE664 for the proper programming pulses to the EPROM and configures the EPROM socket connections for that particular EPROM.

JE664 EPROM Jumper Mod. No.	EPROM	Programming Voltage	EPROM MANUFACTURER	PRICE
JM08A	2708	25V	AMD, Motorola, Nat., Intel, TI	$14.95
JM16A	2716, TMS2516 (TI)	25V	Intel, Motorola, Nat., NEC, TI, AMD, Hitachi, Mostek	$14.95
JM16B	TMS2716 (3-V's)	-5V, +5V, +12V	Motorola, TI	$14.95
JM32A	TMS2532	25V	Motorola, TI, Hitachi, OKI	$14.95
JM32B	2732	25V	AMD, Fujitsu, NEC, Hitachi, Intel, Mitsubishi, National	$14.95
JM32C	2732A	21V	Fujitsu, Intel	$14.95
JM64A	MCM68764, MCM68L764	21V	Motorola	$14.95
JM64B	2764	21V	Intel, Fairchild, OKI	$14.95
JM64C	TMS2564	25V	TI	$14.95

ProModem 1200





Intelligent 300/1200 Baud Telephone Modem with Real Time Clock/Calendar

The ProModem™ is a Bell 212A (300/1200 baud) intelligent stand-alone modem • Full featured expandable modem • Standard features include Auto Answer and Auto Dial, Help Commands, Programmable Intelligent Dialing, Touch Tone™ and Pulse Dialing & More • Hayes command set compatible plus an additional extended command set • Shown w/alphanumeric display option.

PM1200. . . . . $374.95

KEYBOARDS

13⅛"L x 4¼"W x ¾"H

Mitsumi 54-Key Unencoded All-Purpose Keyboard

• SPST keyswitches • 20 pin ribbon cable connection • Low profile keys • Features: cursor controls, control, caps (lock), function, enter and shift keys • Color (keycaps): grey • Wt.: 1 lb. • Pinout included

KB54. . . . . $14.95

New!

16-9/16"L x 6⅜"W x 1⅝"H

76-Key Serial ASCII Keyboard

• Simple serial interface • SPST mechanical switching • Operates in upper and lower case • Five user function keys: F1-F5 • Six finger edge card connection • Color (keys): tan • Weight: 2 lbs. • Data incl.

KB76. . . . . $29.95

Nationally Known Manufacturer!



21⅞"L x 9.8"W x 3⅛"H

106-Key Serial ASCII Keyboard

• 8-bit serial ASCII (12-bit data structure — requires 3 instruction bits and 1 sync bit) • The terminals were designed to be daisy chained around a central host computer and used as individual work stations • Hall effect switching • Numeric and cursor keypad • 10 user definable keys • 50" interface cable with 9-pin sub-miniature connector • 7 LED function displays • Security lock • N-key rollover • Automatic key repeat function • Color (case): white with black panel — (key caps): grey and blue Weight: 6½ lbs. • Data included

KB139. . . . . $49.95

New!

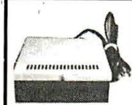
14½"L x 5½"W x 1½"H

68-Key Keyboard with Numeric Keypad for Apple II and II+

• Plugs directly into Apple II or II+ motherboard with 16-pin ribbon cable connect. • 26 spec. func. • Color (keys): white/grey • Wt. 2 lbs. • Enclosures available

KB-A68. . . . . $79.95

POWER SUPPLIES



TRANSACTION TECHNOLOGY, INC. 5VDC @ 1 AMP Regulated Power Supply

• Output: +5VDC @ 1.0amp (also +30VDC regulated) • Input: 115VAC, 60Hz • Two-tone (black/beige) self-enclosed case • 6 foot, 3-conductor black power cord • Size: 6½"L x 7"W x 2¼"H • Weight: 3 lbs.

PS51194. . . . . $14.95



Power/Mate Corp. REGULATED POWER SUPPLY

• Input: 105-125/210-250 VAC at 47-63 Hz • Line regulation: ±0.05% • Three mounting surfaces • Overvoltage protection • UL recognized • CSA certified

Part No.	Output	Size	Weight	Price
EMA5/6B	5V@3A/6V@2.5A	4⅞"L x 4"W x 2⅛"H	2 lbs.	$29.95
EMA5/6C	5V@6A/6V@5A	5⅝"L x 4⅞"W x 2⅞"H	4 lbs.	$39.95



POWER SUPPLY +5VDC @ 7.6 AMP, 12VDC@ 1.5 AMP SWITCHING

• Input: 115VAC, 50-60Hz @ 3 amp/230VAC, 50Hz @ 1.6 amp • Fan volt./power supply select switches (115/230VAC) • Output: 5VDC @ 7.6amp, 12VDC @ 1.5 amp • 8 foot black power cord • Size: 11½"L x 13¼"W x 3¾"H • Weight: 6 lbs.

PS94VOS. $34.95



KEPCO/TDK 4-OUTPUT SWITCHING POWER SUPPLY

• **Ideal for disk drive needs of CRT terminals, microcomputers and video games** • Input: 115/230VAC, 50/60Hz • Output: +5V@ 5 Amp, +12V@ 1.8 Amp, +12V @ 2 Amp, -12V @ 0.5 Amp • UL recognized • CSA certified • Size: 7⅜"L x 6-3/16"W x 1⅝"H • Weight: 2 lbs.

MRM 174KF. $59.95

New!



POWER PAC INC. REGULATED POWER SUPPLY

• Perfect for computer systems • Output: +5VDC@ 11 Amps, −5VDC @ 1 Amp, +12VDC @ 2 Amps, −12VDC @ 0.5 Amp and +24VDC @ 3 Amps • Overvoltage protection • Size: 12⅝"L x 6⅝"W x 4⅝"H • Weight: 17 lbs. • Spec incl.

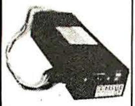
PS2922. . . . . $69.95



4-CHANNEL SWITCHING POWER SUPPLY

• Microprocessor, mini-computer, terminal, medical equipment and process control applications • Input: 90-130VAC, 47-440Hz • Output: +5VDC @ 5A, -5VDC @ 1A; +12VDC @ 1A, -12VDC @ 1A • Line regulations: ±0.2% • Ripple: 30mV p-p • Load regulation: ±1% • Overcurrent protection • Adj: 5V main output ±10% • Size: 6⅜"L x 1⅞"W x 4-15/16"H • Weight: 1½ lbs.

FCS-604A. . . . . $69.95 each



Switching Power Supply for APPLE II, II+ & //e™

• Can drive four floppy disk drives and up to eight expansion cards
• Short circuit and overload protection • Fits inside Apple computer
• Fully regulated +5V @ 5A, +12V @ 1.5A, -5V @ .5A, -12V @ .5A
• Direct plug-in power cord included • Size: 9⅞"L x 3½"W x 2¼"H
• Weight: 2 lbs.

KHP4007. . . . . $59.95

$10.00 Minimum Order — U.S. Funds Only
California Residents Add 6½% Sales Tax
Shipping — Add 5% plus $1.50 Insurance
Send S.A.S.E. for Monthly Sales Flyer!

Spec Sheets — 30¢ each
Send $1.00 Postage for your
FREE 1984 JAMECO CATALOG
Prices Subject to Change

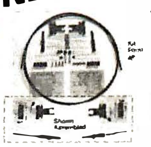


1355 SHOREWAY ROAD, BELMONT, CA 94002

11/84 ***PHONE ORDERS WELCOME — (415) 592-8097 Telex: 176043***

Fiberoptics

NEW! The EDU-LINK Learning Kit



The EDU-LINK fiber optic system is a low-cost, TTL compatible data transmission system designed specifically as an educational tool for students and engineers working in many different industries. Includes: transmitter PCB, a receiver PCB, one meter of plastic optic fiber, and all the necessary electrical hardware • Complete step-by-step instructions, theory of operation, and tutorial information are included.

ELK-1. . . . . *ONLY* $19.95

APPLE ACCESSORIES

5¼" APPLE™ Direct Plug-In Compatible Disk Drive and Controller Card



The ADD-514 Disk Drive uses Shugart SA390 mechanics–143K formatted storage • 35 tracks • Compatible with Apple Controller & ACC-1 Controller • The drive comes complete with connector and cable — just plug into your disk controller card • Size: 6"L x 3½"W x 8-9/16"D • Weight: 4½ lbs.

ADD-514 (Disk Drive). $179.95
ACC-1 (Controller Card). . . . . $ 49.95

Also Available...
JE864 (80 Col. + 64K RAM for //e). . . . . . **$ 99.95**
JE614 (Numeric/Aux. Keypad for //e). . . . . **$ 59.95**
F051APC (Apple Compat. ½-Ht. Drive). . . . **$189.95**

INDUSTRIES *Protect Yourself...*

DATASHIELD® Surge Protector

• Eliminates voltage spikes and EMI-RFI noise before it can damage your equipment or cause data loss • 6 month warranty • Power dissipation (100 microseconds): 1,000,000 watts • 6 sockets • 6 foot power cord • Normal line voltage indicator light • Brown out/black out reset switch • Weight: 2 lbs.

Model 100. . . . . $69.95

Protect Yourself...

DATASHIELD® Back-Up Power Source

Provides up to 30 minutes of continuous 120 VAC 60Hz power to your computer system (load dependent) when you have a black out or voltage sag • Output rating: 200 watts • Six month warranty • Weight: 24 lbs.

PC200 (Model 200). $299.95

For more demanding systems (e.g. with hard disks)
• Output rating: 300 watts

XT300. . . . . $399.95

IBM MEMORY EXPANSION KIT COMPAQ COMPATIBILITY

SAVE HUNDREDS OF $$$ BY UPGRADING MEMORY BOARDS YOURSELF!

Most of the popular memory boards allow you to add an additional 64K, 128K, 192K, or 256K. The IBM64K Kit will populate these boards in 64K byte increments. The kit is simple to install — just insert the nine 64K RAM chips in the provided sockets and set the two groups of switches. Directions are included.

IBM64K (Nine 200ns 64K RAMs) $43.95

TRS-80 MEMORY EXPANSION KIT

TRS-80 to 16K, 32K, or 48K

**Model 1 = From 4K to 16K Requires (1) One Kit
Model 3 = From 4K to 48K Requires (3) Three Kits
Color = From 4K to 16K Requires (1) One Kit

**Model 1 equipped with Expansion Board up to 48K Two Kits Required — One Kit Required for each 16K of Expansion —

TRS-16K3 *200ns for Color & Model III **$8.95**
TRS-16K4 *250ns for Model I. **$6.95**

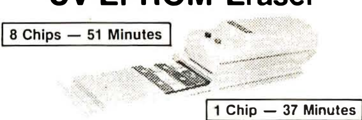
TRS-80 Color 32K or 64K Conversion Kit

Easy to install kits comes complete with 8 ea. 4164-2 (200ns) 64K dynamic RAMs and conversion documentation. Converts TRS-80 color computers with D, E, ET, F and NC circuit boards to 32K. Also converts TRS-80 color computer II to 64K. Flex DOS or OS-9 required to utilize full 64K RAM on all computers.

TRS-64K2. . . . . $38.95

UV-EPROM Eraser

8 Chips — 51 Minutes



1 Chip — 37 Minutes

Erases 2708, 2716, 2732, 2764, 2516, 2532, 2564. Erases up to 8 chips within 51 minutes (1 chip in 37 minutes). Maintains constant exposure distance of one inch. Special conductive foam liner eliminates static build-up. Built-in safety lock to prevent UV exposure. Compact — only 9.00" x 3.70" x 2.60". Complete with holding tray for 8 chips.

DE-4 UV-EPROM Eraser . . . **$79.95**
UVS-11EL Replacement Bulb . . $16.95

Circle 225 on inquiry card.

You don't need a computer to talk to another computer.

DISPLAY (VP3012D). High performance, 12" diagonal, non-glare, green phosphor screen.

RESIDENT MENUS. User-friendly terminal set-up and phone directory maintenance.

DIRECT CONNECT MODEM. Built-in, 300 baud, originate/answer/auto answer.

AUTO DIAL. Tone or pulse dialing of up to 26 stored phone numbers, voice or data base calls.

AUTO-LOG-ON. Enters information automatically after auto dialing.

VIDEO OUTPUT. Selectable 80 or 40 characters x 24 lines on standard monitor.

TV OUTPUT. Displays 40 characters x 24 lines on Ch. 3/Ch. 4 of standard TV set.

MEMORY BACKUP. Minimum 48-hour storage of directory, log-on and other parameters without plug-in power. No batteries required.

FUNCTION KEYS. User programmable or downloadable from host computer.

APT VP4801

The new RCA APT (All Purpose Terminal) expands your data communications capabilities for a lot less money.

For business, professional and personal data communications, you'll find more user-friendly features and greater communications capabilities in the RCA APT than in other terminals selling for up to three times the price.

The new APT terminals are ideally suited to multi-data base time sharing and dedicated, direct computer-connected applications. They feature menu-controlled operation and a programmable "personality" to match specific communications requirements for your data bases.

A single keypress can dial a stored number, send the log-on sequence on the host computer, and return terminal control to the user. Password protection prevents unauthorized access to designated numbers. APT can also be used as an auto-dialer for voice communications.

Quite simply, matching features with price, there is no other professional quality terminal available today that can do as much at such low cost.

APT terminals list for $498, in your choice of full stroke or membrane keyboard versions. Either style is also available with a display monitor for $697 list. The data display monitor alone, VP3012D, $199 list.

For more information—or to order—call 800-722-0094. In Penna., call 717-295-6922. Or write for fully descriptive brochure to RCA Data Communications Products, New Holland Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17604. OEM and dealer pricing available. The new RCA APT. Expansive. Not expensive.

OTHER FEATURES

RS232C port for direct computer connections at data rates to 9600 baud, or for connecting high speed modems and other accessories. Parallel printer port for hard copy. Numeric keypad, can dial phone numbers not in terminal directory. Built-in speaker with adjustable volume control for audio monitoring of phone line. Smooth scroll display. Automatic screen blanking to reduce possibility of burn. Briefcase size: 17" x 7" x 2". Weight: under 4 lbs.



APT VP3801. Flexible membrane keyboard version designed for travel and hostile environments.

Circle 356 on inquiry card.

THE 80286 MICROPROCESSOR

BY PAUL WELLS

A close look at Intel's 32-bit iAPX 286 chip

DURING THE PLANNING phase for a processor to follow the 8086, we at Intel realized that two distinct markets had emerged. One market required the power of the 8086 but was primarily driven by the customers' need for cost-sensitive solutions. To satisfy this market, we defined a processor with a significant performance increase over the 8086 that also included such common peripheral functions as software-controlled wait state and chip select logic, three timers, priority interrupt controller, and two channels of DMA (direct memory access). This processor, the 80186, could replace up to 22 separate VLSI (very large scale integration) and TTL (transistor-transistor logic) packages and sell for less than the cost of the parts it replaced.

80286 FUNDAMENTALS

For the second market, driven by performance, address space, and complex system-level requirements such as sophisticated OS (operating system) support and protection, Intel developed the 16-/16-bit 80286 microprocessor.

To allow designers committed to the 8086 to take advantage of the next-generation technology, the 80286 design uses the 8086/88 instruction set and is capable of executing binary-level 8086 code. Like the 8086, the 80286 operates at TTL levels and supports the use of coprocessors. Among these coprocessors are the 80287, the iAPX 286 version of the 8087, the 802586 Ethernet coprocessor, and the 802730 text and graphics coprocessor (iAPX 286 refers to the family of chips that includes the 80286 microprocessor; iAPX 186 refers to the 80186 family, and so on). The 8086 instruction set has been extended on the 286, and a new design employing a high degree of parallelism and pipelining to improve processor performance has been implemented.

Finally, the 80286 was designed to be more "aware" of the complex problems it has to solve. For example, multitasking is a software-intensive solution to many types of problems but represents significant overhead to a CPU (central processing unit) that has no knowledge of what a task is and no way to support it. The 80286 provides an implementation in hardware of task switching and a protection model that recognizes attempts to violate protection criteria and monitors the transfer of control within the system. Virtual memory support was also fully integrated within the 80286 to avoid reliance on external devices.

To provide additional flexibility, the 80286 operates in two modes. Following power-up or a system reset, the 80286 is in real address mode, supporting a 1-megabyte real address space. The real mode operates as an 8086 except that it is up to six times faster, based on internal improvements and increased clock frequency. When you run the processors at the same clock speed and do not take advantage of any 80286 capabilities, the 80286 achieves 250 percent of the 8086's performance. [*Editor's Note: For one example of how the 80286 performed in a system environment, see "The IBM PC AT," October 1984 BYTE, page 108.*] The pro-

(continued)

Paul Wells has been employed by Intel Corporation (3065 Bowers Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051) for the past 11 years. He has spent five years in engineering, two years in sales, and four years in marketing. He is currently the Marketing Manager of Special Programs within the microprocessor operation.

cessor can continue to execute in the real mode or it can be switched to protected mode by setting a bit in a status register. In protected mode, the 80286 supports a 16-megabyte real address space (24-bit address) and a virtual address space (32-bit address) of up to 1 gigabyte (one billion bytes).

80286 Memory Management

Memory management makes programs and data independent of physical memory location.

In the 80286 protected mode, application programs deal exclusively with virtual address and have no access to the actual physical addresses that the processor generates. A program specifies an address in terms of two components: an effective address offset that determines the displacement in bytes of a location within a segment, and a 16-bit segment selector that uniquely references a particular segment. Jointly, these two components constitute a complete 32-bit virtual address pointer data type.

Programs manipulate these 32-bit virtual addresses in exactly the same way as the two-component addresses of real address mode. After a program loads the segment selector component of an address into a segment register, each subsequent reference to locations within the selected segment requires only specification of an offset; this improves speed.

The important difference between real address mode and protected mode is the format and information content of segment selectors. The protected mode alters the interpretation of the value in a segment register from a 16-bit real address to a table index (figure 1). In addition, protected mode extends the 16-bit segment registers by 48 bits to hold the addressing protection, access write, access bit, and privilege information.

Selector loading in protected mode parallels the loading of a segment base in real address mode. By retaining the basic addressing procedures of real address mode in protected mode, the 80286 eliminates rewriting application programs to use virtual memory.

Figure 1: 80286 *address translation model.*

Figure 2: *Descriptor data type. The meanings of the access-byte abbreviations are* P=*present bit;* DPL=*privilege level;* TYPE=*type of descriptor;* ED=*expand down (stack);* W=*write protect bit;* A=*access bit (segment has been read/written).*

80286 Address Translation

The 48-bit segment register cache contains a segment descriptor that defines the properties of the segment being addressed, such as the base address in physical memory, segment size (from 1 byte to 64K bytes), and protection parameters for a single segment of memory (see figure 2). All the descriptors needed to define a program space are collected in a descriptor table.

The 80286 uses this cache descriptor information in a segment register to translate a program's virtual addresses to real addresses. As long as a program remains within the boundaries of a single segment, the processor obtains all address-translation information from the descriptor field in the segment register. This normally takes one processor clock cycle (which is 125 nanoseconds at 8 MHz).

(continued)

Introducing the Most Powerful Business Software Ever!

TRS-80™ (Model I, II, III, or 16) • APPLE™ • IBM™ • OSBORNE™ • CP/M™ • XEROX™

The VERSABUSINESS™ Series

Each VERSABUSINESS module can be purchased and used independently, or can be linked in any combination to form a complete, coordinated business system.

VERSARECEIVABLES™ $99.95

VERSARECEIVABLES™ is a complete menu-driven accounts receivable, invoicing, and monthly statement-generating system. It keeps track of all information related to who owes you or your company money, and can provide automatic billing for past due accounts. VERSARECEIVABLES™ prints all necessary statements, invoices, and summary reports and can be linked with VERSALEDGER II™ and VERSAINVENTORY™.

VERSAPAYABLES™ $99.95

VERSAPAYABLES™ is designed to keep track of current and aged payables, keeping you in touch with all information regarding how much money your company owes, and to whom. VERSAPAYABLES™ maintains a complete record on each vendor, prints checks, check registers, vouchers, transaction reports, aged payables reports, vendor reports, and more. With VERSAPAYABLES™, you can even let your computer automatically select which vouchers are to be paid.

VERSAPAYROLL™ $99.95

VERSAPAYROLL™ is a powerful and sophisticated, but easy to use payroll system that keeps track of all government-required payroll information. Complete employee records are maintained, and all necessary payroll calculations are performed automatically, with totals displayed on screen for operator approval. A payroll can be run totally, automatically, or the operator can intervene to prevent a check from being printed, or to alter information on it. If desired, totals may be posted to the VERSALEDGER II™ system.

VERSAINVENTORY™ $99.95

VERSAINVENTORY™ is a complete inventory control system that gives you instant access to data on any item. VERSAINVENTORY™ keeps track of all information related to what items are in stock, out of stock, on backorder, etc., stores sales and pricing data, alerts you when an item falls below a preset reorder point, and allows you to enter and print invoices directly or to link with the VERSARECEIVABLES™ system. VERSAINVENTORY™ prints all needed inventory listings, reports of items below reorder point, inventory value reports, period and year-to-date sales reports, price lists, inventory checklists, etc.

VERSALEDGER II™ $149.95

VERSALEDGER II™ is a complete accounting system that grows as your business grows. VERSALEDGER II™ can be used as a simple personal checkbook register, expanded to a small business bookkeeping system or developed into a large corporate general ledger system **without any additional software.**

- VERSALEDGER II™ gives you almost unlimited storage capacity (300 to 10,000 entries per month, depending on the system),
- stores all check and general ledger information forever,
- prints tractor-feed checks,
- handles multiple checkbooks and general ledgers,
- prints 17 customized accounting reports including check registers, balance sheets, income statements, transaction reports, account listings, etc.

VERSALEDGER II™ comes with a professionally-written 160 page manual designed for first-time users. The VERSALEDGER II™ manual will help you become quickly familiar with VERSALEDGER II™, using complete sample data files supplied on diskette and more than 50 pages of sample printouts.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

Every VERSABUSINESS™ module is guaranteed to outperform all other competitive systems, and at a fraction of their cost. If you are not satisfied with any VERSABUSINESS™ module, you may return it within 30 days for a refund. Manuals for any VERSABUSINESS™ module may be purchased for $25 each, credited toward a later purchase of that module.

To Order:

Write or call Toll-free (800) 431-2818
(N.Y.S. residents call 914-425-1535)

- * add $3 for shipping in UPS areas
- * add $4 for C.O.D. or non-UPS areas
- * add $5 to CANADA or MEXICO
- * add proper postage elsewhere





DEALER INQUIRIES WELCOME

All prices and specifications subject to change / Delivery subject to availability.

COMPUTRONICS INC

50 N. PASCACK ROAD, SPRING VALLEY, N.Y. 10977

* TRS-80 is a trademark of the Radio Shack Division of Tandy Corp. - *APPLE is a trademark of Apple Corp. - *IBM is a trademark of IBM Corp. - *OSBORNE is a trademark of Osborne Corp. *CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research - *XEROX is a trademark of Xerox Corp.

Whenever a program loads a new selector into a segment register, the CPU automatically copies the descriptor from main memory into an onboard cache within the 80286 (figure 3). Once the hardware has copied the segment-addressing information from memory to the cache, the CPU does not refer to a descriptor table again until the program requires access to another segment.

Descriptor Tables

At any one time, a user's address space is defined by three descriptor tables: a global descriptor table (GDT) for code and data common to all tasks, an interrupt descriptor table (IDT), and a local descriptor table (LDT) that defines the code and data private to each task. There are as many LDTs as tasks in the system.

These tables form the interface between the OS software and the 80286 virtual addressing hardware. The address of each table is automatically maintained by the 80286 through three on-chip registers: GDTR, IDTR, and LDTR. Switching from one user's local address space to another's only requires changing the LDT register in the CPU.

Protection

The hardware-enforced protection of the 80286 improves the reliability of an entire system (by confining software errors) and keeps the system running even when a user program attempts an invalid or prohibited operation. The 80286's protection mechanism can locate and isolate a large number of program errors during development and prevent the propaga-

(continued)

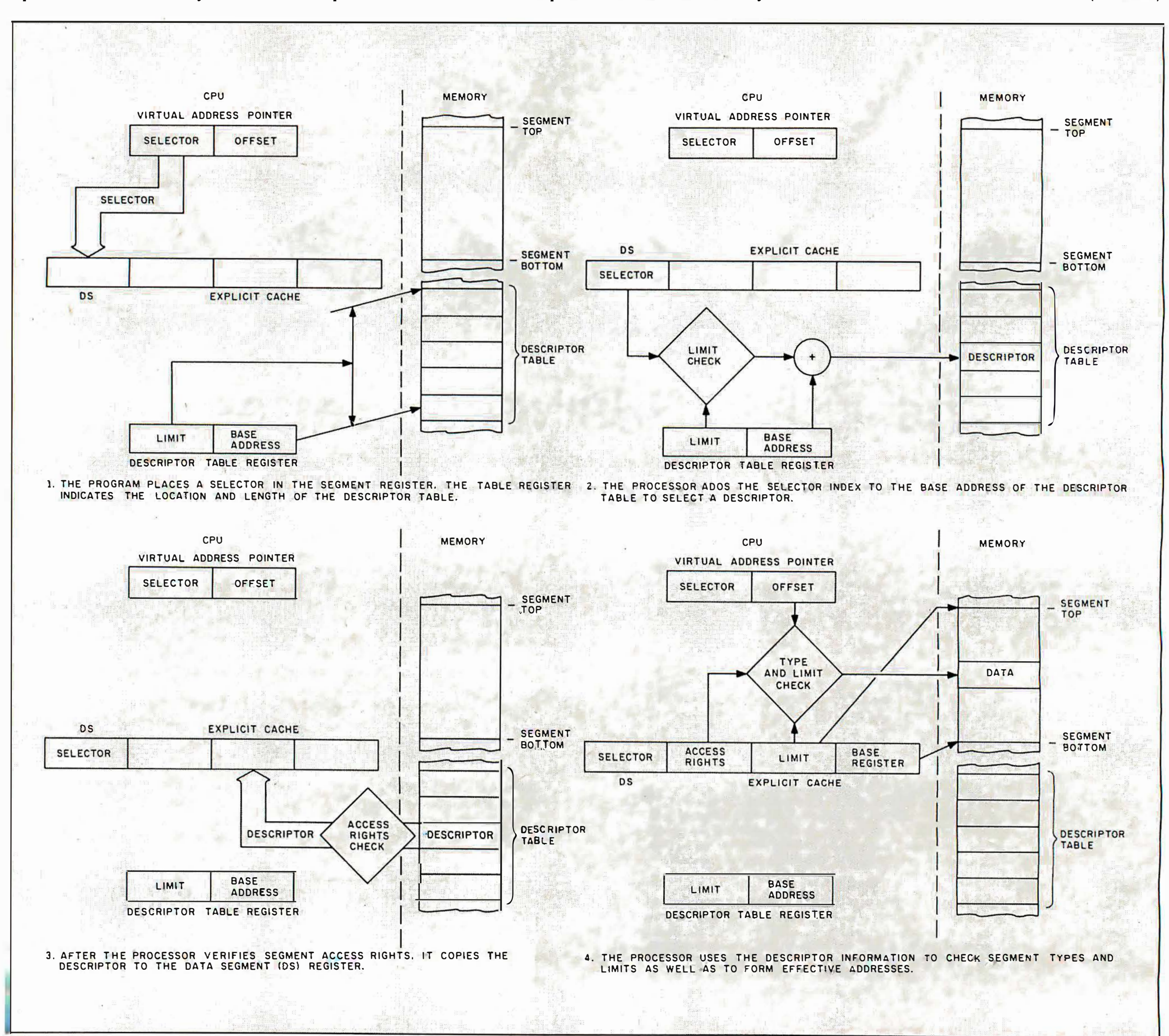
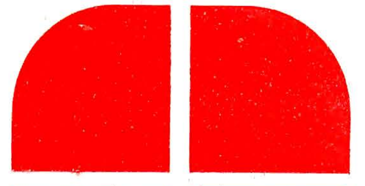


Figure 3: *Virtual memory addressing procedure on the* 80286.

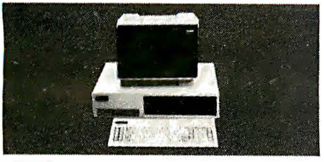




GenTech

COMPUTERS

COLUMBIA
MPC 4210 (128K, 2 Drives) . . . . $Call
MPC 4610 (10 MB Hard Disk) . . . . $Call
VP 2110 (Portable) . . . . $Call
MPC 4220 (256K, 2 Drives) . . . . $Call
MPC 4620 (256K, 10 MB Hard Disk) . . . . $Call
VP 2220 (Portable w/256K) $2195



CORONA
PC-22 (256K, 2 Drives) . . . . $Call
Portable PC-22 (256K, MS-DOS 2.0) . . . . $Call
Portable PC-XT (256K, 10 MB Disk) . . . . . $Call

FUJITSU MICRO 16s (6066/Z60A) $1995
NEC
PC-6201A (w/ 16K RAM) $479
PC-6601A (Z60A, 64K, 2 Drives, 12" Monitor, WordStar, MailMerge, Multiplan, NBASIC) $1199
PC-6601A W/8086, DOS $1499
APC-H02 (6066, 126K, 2 6" Drives) $2649

SANYO
MBC 550-2 (8066, 126K, 1 DSDD Drive (320K), WordStar, CalcStar, EasyWriter) . . . . . $Call
MBC 555-2 (550-2 Plus 1 Add. Drive, Mailmerge, Spellstar & Infostar) . . . . . $Call
SEEQUA Chameleon/Plus (6066, Z60) . . . $Call
SWP Micro Computer Products
Co-Power-66 Board (6066 w/ 256K, 1 MB)
For **KAYPRO 2, 4, 10 & MORROW** . . . . . $Call
** Lotus Patch Now Available **
TAVA IBM Look-Alike (126K, 2 Drives) . . . $Call
TELEVIDEO
1605 (6066, 126K, 2 Drives, DOS 2.0) . . . . $Call
TPC-II (Portable Version of Above) . . . . . $Call
Personal Mini (Multi-User System) . . . . . $Call

FOR IBM-PC & COMPAQ

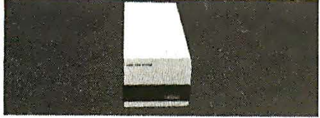
AST RESEARCH INC.
MEGA PLUS II (64K, Ser & Clk) $265
SIX PACK PLUS (64K, Ser/Par, Clk) $265
COMBO PLUS (64K, Ser/Par, Clk) $265
I/O PLUS II (Serial Port, Clock/Cal) $129
** OPTIONS **
64K Installed. $55
Serial/Parallel/Game Port $45
MONO GRAPH PLUS Card . . . . $Call

QUADRAM
EXPANDED QUADBOARD (S, P, Clock, Game)
64K . . . . . . $279 384K $529
QUAD 512+ (Serial Port, Maximum 512K)
64K . . . . . . $239 256K $369
QUADCOLOR I (Video Board) $199
QUADLINK (6502 w/ 64K) $479

AMDEK MAI Board (126K, 640 x 400) . . . $369
CCS SuperVision (132 Column) $469
HERCULES Graphics Board (720 x 384) . . . $339
Color Card (RGB, Composite, Parallel) . . . $169
INTEL 8067 Math Co-Processor $249
KEYTRONIC Deluxe IBM Keyboard (5151). . $209
MA SYSTEMS PC Peacock (RGB & Composite, Parallel Port) $230
MICROLOG Baby Blue II (Z80B, 64K, Parallel & Serial Ports, Clock/Calendar). $539
ORCHID PC Turbo . . . . $Call
PANASONIC JA 551-2 (DSDD Thinline Drive) $149
PARADISE SYSTEMS Multi-Display Card . . $409
Modular Graphics Card $305
PLANTRONICS ColorPlus $419
STB SYSTEMS Graphix Plus II. $269
Rio Plus II . . . . $Call
TANDON TM 100-2 (DSDD Disk Drive) . . . $179
TEAC FD-55B (DSDD Thinline Drive) $159
TECMAR Graphics Master (640 x 400 RGB) $519
The Captain (w/ OK) $259
1st Mate (w/ OK) $229

HARD DISK

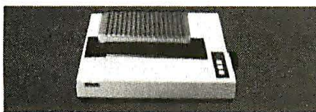
CAGITO 10 MB Internal for IBM $875
MICRO SCIENCE 10 MB Half Height $879
CORVUS
Omnidrive (11 MB) $2079
Transporter . . $399 Printer Server . $809
Network Mirror $809 The Bank . . . $1779



DAVONG
Universal External: 10/21 MB . . . . $1925/$2645
Internal for IBM: 10/21 MB . . . . . $1695/$2495
IOMEGA Bernoulli Box
Dual 10 MB Remov. Cartridge Drives . . . . $Call
PEGASUS-GREAT LAKES
10 MB Internal For IBM $1079
23 MB External (w/ Controller) $1799
QCS
10/20 MB (w/ 5 MB Back-Up) . . . $2995/$3495
TALLGRASS
12 MB External w/ Tape Back-Up. $2799
20 MB External w/ Tape Back-Up. $3179
TECMAR
Remov. Cartridge Winchester in PC (5 MB) $1569
10 MB w/ 5 MB Cartridge in Chassis . . . $3149
XCOMP 16 MB External (For IBM, Apple, Kaypro & Morrow Designs). $1749
CALL FOR PRICES ON DATAMAC, ALLOY, SYSGEN

DOT MATRIX PRINTERS

BROTHER/DYNAX DM-40. . . . . $Call
C-ITOH Prowriter I 6510 AP $349
DATA PRODUCTS 6000 Paper Tiger Series . $Call
DATASOUTH DS-160 . . . . $1149



EPSON JX-80: Color Printer. . . . . $Call
LQ-1500 . . . . . $1149 RX-100 . . . . . $Call
RX-80 . . . . . . $Call RX-80 F/T . . . . $Call
FX-60 . . . . . . $Call FX-100 . . . . . . $Call
** NLQ Option Board for FX/JX Available **
FLORIDA DATA (600 CPS, 4 Fonts) $3095
MANNESMANN TALLY
MT 160L . . . . $599 MT 180L $769
Spirit-60 . . . . $269 MT 1602 . . . . . $Call
MPI Sprinter. . . . . $Call
NEC
P2 Pinwriter (160 CPS, 10" Carriage) $649
P3 Pinwriter (180 CPS, 15" Carriage) $869
OKIDATA
ML 92 . . . . . . $Call ML 93 . . . . . . $Call
ML 84(P) . . . . $Call Pacemark . . . . . $Call
PANASONIC KX-P1090/1091. . . . . . $279/$329
SMITH CORONA D-200
(120 CPS, NLQ 17 x 16) $469
STAR MICRONICS
Gemini 10X. . . $265 Gemini 15X. . . $369
Delta 10 . . . . $409 Delta 15 . . . . $549
Radix 10 . . . . $589 Radix 15 . . . . $669
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
850 RO. . . . . . $489 855 RO. $759
TOSHIBA
P1340 . . . . . $779 P1351. . . . . . $1399

LETTER QUALITY PRINTERS

ABATI LQ-20 (16 CPS, 15" Carriage) $385
BROTHER/DYNAX
HR-15 (13 CPS, Diablo Compat.). $389
HR-25/HR-35 . . . . $649/$889
DIABLO
620 API . . . . $809 630 ECS/IBM . $2049
JUKI 6100 (17 CPS, Diablo Compat.) . . . . $Call
NEC
2030 . . . . . . $685 2050 . . . . $815
3530 . . . . . . $1275 7710 . . . . $1725
** CALL FOR 8800 SERIES PRICING **
OLYMPIA Compact RO/2 . . . . $459/$429
ESW 3000 (50 CPS, 15" Carriage) . . . $1399
QUADRAM Quadjet (Ink Jet Printer) $759
QUME Sprint 1140/1155/1190. $1299/$1479/$Call

SILVER-REED
EXP 500 (Parallel or Serial) $369
EXP 550 (P or S, 15" Carriage) $449
STAR MICRONICS Power Type (18 CPS) . . $339
TRANSTAR T120/T130 . . . . $409/$569

PLOTTERS

AMOEK DXY-100/Amplot II . . . . . . $609/$679
ENTER COMPUTERS
Sweet-P . . . . . $Call Six Shooter . . $659
HOUSTON INSTRUMENTS
DMP-40-2 . . . . $779 DMP-29 . . . . $1649
DMP-41/42 . . $2399 DMP-51/52 . . $3695
DT-11 Digitizer (1-Button Cursor) $719
DT-114 Digitizer (4-Button Cursor). $779
PANASONIC VP-6801A $1449
ROLAND DXY-101/DXY-800 . . . . . . $539/$699
STROBE Model 200/Model 260 . . . . $519/$729

MONITORS

AMOEK
Video 300/300A/310A . . . . . . $135/$145/$159
Color I+ . . . . $269 Color II+ $419
Color 300/500/600/700/710 . . . . $Call
MONITECH 12" Green/Amber $69
PRINCETON GRAPHICS HX-12 . . . . $479
SR-12 (690 x 480) $619
Max-12 (12" Amber, TTL) $185
QUADRAM Quadchrome. $489
Quadchrome II. $459
ROLAND
MB-121G . . . $135 MB-121A . . . $145
MB-122G . . . $155 MB-122A . . . $165
CB-141. . . . . $279 CC-141. . . . . $559
SAKATA
SG-1000 . . . . $109 SC-100. . . . . $269
SA-1000 . . . . $119 SC-300. . . . . $699
TAXAN
KG-12N. . . . . $109 KG-12N/UY. . . $119
210 (360 x 262) $259 420 (640 x 262) $439
ZENITH
ZVM-123A . . . . $99 ZVM-122A . . . $105
ZVM-135 (13", RGB/Composite, 640 x 240) $459

TERMINALS

ESPRIT
Esprit I. . . . . . $Call Esprit II $499
Esprit III . . . . . $Call ESP-6310. . . . $569
QUME 102/102A . . . . $469/$469
103/106 (Green) . . . . $849/$519
TELEVIDEO 914/924 . . . . $519/$675
950/970 . . . . $Call
Personal Terminal $419
w/ 300 Baud Modem $526



VISUAL 50/55 . . . . $559/$689
102/300 . . . . $639/$769
WYSE
WY-50 . . . . . $519 WY-75 . . . . . $619
WY-100. . . . . $659 WY-300 . . . . . $619
ZENITH
Z-29 . . . . . . $649 Z-49 . . . . $Call
ZTX-10 . . . . . $329 ZTX-11 . . . . . $389

COMMUNICATIONS FOR IBM

ANCHOR
Mark VI . . . . $179 Mark XII $259
DCA Irma/Irmaline. . . . . $Call
HAYES
Smartmodem 300/1200 . . . . $219/$509
Smartmodem 1200B (IBM) $439
NOVATION
Smart Cat Plus 300/1200 w/ Mite. $329
PRENTICE POPCOM C100/X100. . . . $359/$379
QUADRAM Quadmodem. . . . . $Call
TRANSEND PC Modem Card 1200. . . . . . $419
VEN-TEL 1200 Plus . . . . $Call

SOFTWARE

ASHTON-TATE dBase III/Framework . . . . $Call
HAYES Please $239
LIVING VIDEOTEXT ThinkTank. $135

LOTUS 1-2-3/Symphony. . . . . $329/$Call
MOBS Knowledge Manager. $349
MICROPRO WordStar Pro Pack (IBM) . . . $Call
MICRORIM R:Base 4000 . . . . $309
MICROSOFT Multiplan $129
SAMNA Word III. . . . . $Call
SATELLITE SOFTWARE WordPerfect $259
SOFTWARE PUBLISHING PFS:Write $105
SOFTWORD SYSTEMS Multimate. $319
WARNER SOFTWARE Desk Organizer. . . . $205

FOR APPLE II/IIe

ALS CP/M Card $279
Smarterm II (60 Column Card) $129
DIGITAL RESEARCH CP/M Gold Card w/ 64K $349
FOURTH DIMENSION 16K RAM Card $55
60 Column Card w/ 64K (IIe Only) $129
HAYES
Micromodem IIe w/ SmartCom I $245
Smartmodem 300/1200. . . . . . . $219/$509
INTERACT. STRU. PKASO Universal. $125
MA SYSTEMS Omnigraph $79
MICROSOFT Premium Softcard (IIe) $279
Softcard (Apple/Franklin). $229
MICROTEK Dumpling-GX $75
NOVATION
J-Cat (Auto Orig/Answer, 300 Baud). . . $105
Apple Cat II (300 Baud) $225
212 Apple Cat II (1200 Baud) $409
103/212 Smart Cat (1200 Baud). $399
ORANGE MICRO Grappler+ $109
Buffered Grappler+ (16K) $169
PCPI Applicard 6 MHZ. $249
RANA Elite II/III . . . . $349/$429
TRANSEND ASIO $125
Modemcard w/ Source. $239

MISCELLANEOUS

SINGLE-SIDED DISKETTES
3M. . . . . $23 Dysan $24
Maxell . . . . . $23 Verbatim $23
DOUBLE-SIDED DISKETTES
3M. . . . . $30 Dysan $32
Maxell . . . . . $32 Verbatim $31

SPECIAL
RANA 1000 . . $255

PRINT BUFFERS
QUADRAM Microfazer
Parallel/Parallel
16K . . $139 64K . $165 126K . $239
Serial/Serial, Serial/Parl, Parl/Serial
8K . . $145 16K. . $155 64K . $209
INTERACTIVE STRUCT. ShuffleBuffer 32K. . $219
PRACTICAL PERIPHERALS Microbuffer 32K. $209

SURGE PROTECTORS
NETWORX Wire Tree/Wire Tree Plus . $59/$75
ULTIMA SF-600. . . . . $39

EMERGENCY POWER SYSTEMS
TrippLite BC200-10 (battery incl.) $270
TrippLite BC425-FC (425 Watts) $429

FOR COMMODORE-64
CARD CO Card?+G $49
ORANGE MICRO Grappler CO. $102

CUSTOMER SERVICE

401-781-0020

ORDERS ONLY

800-843-4302

150 Broadway, Suite 2212, N.Y., NY 10038

Money Order, Cashier's Ck, Personal Ck (2 Weeks To Clear). All Prices Reflect Cash Discount. 2% COD Charge. APO Orders Add 6%. Add 3% For Net Terms. All Returned Non-Defective Merchandise Are Subject To 20% Restocking Charge. GenTech Reserves the Right to Change Advertised Prices.







Circle 178 on inquiry card.

tion of errors in other tasks or programs once the system is installed. Protection in the 80286 has three basic aspects: data-type checking, system software isolation, and task isolation.

Data-Type Checking

The foundation of the 80286 protection mechanism is the segment, the smallest region of memory that has unique protection attributes. Modular programming automatically produces separate segments whose contents reflect the natural construction of a program, e.g., code for module A, data for module A, stack for the task, etc. The 80286 was designed to optimally execute code for software composed of independent modules.

The attributes of each segment are contained in the memory-resident descriptors I discussed earlier. During address translation, the 80286 protection mechanism compares the segment's attributes against the operation requested. Thus, with no software intervention, it is possible to guard against executing data or writing into a write-protected area. All checks are made for each instruction the CPU executes and take one-half of a processor clock cycle. Since the checks are performed concurrently with address formation, there is no performance penalty.

The hardware performs several checks while loading a segment register. These checks enforce the protection rules before any memory reference is generated. The hardware verifies that the selected segment is valid (is in memory and is accessible from the privilege level in which the program is executing) and that the type is consistent with the target usage (code, data, stack). For example, a code segment or read-only data segment cannot be written.

All these checks are made before the memory cycle starts; any violation prevents that cycle from starting and causes an exception to occur. This prevents the machine state from being partially changed due to an exception detected halfway through an

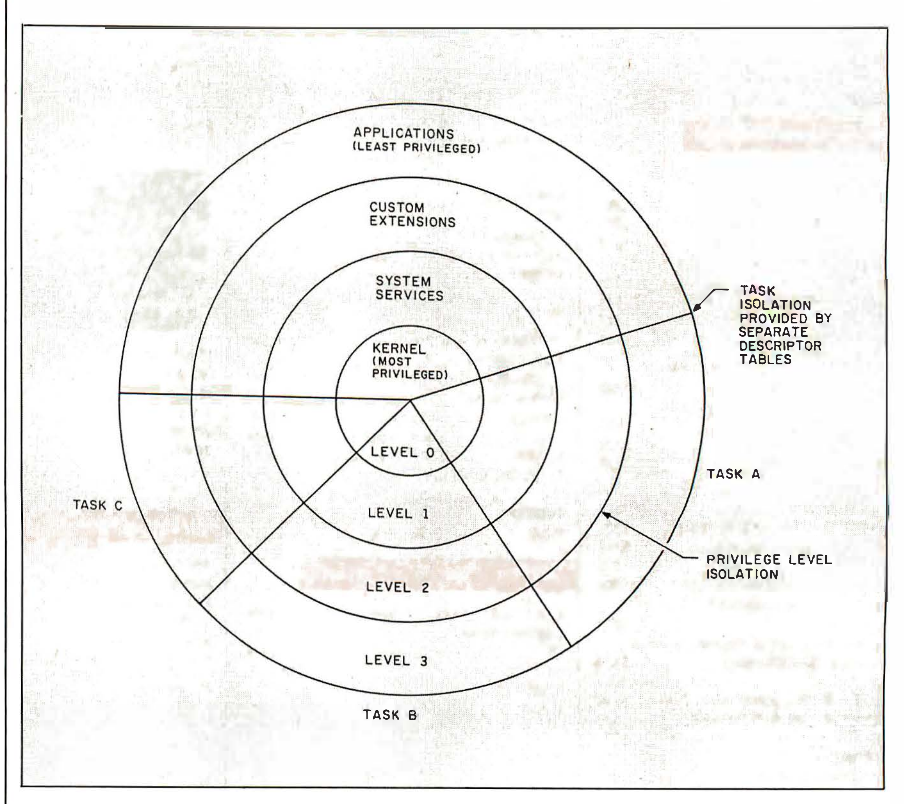


Figure 4: *The four-ring protection model showing tasking.*

Four privilege levels provide the isolation necessary.

operation and streamlines exception handlers.

Isolating System Software

The 80286 provides a four-level, ring-type protection mechanism to isolate application software from various layers of system software (figure 4). Software modules at the operating-system level are protected from modules in the application level. Within the OS, the kernel can be isolated from the more dynamic operating extensions such as device drivers, standard libraries, and other services. This is especially important in an environment that supports multiple, concurrent instruction streams.

The four privilege levels provide the isolation necessary for the system's various layers. Privilege on the 80286 is hierarchical with the levels numbered from 0 to 3, where 0 is the most trusted level and 3 the least. Programs at a given privilege level can access data and code at the same or a numerically higher privilege level.

The 80286 controls access in the opposite direction through a mechanism called a gate. A gate is a 48-bit data type residing in a user's descriptor table that points to (contains the address of) the procedures in a more privileged ring accessible to the calling procedure. The referencing procedure uses a standard CALL instruction with the operand containing the gate's address. The 80286 recognizes that a level transition is in progress and performs the necessary access checks automatically. If the checks are passed, access is allowed to the target procedure (figure 5).

The gate for a more privileged procedure must reside at the calling procedure's privilege level. If the privilege levels do not agree, the processor will fault the operation. It is impossible for a procedure to access a procedure at

(continued)

another level unless it has access to the gate. It is also impossible for a user to manufacture a gate or manipulate its descriptor table. Operations on descriptor table contents are allowed only at level 0.

The multiringed mechanism of the 80286 has simplified the view that application programs have of the operating system. Each request for system resources passes directly to the OS via the gate structure. The application has access to the OS through as many different paths (gates) as the system designer allows. Since no operating system intervention is necessary to pass into a "supervisor" state, the 80286 also provides a performance enhancement over the software-based user/supervisor approach.

The most important aspect of the ring model and gate mechanism is that it is transparent to the application programmer. For the user, a CALL instruction acts as if a system service were locally defined.

FOUR PRIVILEGE LEVELS

Four privilege levels allow the development of more reliable, flexible system software. For example, an operating system is normally composed of two parts: a kernel and system services. The system kernel is responsible for supporting key system-level mechanisms such as memory allocation, task scheduling, and dispatching. The kernel represents the most static code in the system. The services portion supports more dynamic aspects such as file access scheduling, data communication, and device control. Normally, these two parts are physically placed together in a supervisor space. A major problem arises when the operating system is updated with a new device driver or data communication protocol. Changes compromise overall system integrity.

The 80286 lets an operating system be physically separated with controlled access, monitored by the hardware, between the two parts. The kernel could be placed at level 0, isolated and unaffected by any changes to the system services at level 1. The kernel's integrity is maintained and the kernel can be smaller due to the hardware assistance supplied for task and memory management.

Privilege level 2 could contain the custom operating-system extensions. Such customizing can be kept isolated from errors in application programs and cannot affect the basic integrity of the system software. Examples of customized software are the database manager and logical file access services.

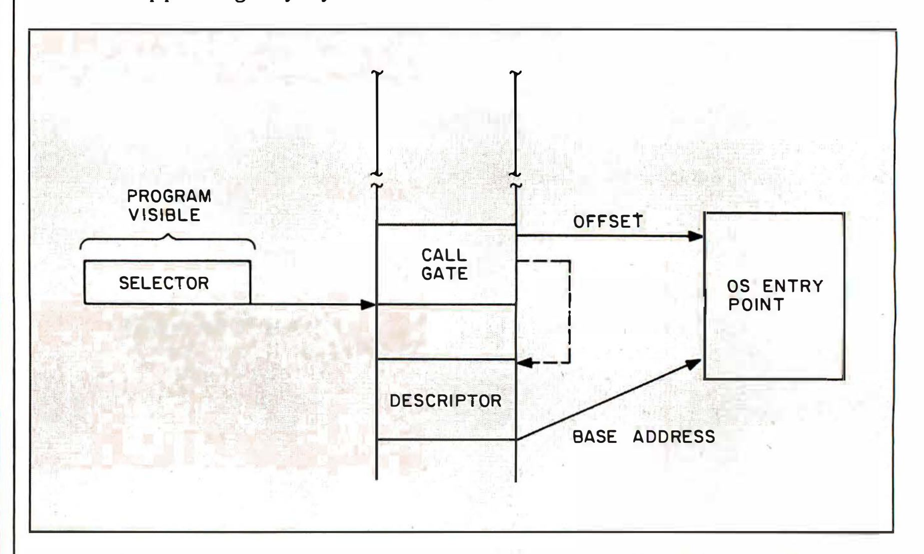


Figure 5: 80286 *operating system* CALL *model. Because the offsets are taken only from the* OS *table, applications can only access elements at the prescribed point.*

Tasks are dynamic and execute one or more programs.

This is just one example of protection mechanism usage. The four protection levels can be used in many different ways or, in the case of some implementations, not at all. The usage (or nonusage) is up to the system designer.

TASK ISOLATION

An important distinction exists between tasks and programs. Programs (instruction in code segments) are static and consist of fixed sets of code and data, each with an associated privilege level. The privilege assigned to a program determines what the program may do when a task executes it. Privilege is assigned to a program when the system is built or when the program is loaded.

On the other hand, tasks are dynamic and execute one or more programs. Task privilege changes with time according to the privilege level of the program being executed. Each task has a unique set of attributes that define it, such as address space, register values, stack, and data. A task may execute a program if that program appears in the task's address space.

Multitasking partitions a problem into separate instruction streams that the central processor executes in rapid succession. To an observer, the tasks appear to be operating in parallel. From a physical standpoint, multitasking provides an efficient way to share a scarce resource—the CPU; while one task is waiting for I/O (input/output), another task can be executing. Logically, multitasking affords a system designer a natural partitioning of large problems into smaller, more manageable functions or the ability to support multiple users/tasks at one time.

An example of an implementation is a workstation on a network supporting an advanced word processor. At

(continued)

least one task would handle data shipped over the local-area network. At the same time, the word processor would be using multiple tasks to perform user I/O, formatting, spelling checks, and disk access.

The 80286 provides a high-performance task-switch operation with complete isolation between tasks. A full task-switch operation takes 21 microseconds at 8 MHz.

Performance and system design advantages arise from the 80286 task switch. First, a task switch performed by hardware is faster. A task switch is a single instruction performed by hardware. Such a scheme is more than five times faster than an explicit task-switch code sequence.

Second, a task switch performed by hardware creates more reliable, flexible systems. The high-speed task switch lets interrupts be handled by separate tasks rather than within the currently interrupted task. This isolation of interrupt handling code from normal programs prevents undesirable interactions. The interrupt system can be more flexible since adding an interrupt handler is as safe and easy as adding a new task.

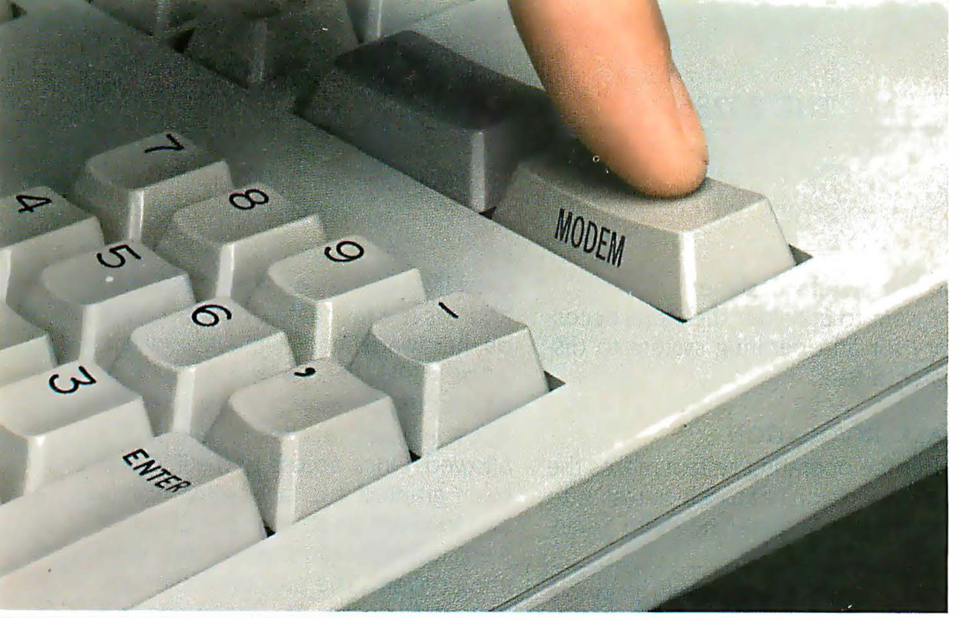
Third, every task is protected from all others via the separation of address spaces, unless explicit sharing is planned in advance. If the address spaces of two tasks include no shared data, one task cannot affect the data of another (figure 4).

A data type called a task state segment (TSS) defines tasks in the 80286. The definition of a task includes its address space and execution state. A task is invoked (made active) by intersegment JMP or CALL instructions whose destination address refers to a TSS. Such TSS has a unique selector value that provides an unambiguous identifier for each task. This lets an operating system manipulate tasks through a single pointer.

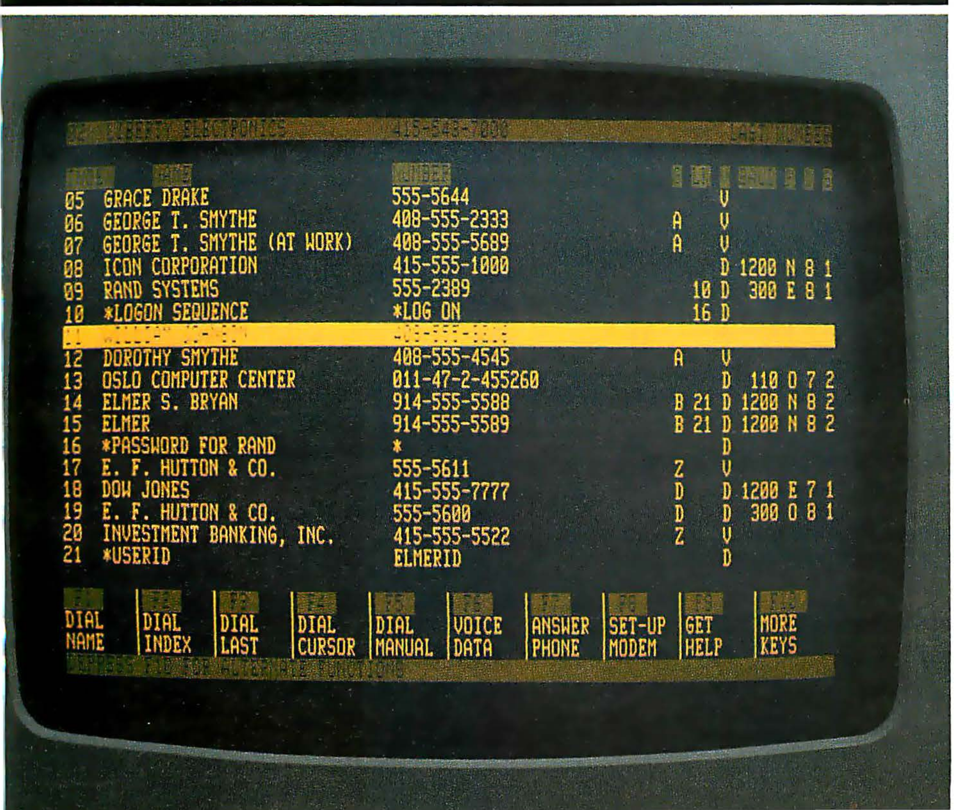
A TSS contains 44 bytes that define the contents of all registers and flags, the initial stacks for privilege levels 0 through 2, the LDT selector, and a link to the TSS of the previously executing task. The descriptor used for task state segments must be accessible at all times; therefore, it can appear only in the global descriptor table.

A task switch can occur in one of four ways. The destination selector of a long JMP or CALL instruction can refer to a TSS descriptor. An IRET (return from interrupt) instruction can be executed when the NT (nested task) bit in the flag word is set. The destination selector of a long JMP or CALL instruction can refer to a task gate. Or an interrupt can occur whose vector refers to a task gate in the interrupt descriptor table.

(continued)







The no-compromise voice/data remote information station.

Introducing the Freedom™ 212 Remote Information Station.

The only system anywhere today that combines all the advantages of remote ASCII terminal capabilities and the convenience of full telephone communications. With no compromise to either.

The Freedom 212 is ideal for corporate computer or public database access, telecommuting, time-sharing or electronic mail. And for personal services like home banking and stock quotations.

The 212's full size, ergonomically designed 12-inch display and sculptured, low-profile keyboard combine to deliver uncompromised data input and output.

Its integral Bell 212A compatible modem delivers uncompromised data communications. With a complete directory and dialing capability for both voice and data calls, you get uncompromised telephone features, too.

The Freedom 212's modem is built right in. No external cabling or complicated special hook-ups needed. Just plug your phone into the Freedom 212 and the Freedom 212 into any standard modular phone jack.

Another good thing is that you don't have to work at a snail's pace. Because you get 1200 baud. Standard. To minimize your wait for information.

You also get a "HELP" mode for unmatched simplicity of use. That, along with automatic log-on features and key-per-function operation, helps you to help yourself to the information you need.

With the Freedom 212 you get it all. It's the easiest system of its kind to operate. And since it's priced far below personal computers, it's also one of the easiest to buy. All in one package. And all for just $1,295. Call Liberty today at (415) 543-7000. After all, anything else is just a compromise.

See us at
COMDEX™/Fall '84
Hilton Hotel Booth #H7538



Circle 243 on inquiry card.

No new instructions are required for a task-switch operation. The standard 8086/80286 JMP, CALL, IRET, or interrupt operations perform this function. The processor makes the distinction between the standard instruction and a task switch through the type of descriptor referenced. The choice of task-switching technique depends on the system designer.

I want to consider the steps necessary for an operating system to dispatch a task.

Task Invocation

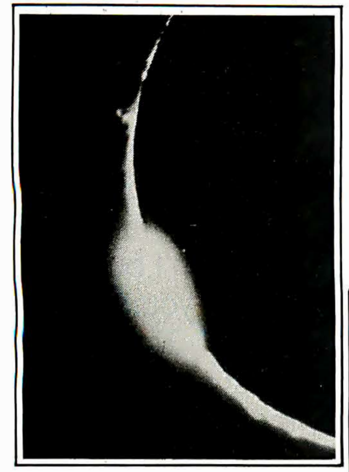
After the operating system makes the policy decisions as to which task is to run, the task is dispatched with a standard JMP instruction whose effective address is a task gate. From this point on, hardware handles the task switch.

The CPU checks the task gate against the protection rules. If the request is valid, access to the TSS is allowed. Once access to the TSS has been granted, the task-switch operation involves six steps in the CPU that were formerly required of the operating system. The processor then applies data access privilege rules and the current task becomes the outgoing task. If the new task is present (in memory), the new task becomes the incoming task.

Then the state of the outgoing task is saved by the processor. The dynamic portion of the outgoing TSS is written with the corresponding CPU register values (e.g., AX, BX, CX, DX, SI, DI, BP, SP, ES, DS, SS, CS, IP, and flag register). The IP (instruction pointer) value points at the instruction following the one that caused the task switch. All errors up to this point are handled in the context of the outgoing task. The errors are restartable and error handling is transparent to the application program. (A restartable error occurs when an executable line of code cannot be executed at this time. For example, a virtual memory fetch to disk might not have the data available when the line of code requires it.) The task register is then loaded with the incoming task selector, and the incoming task's descriptor is marked "busy." Finally, the incoming task state is loaded and execution resumes. The following registers are loaded: LDT, AX, BX, CX, DX, SI, DI, BP, SP, ES, DS, SS, CS, IP, and flag register. Any errors detected in this step are handled in the context of the incoming task. The operating-system software is not involved with the task-switch mechanism, but is only concerned with identifying which task runs next.

Note that the state of the outgoing task is always saved. If execution of that task is resumed, it will start the instruction that caused the task switch. The value of the registers will be the same as when the task stopped running. ■

← Circle 406 on inquiry card.



Meet PROMAL™. The First Fast Structured Language That Lets You Program The Way You Always Wanted To. And For Only $49.95.

A New Age Dawns for Microcomputer Programming

PROMAL™ is innovative. PROMAL (PROgrammer's Micro Application Language) was designed to achieve maximum performance from small computers...performance previously impossible except with machine language. And it was developed, specifically, to meet the need for a development system for limited memory environments.

PROMAL is complete. It's a fast, structured programming language. It's also a true development system, complete with its own command-oriented operating system executive; fast one-pass compiler; and full-screen cursor-driven editor. In short, PROMAL is the complete set of tools that microcomputer programmers have been waiting for.

PROMAL is fast.

Commodore 64 Benchmark (Sieve of Eratosthenes)	PROMAL	BASIC	COMAL	FORTH	PASCAL
Execution Time (secs.)	30	630	490	51	55
Object Code Size (bytes)	128	255	329	181	415
Program Load Time (secs.)	3.2	3.8	6.3	11.2	23.5
Compile Time (secs.)	8.5	—	—	3.9	108

As the benchmark results in the table show, PROMAL is much faster than any language tested. From 70% to 2000% faster! And it generates the most compact object code. The PROMAL compiler is so fast that it can compile a 100-line source program in 10 seconds or less. And, not only is it fast in compile and run time, it also reduces programming development time.

PROMAL is easy. It's easier to learn than Pascal or C or FORTH. It makes use of powerful structured statements, like IF-ELSE, WHILE, REPEAT, FOR, and CHOOSE. Indentation of statements is part of the language's syntax, so all programs are neatly and logically written. There are no line numbers to complicate your programming. And comments don't take up memory space, so you can document programs completely. And with the full-screen editor, you can speed through program development with saves to memory and compilation from memory workspace.

PROMAL is elegant. PROMAL overcomes the performance limitations inherent in all small systems. It gives you access to the power of the machine. But it doesn't require the complexity of machine language programming. With PROMAL, you can have performance the easy way... since it was developed from the very beginning to work on small systems...elegantly.

PROMAL may be the answer to your programming needs. Finally, there's an answer to the need for a complete environment for simple and rapid program development. Finally, a new age has begun for microcomputer programmers. Finally, there's PROMAL.

PROMAL is available for the Commodore 64 now.

PROMAL is scheduled for release on the Apple IIe in December, 1984 and on the IBM PC in 1st Quarter, 1985.

PROMAL FEATURES

COMPILED LANGUAGE
- Structured procedural language with indentation
- Fast, 1-pass compiler
- Simplified syntax requirements
- No line numbering required
- Long variable names
- Global, Local, & Arg variables
- Byte, Word, Integer & Real types
- Dec or Hex number types
- Functions w/ passed arguments
- Procedures w/ passed arguments
- Built in I/O library
- Arrays, strings, pointers
- Control Statements: IF-ELSE, IF, WHILE, FOR, CHOOSE, BREAK, REPEAT, INCLUDE, NEXT, ESCAPE, REFUGE
- Compiler I/O from/to disk or memory

EXECUTIVE
- Command oriented, w/line editing
- Memory resident
- Allows multiple user programs in memory at once
- Function key definitions
- Program abort and pause
- 22 Resident system commands, 8 user-defined resident commands, no limit on disk commands
- Prior command recall
- I/O Re-direction to disk or printer
- Batch jobs

EDITOR
- Full-screen, cursor driven
- Function key controlled
- Line insert, delete, search
- String search and replace
- Block copy, move, delete & write to/ read from file
- Auto indent, undent support

LIBRARY
- 43 Machine-language commands
- Memory resident
- Call by name with arguments
- I/O, Edit, String, Cursor control and much more

PROMAL runs on Commodore 64s with disk drive.

HOW TO ORDER

☐ Please send me my copy of PROMAL for the Commodore 64 at $49.95 plus $5.00 for shipping and handling at a total cost of $54.95. Satisfaction guaranteed.

☐ Please send me a PROMAL demo diskette for the Commodore 64 at $10 for the diskette plus $2.50 for postage and handling for a total cost of $12.50. (Non-refundable.)

☐ My check is enclosed. ☐ Please charge my purchase to my... ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard

Card Number ____________ Expiration Date ____

Signature ____________

Name ____________

Address ____________

City, State, Zip ____________ North Carolina residents add 4½% sales tax.

For quicker response on credit card orders, call...
Toll Free 1-800-762-7874 (In North Carolina 919-787-7703)

Our Guarantee

Try your copy of PROMAL for 15 days. If you are not completely satisfied, return it to us undamaged and we'll refund your money. No questions asked. Dealer inquiries invited.



SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES
3700 Computer Drive, Dept. PB-1
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

Circle 388 on inquiry card.

FOR 15 YEARS, WE'VE BEEN MAKING THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR MODEMS.

NOW YOU CAN BUY ONE.

Introducing the Maxwell Modem™ from Racal-Vadic.

It's not your fault you didn't buy one sooner. You couldn't. Unless you happened to be a major corporation. They're the ones who buy the most modems. And the modems they buy most are ours.

Now we've taken everything we know about modems and made one you can buy.

The Maxwell Modem.

It's designed expressly for personal computers. And the people who use them. It's rugged. Reliable. And it even operates over low-quality phone lines that other modems can't handle.

But best of all, it's uncomplicated. So you don't have to know how one works to work one. There's no control panel to control. No switches to switch.



Instead, every feature makes sense. Auto-dialing. Auto-answer. And complete unattended operation.

Our communications software is just as accommodating. It's called George.™ And we've made George so simple to use you may never have to open your manual.

The Maxwell Modem comes in two different versions and two different speeds: Internal modems for the IBM PC and compatibles, and desktop models for virtually every personal computer. Both are available with speeds of 300- or 1200-bps.

And every Maxwell Modem has diagnostic features built in. So we can test your modem right over the phone from our Remote Diagnostic Center. We'll even pay for the call.

So where can you get your hands on a Maxwell Modem? To find our dealer nearest you, just do what modems do.

Call *800-4-VADICS.*

Racal-Vadic, 1525 McCarthy Blvd., Milpitas, CA 95035.

THE MAXWELL MODEM.

From Racal-Vadic.



Circle 292 on inquiry card.

THE PF474

BY STEVE ROSENTHAL

A coprocessor for string comparison

FINDING THE CLOSEST match for a string of symbols is important in database searches, speech recognition, artificial intelligence, and computer vision. Yet, even with the fastest 16- and 32-bit processor chips, computing a closest-match function is relatively slow and complex. However, there is no reason why this operation must be left entirely to the central processing unit. Just as a numeric coprocessor can greatly accelerate complex calculations, a string-search chip can make fast work of finding the closest string value.

Proximity Technology Inc. makes the PF474, a VLSI (very-large-scale integration) string comparator and ranker, which is the first chip of this type to become generally available. This chip is available in single quantities for $250. Running at up to several thousand string comparisons per second, this chip compiles a ranked list of the 16 best matches for a test string from a selection of possible candidates.

The rankings, as I'll explain at length later, are based strictly on a mathematical function of symbol counts. This means the chip can be used for much more than checking English text. The PF474 will rank any information that can be expressed in strings of 8-bit characters up to 127 bytes long.

On the negative side, however, the PF474 is *only* a symbol comparator, not a linguistic processor. Each symbol is treated as entirely unconstrained by the preceding and following symbols, a situation quite unlike the workings of English and all other natural languages. (See the text box "Different Conceptions of Order" on page 248 for more information.) As a result, unless supplemented by complex processing done by the host, in some circumstances the PF474 can produce closeness rankings of words and phrases that are far different than most native speakers would produce.

The PF474 is logically composed of two semi-independent subsections: a proximity (closeness) computer and a ranker (see figure 1). Additional supporting circuits include a DMA (direct memory access) controller to rapidly load the strings, parameter storage for saving selected characteristics for each symbol, and a number of control and status registers.

The proximity computer finds the closeness of two strings and computes a 32-bit fraction that expresses their closeness. A value of all zeros indicates two entirely different strings, all ones indicate two identical strings. In between, higher values indicate closer matches.

The algorithm used to compute closeness is basically a counting function. (See the text box "PF474 Math Deciphered" on page 252 for the actual formulas.) Searching forward, the chip counts the number of matched symbols in the strings, considering in sequence the first symbol of each, then the first two, then the first three, etc. The chip then does the same computation going backward from the end of the strings.

Although conceptually simple, this method accords with many of our intuitive measures of closeness. Transpositions (where two letters are in reversed order) detract less from the proximity value than omissions.

(continued)

Steve Rosenthal (POB 9291, *Berkeley*, CA 94709) *is a writer and lexicographer. He writes seven regular columns for computer publications and is working on two computer-related dictionaries to be published by* Prentice-Hall.

Single-letter deletions or additions do not completely negate matches in letters that follow. Matches at the beginning and end are more significant than those in the middle.

The basic algorithm is fixed in silicon, but you can customize the operation of the proximity-matching function by choosing the appropriate value for the three parameters (weight, compensation, and bias) that you must supply for each of the 256 possible 8-bit symbols.

The weight (a number from 0 to 7) specifies the relative importance of the symbol during the matching process. A match of a symbol with weight 0 does not count toward the proximity value, while a match of a symbol with weight 6 counts three times as much as one with weight 2.

The compensation only enters into the result for symbols that are not matched. This parameter also ranges from 0 to 7. A high compensation value lessens the effect of a symbol that occurs in only one of the two strings. Compensation is a sort of "consolation prize" that the strings get for having those symbols individually, even though the symbols don't match between the strings.

The last symbol parameter, the bias, alters the relative importance of finding a match during a forward-comparison or a reverse-comparison scan. If the bias is 0, each direction is equally important. The bias is added to the weight during the reverse comparison, so a positive bias increases the importance of a reverse match, a negative bias decreases it. The bias for each character can be set to −2, −1, 1, or 2.

In theory, you could use just the proximity section of the chip because it is possible to read out from the chip the proximity value obtained during each comparison. Similarly, you could compute the proximity indexes for pairs of independent strings rather than comparing one constant string to a series of possible matches. However, in most applications you'll want to use the proximity section to compute an index for the closeness of a number of strings to a single reference string and then send the resulting values to the ranker to find out which ones are the closest.

The Ranker

After the proximity section has evaluated the closeness of two strings, it passes the value on to the PF474's ranker section. The ranker tests the new value against its current 16 best values and throws the result away if the new value is less than any of the 16.

If the new value does rank more highly, the ranker section adjusts the list by eliminating the bottom value and inserting the new one in the appropriate position. Along with each proximity value, the ranker stores a 32-bit record number showing which proximity comparison produced that value. Note that the PF474 does not store the 16 best strings themselves but saves the pointer values instead.

If you want a list of more than the 16 best matches, you can set the ranker to *next-best* mode. During next-best mode, the ranker saves the 15 proximity values (and their pointers) that are less than or equal to the proximity value in the highest ranking slot. If you make the highest ranking slot equal to the lowest value from a first normal ranking and do a next-best match, you will extend your rank to the top 31 values.

The proximity computer section and the ranker operate independently, but in a pipelined arrangement. That means that while the ranker is figuring out where a new proximity

(continued)

Different Conceptions of Order

Determining how similar two strings of symbols are to each other involves philosophical as well as practical questions. A brief diversion into types of ordering seems appropriate here.

Mathematicians and metrologists (measurements specialists) generally group measurements into four different categories: nominal, ordinal, integral, and ratio.

With nominal measurements values can be classified, but you can't specify a mathematical relationship about the relations between classes. For example, you might divide computer programs into those written in BASIC, COBOL, Pascal, and C.

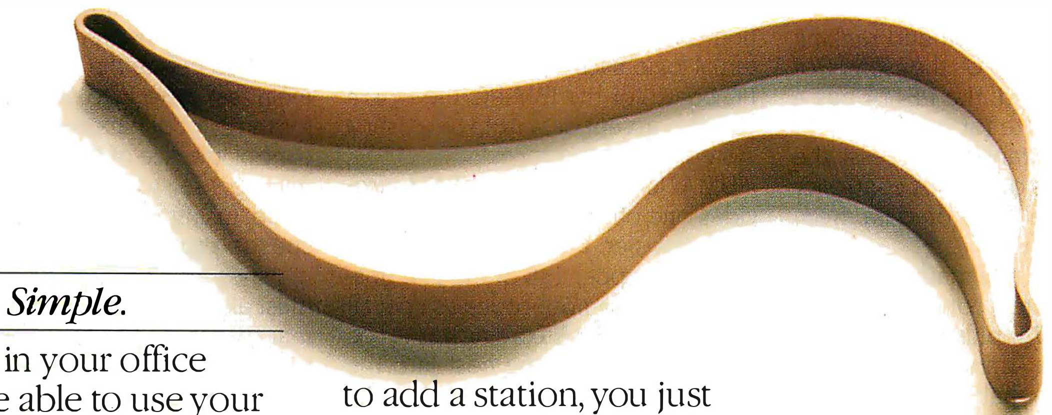
Ordinal measurements have a sequence but no specified magnitude. For example, you might argue that you could rank three popular operating systems for user friendliness, with UNIX being the least user friendly, CP/M being the next to least, and MS-DOS being the most. But we would not have any mathematical way of expressing how different CP/M is from UNIX, or whether that was more or less than the difference between CP/M and MS-DOS.

Integral measures let you make that judgment. In an integral scale, you can specify both direction (sequence) and distance between items, but you don't necessarily know what the true zero point is on the scale. For example, you can measure the increase in the incidence of cancer due to radiation exposure, but you won't have a good fix on what the baseline value would be with no exposure at all (including natural exposure).

Ratio measurements are the most specific. A ratio measurement lets you specify both amount and proportion. For example, you can say that one computer has 128K bytes of memory, which is twice as much memory as another machine has.

The question is: what kind of measure can you hope to apply to symbol strings? If you're comparing the closeness of characters, are you going to say that vowels are closer to each other than consonants? Are Ks more like Cs than Os? One difference between the way people operate and the way the PF474 does is that people can make those judgments (often unconsciously). The PF474, however, treats all symbols as equally distant, or as integral measurements located in a 256-dimensional space with a 1-unit separation between any two members.

What every PC network should be.



Simple.

Anybody in your office should be able to use your network. That's how we designed OmniShare.

OmniShare™ software lets any IBM XT or compatible share its disc space with other PC's or compatibles. All it takes is one transporter card per computer, plus the wire to connect them.

Then you just put in one floppy, answer one question and you've got a working network. It's that simple.

Expandable.

A network should grow as easily as it starts.

Fair enough. With OmniShare, whenever you want to add a station, you just put a transporter card into your new computer and plug it into the network.

And if your storage or backup needs outgrow your XT's capacity? Corvus offers a complete range of network disc storage and backup.

Affordable.

At under $500 per connection, OmniShare makes OMNINET™ one of the most cost-effective networks you can install. Or expand.

Because when you need to add storage and backup, you'll find that Corvus has some of the best values in the industry. Like a 200 MB random access backup at an amazing $11 per megabyte.

Dependable.

Of all the networks around, how many are really proven? We think the facts speak for themselves: Corvus networks now connect 3 out of every 5 locally-networked micros.*

If you'd like to hear more, just call us at 800-4-CORVUS.

We really believe a PC network should be like a rubber band. Simple. Expandable. Affordable. Dependable.

And that's not stretching the point.

IBM XT
Printer
VCR
Corvus XT Mirror
(Optional Back-up)
IBM PC's or Compatibles



*59% of all locally-networked micros operate in a CORVUS network, according to *InfoCorp*. CORVUS, THE NETWORKING COMPANY, OMNINET, OMNISHARE and CORVUS XT MIRROR are trademarks of CORVUS SYSTEMS INC. IBM PC and PC XT are trademarks of International Business Machines.

Circle 99 on inquiry card.

value fits it, the proximity section can be busy loading another string and computing a new closeness value.

THE DMA

With string comparison and ranking working at speeds of thousands of strings per second, the PF474 has a voracious appetite for input data. To speed up the transfer process, the chip includes its own DMA controller to regulate the flow of data from memory to chip.

In DMA mode, the main processor writes the required control words to set up the PF474, plus a starting address for data transfer. The main processor then halts, relinquishing control of the bus to the PF474.

When the PF474's DMA section receives both bytes of the starting address, it takes control of the bus, stepping through 16-bit addresses and reading data from memory into the chip. The PF474 continues reading data until it finds a 00 byte or reaches the maximum 127 characters.

For systems that don't provide for DMA control, or where the data to be compared doesn't exist in memory but is computed during processing, the PF474 can also accept data in non-DMA mode. With a little bit of external logic, such as on Proximity's PF-PC board for the IBM PC, the PF474 can also accept data from an existing system DMA controller.

DMA loading on the PF474 provides one other capability. Prior to a DMA transfer, the PF474 can be set to use the upper 128 of the 256 possible 1-byte symbol codes as special editing symbols. According to the settings loaded from the host into the PF474's command registers, the DMA transfer will then drop all of certain specified special symbols or sequential duplicates, or add codes to emphasize transitions from one symbol to another.

USING THE CHIP

Producing a ranking with the PF474 requires four steps: initial parameter loading, search initialization, a transfer operation, and a final reading of the results.

The first initialization step sets values that are indeterminate when the PF474 is powered up but must be specified before the chip is used. The main task here is to set initial values for the symbol parameters. For ranker control, the size of the comparison list must be set to 16 or some smaller value (using smaller values slightly speeds processing when 16 closest matches aren't required). The ranker must also be set to start with the normal, rather than the next-best mode, so it will find the 16 highest proximity values.

For each search, the reference string must be loaded into the proximity portion of the PF474, normally into slot A (the two comparison slots are symmetric, but the software and examples that Proximity Technology provides assume this arrangement). To get the ranker section ready, the

(continued)

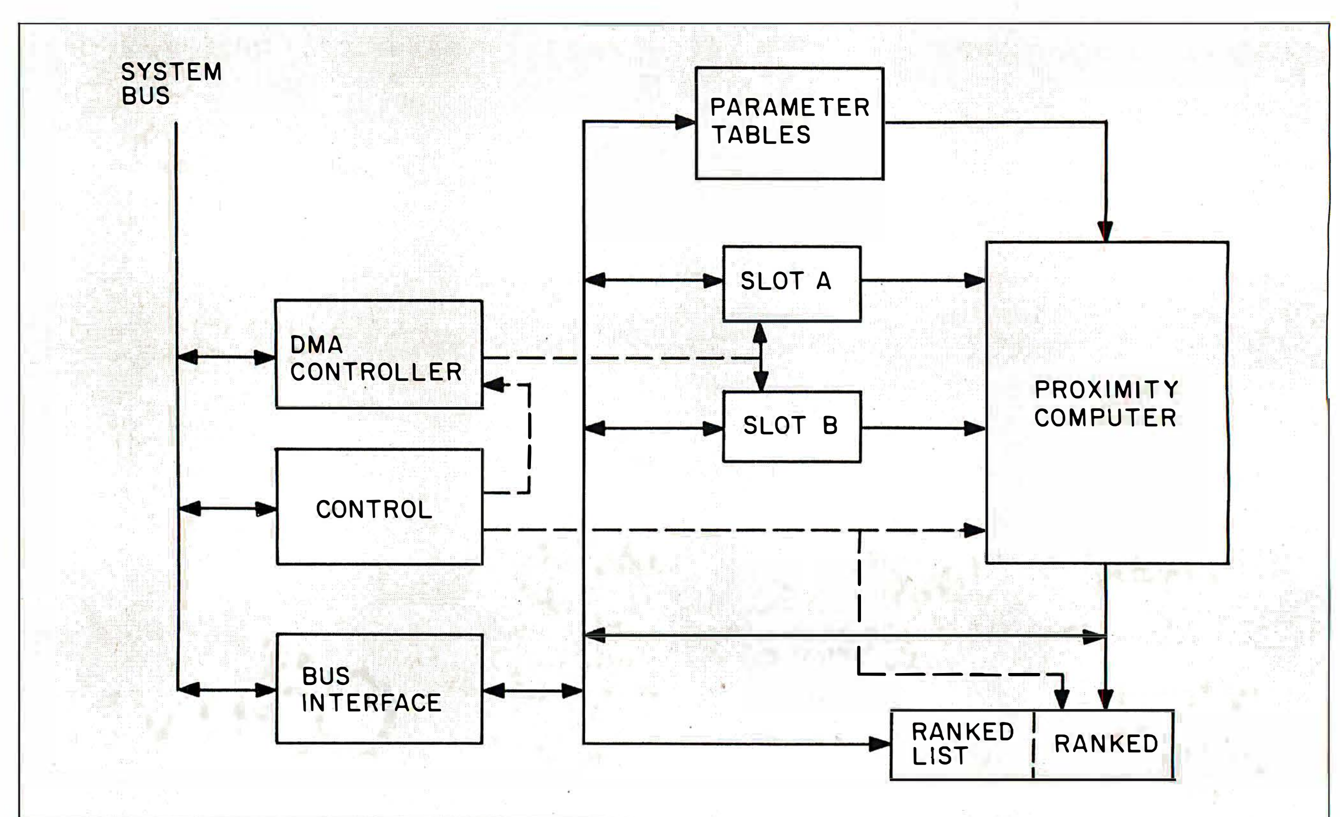


Figure 1: A *block diagram of the* Proximity Devices PF474 *string-proximity computer chip.*

PF474 MATH DECIPHERED

I've translated the algorithm used to compute the proximity (string closeness value) in the PF474. First I'll present the formula Proximity Technology presents in its manual, then my translation.

$$Wf(a) = W(a)$$
$$Wr(a) = W(a) + B(a)$$

where Wf is the forward weight, W is the weight function, Wr is the reverse weight, B is the bias function, and a is a symbol.

For each symbol, assign a weight value saying how important a match of this symbol is. When comparing forward matches, use this weight. When matching the strings going backward, however, use a reverse weight, composed of the sum of the forward weight and a factor called the bias. Because the bias varies from −2 to +1, it can increase or decrease the weight for the reverse scan compared to the forward scan.

$$C(a) <= min(Wf(a), Wr(a)) \text{ for all } a \text{ in } A.$$

where C is the compensation function, and A is the set of all symbols that a can be.

Assign each symbol a compensation value, to be taken into account as a sort of consolation value if the symbol occurs in one string but not in the other. The compensation value for each symbol can't be larger than the forward weight or reverse weight for that symbol.

$$Mf(S,T) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a \in A} 2 \times Wf(a) \times min(CNT(a,suf(S',n)), CNT(a,suf(T',n)))$$

where Mf(S,T) is the forward matching value of strings S and T; CNT is the number of occurrences of a in suf(S',n) or a in suf(T',n); suf is the string obtained by removing the first n elements from S' or T'. S' and T' are the reversed original string and the searched string.

The first item you have to compute is the forward matching value. Conceptually, this is the weighted sum of the number of symbols shared by both strings, considering just the first symbol of each string, then the first two, the first three, and so on through the complete length of the strings.

Because of the way the chip works, it can handle parts of the string running from somewhere in the middle to the end better than from the beginning to the middle. So you turn the strings around (making S' and T' from S and T). Then look at the resulting string if you remove in turn none, one, two, three, etc., characters, leaving the rest of the string from there to the end. That the order within the fragment is backward from normal doesn't matter, nor does it matter that you're starting from the full string and working down rather than from a null string and working up. So the result of working with the string fragments counted from the end of the reversed string is the same as working on a portion of the string counting from the beginning.

For each set of string subsets, look at each symbol (a) that belongs to the total symbol set (A) in turn. Count how many times the symbol appears in each string and take the minimum of the two counts, which is the same as checking how many times the symbol is shared by the two substrings.

Take that minimum count for each symbol, multiply it by the forward weight (which is the symbol weight itself), and multiply the result by two. This gives you the weighted value of that particular symbol for that size string fragment. Sum the product for each symbol in turn for the current string fragment size. Then add together the sums for all the fragment sizes, giving us the matching value for the two strings. Note that the symbols at the start of the string (tested as the end of the reversed strings) are checked for match during each possible string fragment. Those that would be at the end of the string in their normal order are checked only once. Therefore, matches at the beginning have an implicitly greater weight, one that grows proportionately with the length of the strings being compared.

$$Mr(S,T) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a \in A} 2 \times Wr(z) \times min(CNT(a,suf(S,n)), CNT(a,suf(T,n)))$$

where Mr(S,T) is the reverse matching value of S and T.

The reverse matching value works much like the forward match. This time, you don't have to turn the strings around to work from the back end. And this time, instead of using the forward weight as you count matches in each string fragment and multiplying by the weight, use the reverse weight (made up of the forward weight combined with the bias).

$$COMP(X,Y) = (|X|+1) \times \sum_{a \in A} |C(a) \times max(CNT(a,X) - CNT(a,Y), 0)|$$

where COMP(X,Y) is the comparison compensation value for strings X and Y, and |X| is the length of string X.

For symbols that are not matched, you can also compute a comparison compensation value for the comparison of two strings. As shown below, you do this as two partial sums, one finding the comparison compensation of X compared with Y and the other finding the compensation of Y compared to X.

Compute each sum by looking at each symbol that belongs to the symbol set. For each symbol, count how many times it appears in the first string and subtract from that how many times it appears in the second. This gives you the number of times the symbol has appeared but not been matched. If it is a negative number, ignore the counts for now by using a 0 instead of the counts.

Then multiply the resulting count by the symbol compensation value for that symbol. Repeating this procedure for each symbol in the symbol set and summing the results gives you a raw compensation value, which you then have to multiply by the length of the first string plus one (to make up for the fact that all the other values in the overall proximity function have the length factored in).

The result of this process is the comparison compensation value of the two strings. When you compute this function as the second string compared to the first, however, you may get a different value. The length of the strings may differ or there may be a difference between the weighted value of how many symbols are in the first string but not in the second, and how many are in the second but not in the first.

$$TOTM(X) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0} Wr(X[i]) + Wf(X'[i])$$

where TOTM(X) is the self-similarity matching function on X, and X[i] is the ith character in X.

The last two elements in the proximity equation are the self-similarity scores of the two strings in the comparison (that is, each string's similarity with itself). You could compute this with the matching function, but since you know that each symbol in a string will also be matched

by that symbol in a comparison with itself, you can use this simpler formula.

You can compute the forward and reverse self-similarity matching values at the same time. Again, reverse the string to compute the forward matching value and look at the values for a series of substrings starting from within the string and running to the end. Take in turn a series of substrings, starting with the first character through the last, then the second through the last, the third through the last, etc. For each substring, look at each symbol position in the substring. For each position, add the reverse symbol weight for the character you find in the string at that position plus the forward weight you find in the reversed string at that position (that's the same as adding the forward weights and the reverse weights for all symbols in the substring). Summing the weights for each substring gives you a total matching weight for the comparison of a string with itself.

$$M(S,T) = Mr(S,T) + Mf(S,T) + COMP(S,T) + COMP(S,T)$$

where M(S,T) is the adjusted matching value for S and T.

From all of the above equations, you're now ready to compute the adjusted matching value for these two strings. Add the reverse matching value of the strings plus the forward matching value, plus the compensation for first string compared to the second string, plus the compensation of second string compared to first. Since this is a sum of positive values, increasing any of these factors increases the resulting adjusted matching value.

$$\theta(S,T) = \frac{M(S,T)}{TOTM(S) + TOTM(T)}$$

Finally, the proximity value is equal to the adjusted matching value of the first string compared to the second, divided by the sum of the matching value of the first string with itself, plus the matching value of the second string with itself. Put another way, the proximity value is the actual adjusted matching value compared to the maximum possible matching value. The result is a single unsigned number ranging from 0_{16} through $.1111111_{16}$.

[The following is reprinted from the PF474 manual. Copyright 1984 by Proximity Technology Inc., 3511 NE 22nd Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308. Used with permission.]

An Intuitive Description of the Promixity Function

The following is an intuitive method for manually calculating proximity values that is mathematically simple, yet completely accurate. For the first few examples, all characters have a weight of one, and bias and compensation are set to zero.

The proximity value that appears in the ranker after a comparison of word *A* with Word *B* is the result of:

$$\text{PROXIMITY VALUE} = \frac{2 \times (A \text{ compared with } B)}{(A \text{ compared with } A) + (B \text{ compared with } B)}$$

The comparison of word *A* with word *B* is calculated as follows:

Let word *A* be *TOO* and word *B* be *TWO*.

Write the words above one another:	T O O T W O	
Look at the first column:	T T	
Comparing the letters in the first word, first column, and second word, first column: how many pairs of matching letters are there?		matches = 1
Look at the first 2 columns:	T O T W	
How many matching pairs are there?		matches = 1
Look at all 3 columns:	T O O T W O	
How many matching pairs are there? (there is only one pair of Os)		matches = 2
		forward total = 4
Now look at the two words with the order of the letters in each word reversed:	O O T O W T	
First column:	*	matches = 1
First 2 columns:	* *	matches = 1
All 3 columns:	* * *	matches = 2
		reverse total = 4
Now, add up the matches found:		total = 8
This is the comparison value for *TOO* with *TWO*.		

Now, calculate the value for *TOO* with itself:

	T O O T O O	
First column:	*	matches = 1
First two columns:	* *	matches = 2
All three columns:	* * *	matches = 3
For the reverse words, the same results will be found: 1 + 2 + 3 = 6		reverse total = 6
for a total of:		total matches = 12

Comparing *TWO* with itself also totals 12.

$$\text{Proximity Value} = \frac{2 \times 8}{12 + 12} = \frac{16}{24} = \frac{2}{3} = .666666666$$

The first thing you notice about pBASE is how fast it searches.

main processor must load all zeros into the ranker's list space. The ranker IRN (internal record number, which is the pointer used to keep track of which comparison produced which proximity value) must also be set to an initial value, normally 0. If DMA will be used, the main processor must also load the PF474 with the correct DMA command word.

Now the chip is ready to start searching. Each string to be compared is loaded into slot B in the proximity section either by using the main processor to write data into the PF474 in programmed mode or by direct loading by DMA. In DMA mode, loading a complete string can automatically start the proximity calculation. In programmed mode, the host must send a GO command to the PF474.

When this process has been repeated for all the match candidates in the data set, it's time to read out the results. Using the processor to read the ranker section like a section of memory, the program can find a ranked list of the top proximity values and pointers for those records. Using the pointers, the application program can then find the actual strings themselves.

The PF-PC Card and pBASE

The PF474 manual gives you complete information about how to hook up the chip as a component and program its operation. But to make it easier to explore the workings of the chip without designing a whole circuit board around it, Proximity is also offering potential OEM (original equipment manufacturer) customers complete hardware implementations on IBM PC and Apple II cards ($1295 and $695, respectively). I borrowed one of the PF-PC (IBM PC-style) cards for this article.

The board comes with a manual (complete with schematic), programming information, and a 5¼-inch disk containing test programs, a monitor/debug program, and a simple example database program (pBASE) with data files.

Working with pBASE, the database program, is a good way to explore the strengths and weaknesses of the PF474 approach. Essentially, the database loads a set of strings up to 67 characters long from disk to memory and lets you search for any string using the PF474. The two sample data files Proximity supplies on the disk are a list of government officials by name, title, and phone, and a list of cities along with their state and area codes.

The first thing you notice about pBASE is how fast it searches. As you type each letter of the search string, the PF474 searches for the best 16 matches considering the information you've entered thus far. For a search of the 800 or so records in the database, the response is less than the interval between keystrokes. Then, as you provide the next letter, the program updates the list if necessary.

For example, using the government database, if you start with the letter P, you'll get a list headed with PAT SCHROEDER, but when you add an E, the head item on the list becomes PETER RODINO. Further letters may result in additional changes in the list, until the effect of added letters becomes too small to affect the result.

On the other hand, when you've only provided a small part of the reference string, the rankings the chip makes are often quite different from the rankings you and I might make. For example, using the pBASE program on the sample file of government officials with the input string PAT, THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. and THOMAS E. PETRI were both judged more similar than PETER H. KOSTMAYER. That's because the PF474 spots the A in THOMAS as a match for the A in PAT before it spots the A in KOSTMAYER.

pBASE also lets you alter the weight, bias, and compensation for any or all of the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Inter-

(continued)



Draw Your Way to the Top

PC-Draw Will Increase Your Office Productivity. And Upward Mobility.

Imagine. You now have the capability to graphically depict your best ideas, plans, designs and proposals. *In color or black & white.* Accurately. Completely. Dramatically. Concepts presented so forcefully—yet so simply—that you leave that critical meeting with upper management... *totally* confident of success.

And you win. Your secret weapon? PC-Draw. A powerful interactive graphics program for the IBM PC or XT™—*unlike anything else* on the market. Using PC-Draw you create virtually anything that can be drawn with pencil and paper. Quickly. Easily. With far greater detail.

10 DAY TRIAL PERIOD

PC-Draw is ideal for presentation graphics, proposals, systems design, forms, diagrams... and an endless variety of charts, graphs and illustrations. PC-Draw allows you to produce drawings *up to 99 pages* long. Several templates come with PC-Draw including Flowcharting, Electrical Design, Office Layout, and Alternate Text. In addition you create and store your *own* unlimited supply of user defined symbols.

PC-Draw includes an *easy-to-follow* interactive tutorial. Requires IBM PC or XT™ or compatible, graphics adapter and graphics monitor. Version for PCjr available. Graphic boards, plotters at competitive prices.

Shhh! Don't tell your office competition about PC-Draw. They'll catch on soon enough. For free brochure or to order call 800/2PC-DRAW. In Texas or for customer service call 214/234-1769. Micrografx, Inc., 1701 N. Greenville Ave., Suite 305, Richardson, Texas 75081.

MICROGRAFX

The Picture of Success.

(Most popular plotters and printers supported.)

Circle 278 on inquiry card.

change) codes. You can try, for example, to give greater weight to consonants than vowels, or vice versa. For matches closer to the ones people would make, you can emphasize the start of each string with a negative bias.

When you've explored pBASE sufficiently to get a feel for the chip, you can move on to DEX, the "Diagnostic Executive." Besides checking the operating of the PF-PC board and PF474, this program allows you to set each register on the chip, load and change memory directly, and operate the chip at the single-byte level.

APPLICATIONS

Proximity Technology claims that the potential applications for the PF474 are vast, but it has not been out long enough to start showing up in any products you can examine.

The earliest customers for Proximity's string-search chip are reluctant to say anything about their application—military buyers were among the first to spot the potential of the chip. Other commercial users are similarly closemouthed; the companies are waiting until their products using the chip hit the market. However, I was able to learn that one of the larger computer companies has been one of Proximity's best customers for the evaluation units.

Database searching is the most obvious direct use of the PF474. If multiple PF474s were used in parallel, it would be possible to search very large databases for a matching pattern quickly. Proximity points out that the speed and successive-approximation nature of the matching process would let users get immediate feedback on their search strategy, allowing the searchers to refine their strategy as they go.

The PF474 should start appearing soon in dedicated spelling-checking systems or subsystems for word processors. Proximity is already a major OEM software supplier of these routines, with its spelling-checker code used as an OEM product by several major software houses and computer companies.

Speech recognition and robot vision are two other areas targeted for the chip. Using the PF474 to search for template matches would speed processing and allow wider latitude, because the chip could more quickly look through larger sets of possible matches.

As with all chips, however, the most imaginative uses often appear after the chip has been on the market a long time. And often it is the reader of an article like this, rather than the chip's designers, who ultimately shape the destiny of the product. ■

Gifford's Multiuser Concurrent DOS.™ The net that works!

Gifford has the network solution. It's simple, fast, secure, complete, and it works. Multiuser Concurrent DOS is based on Digital Research's Concurrent DOS, the only major microcomputer operating system specifically designed for networking.

Users can share disks and printers transparently, and can also take advantage of true multiuser features like file and record lockout. And Gifford has added a bundle of features that makes Multiuser Concurrent DOS easy to install and use. It lets you get right to work.

Our net is ARCNET.™

Multiuser Concurrent DOS utilizes Datapoint's ARCNET, the most popular network hardware in the industry. It's reliable, economical, and fast—so you can add users without overloading the network.

You can network up to 255 single and multiuser systems. You can connect single or multiuser Gifford or CompuPro® systems as well as IBM PC-XTs.® Dual processor Gifford and CompuPro systems can run thousands of 8 or 16 bit CP/M or MP/M applications. PC-XTs can run 16 bit CP/M and MP/M programs as well as most popular MS-DOS applications, such as Lotus 1-2-3.™

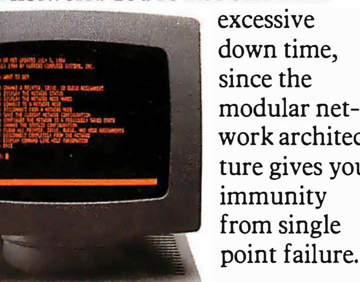
Gifford adds to your net worth.

Our enhancements of Concurrent DOS make it possible to get more and better work done in less time. Network-wide features include electronic mail, event calendar, inter-terminal communication, user time accounting and usage report generation, telecommunications, user expandable HELP facility, reminder messages, message of the day, automatic startup and shutdown procedures, and easily prepared files for initializing terminals, printers, and network nodes.

Gifford's Virtual Terminals™ increase productivity by offering full-screen concurrency; you can run up to four programs simultaneously from one physical terminal.

The safety net.

Multiple users can mean multiple security problems. Gifford's security enhancements include login account names and encrypted passwords to control access to the system. Users can be further restricted to specified terminals, user areas, programs, or nodes on the network. You're also safe from excessive down time, since the modular network architecture gives you immunity from single point failure.



Gifford nets a big one: Simplicity.

If you've gone through the ordeal of typing as many as seven commands just to get on and off a network, Gifford has your number. A single, menu-driven network command handles all your network options. Everything you need is right in front of you. The net effect is simplicity—and sanity.

If you'd like to see how Gifford's Multiuser Concurrent DOS can solve your networking problems, or if you'd like to know about Gifford's selection of multiuser systems and software options, call (415) 895-0798. Or write us at the address below. We'll send you a free networking brochure and give you the name of the nearest dealer.

Multiuser Concurrent DOS is a trademark of Gifford Computer Systems. Concurrent DOS is a trademark of Digital Research, Inc. ARCNET is a trademark of Datapoint Corporation. IBM PC-XT is a registered trademark of IBM Corporation. CompuPro is a registered trademark of CompuPro Corporation. Lotus 1-2-3 is a trademark of Lotus Development Corp. Virtual Terminals is a trademark of Gifford Computer Systems.



A subsidiary of Zitel Corporation

2446 Verna Court
San Leandro, CA 94577
(415) 895-0798 TELEX: 704521
Houston, TX (713) 680-1944
Los Angeles, CA (213) 477-3921
Amherst, NY (716) 833-4758

THE MULTIUSER COMPANY™

Circle 180 on inquiry card.


E N o S

Reviews

IN JULY OF LAST YEAR we met with Columbia Data Products and learned about the VP, its new IBM PC-compatible transportable computer. At that time we asked to borrow an evaluation unit for review in the magazine. And we asked again. And we asked again. Finally, as frequently happens, one of our veteran reviewers—Peter Callamaras—bought one for personal use and agreed to review it. Halfway through the review, Columbia sent us one of our own for a month. This helped enormously with our benchmark tests and photographs. Was the Columbia Portable worth the wait? Pete answers this and many more questions in his review.

Next we have the HP 150. More than a year ago, we published a product preview of a new computer from Hewlett-Packard. This 8088-based desktop machine with a revolutionary touch panel caused a bit of a stir. Now that the dust has settled, the initial bugs have been fixed, and some more useful software has become available, it is time to ask what this machine can really do. We engaged one of our top reviewers, Mark Haas, to put this diminutive desktop through its paces. The results are pretty interesting.

Of course, all computers—even the two mentioned above—are useless without software. So next we look at two word-processor programs for the IBM PC: Leading Edge and MultiMate. One of them has been billed as the most powerful word-processing package ever for the IBM PC. The other is recommended by many top consultants. C J Puotinen, who has written two books on word processors, gives a detailed look at these word processors and compares them to that reliable standby—WordStar. If you are thinking about serious word processing on the IBM PC, this is a "must read" article.

But wait—that's not all. Another relatively recent arrival on the IBM word-processor scene is Samna. In its fairly short time on the market, Samna has attracted a lot of attention. We recently received Samna Word III, the top-of-the-line version, which has some very advanced features. We gave this package to a veteran wordsmith, Rubin Rabinovitz. Later in this issue, Rubin gives Samna Word III a detailed examination.

For those more interested in writing programs than letters, we have a comparison of two FORTH systems for the IBM PC: polyFORTH and PC/FORTH. Ernie Tello compares these two packages and gives his recommendations.

And whether you are writing programs, letters, or shopping lists—whether you are using an IBM, Apple II, or Kaypro—you need a printer to see what you've written. This month we offer a look at two printers: one an inexpensive dot-matrix machine and the other an inexpensive daisy-wheel model. First, the Mannesmann Tally Spirit 80 is a low-cost printer that competes directly with the Epson RX-80. Mark Welch, our resident news writer, gives this machine a close look. Finally, the Brother HR-15 is a popular low-cost daisy-wheel printer that has a number of interesting options. In fact, one of the options is a keyboard that turns the printer into a typewriter. For this product review, we again enlist the efforts of Pete Callamaras. Pete examines whether this printer can do what everyone claims it can, and how well.

—Rich Malloy, Product-Revew Editor



Say hello to the Datasouth Personal Printer—an office-quality dot matrix printer that makes itself right at home next to your personal computer.

Technically speaking, the Personal Printer is "Epson compatible." But it's better than the competing Epson because it also does near-letter-quality printing.

Personally speaking, the Personal Printer is "checkbook compatible." So you don't have to sacrifice the money you need to get the printer you want. And it comes in two models—one with a 10-inch and one with a 17-inch carriage.

Make a personal visit to your local computer store, and bring home legendary Datasouth performance for an affordably personal price. The Personal Printer. Only from Datasouth.

See us at
COMDEX™/Fall '84
Las Vegas-Booth #2872

personal

datasouth

HIGH PERFORMANCE MATRIX PRINTERS

Find Datasouth Printers At
Participating ComputerLand® Stores
And Other Fine Dealers.

Datasouth Computer Corporation
Box 240947 · Charlotte, NC 28224
704/523-8500 · Telex 6843018 DASOU UW

CALL TOLL FREE:
1-800-222-4528

Circle 115 on inquiry card.

R·E·V·I·E·W·E·R'S N·O·T·E·B·O·O·K

WITH ALL THE ATTENTION being paid to the IBM Personal Computer (PC) AT, another powerful machine may be overlooked: the Compaq DeskPro. This machine offers performance that is just a mite slower than the AT, a 10-megabyte hard disk, and even a tape cartridge for safe backup of the hard-disk data. Also, unlike the AT, it seems to be very compatible with the PC hardware and software. And at $7200 for a full configuration, it is quite competitive with the AT.

In our tests, we found the DeskPro to be just 25 percent slower than the AT. (The IBM PC is, by comparison, 150 percent slower than the AT.) As for compatibility, the DeskPro seems to run rings around the AT. Every IBM PC software package we tested so far works, even Microsoft's Flight Simulator. The IBM PC expansion boards that may not work with the AT apparently do work with the DeskPro. The top-of-the-line DeskPro also comes with 640K bytes of memory and serial and parallel ports. But the most important advantage of the DeskPro is its integral tape-cartridge drive for backing up data on the hard disk. The DeskPro is the first major desktop system to feature this important device.

Of course, the AT remains a potent competitor. The AT has a fast 20-megabyte hard-disk drive (as opposed to the DeskPro's 10 megabyte), a 1200K-byte floppy drive, and the ability to address (in XENIX) up to 3 megabytes of memory. But a fully equipped AT with a third-party tape-cartridge unit will cost about $8200. The DeskPro is only about $7200.

Compaq, by the way, was one of the first companies to come out with a reliable, well-cushioned hard disk in a transportable computer. Of course, I refer to the Compaq Plus, which was reviewed here last July.

Another IBM PC-clone manufacturer, Corona Data Systems from Thousand Oaks, California, has come out with a similar transportable: the Corona Portable PC XT. The Corona features the same high-resolution display and the same IBM PC compatibility as its desktop version (see November 1983 BYTE, page 308). This machine, which costs $4340 in a complete configuration (with added color graphics capability), worked very well here for a few weeks, but unfortunately, the computer's display suddenly died two weeks ago. Corona, however, quickly sent us a replacement.

We should note that the failure rate among evaluation computers is relatively high, probably even higher than that among computers bought by the general public. Computers from all manufacturers—including the Big Guys—are subject to failure at one time or another. Part of the problem is that the machine that is sent to us is usually one of the first units off the assembly line, before the early bugs have been worked out. Another factor may be just the luck of the draw: a faulty chip or a damaging voltage surge on the power line. Ideally, we would like to purchase 10 units of each type and perform comprehensive stress testing on each, but this would be prohibitively expensive. The most we can do is mention cautiously if a given machine has failed or not, and what the manufacturer has done to replace the unit. We then hope that the reader will evaluate such information in the proper statistical light. That is, the results of a statistical test of one unit are fairly meaningless by themselves but may be useful in a larger sample. The focus of our reviews is therefore on factors that will not vary from one machine to another, e.g., the speed of the operating system. For statistical tests, we hope that our Review Feedback section will give information based on large samples, and we hope our readers will relay to us their particular experiences, both positive and negative.

And with that disclaimer, let me mention another IBM PC clone that recently had problems in our testing. The ITT Xtra PC, which I mentioned here last month and which had been working here flawlessly for the past few weeks, suddenly stopped working. To its credit, ITT quickly sent us a replacement.

As for software, not a week seems to go by without our hearing some more good news about Borland International, a software house in Scotts Valley, California. Most of the time we have been hearing rave reviews about its Turbo Pascal, the $50 Pascal compiler for CP/M and MS-DOS machines that runs loops around the higher-priced compilers. Well, two weeks ago we received Sidekick, a $50 accessory program for the IBM PC that runs under your regular application programs and can be called into action at any time. Sidekick includes several Macintosh-like features, such as a notepad and calculator, but Sidekick's version of these products is really spiffy. The calculator can do calculations in octal, hexadecimal, and binary. And the "notepad" is actually a proficient word processor. However, this product is copy-protected and thus cannot be loaded on a hard disk or on all floppy disks.

What was the good news about Borland last week you ask? Well, they have come out with an unprotected version of Sidekick for a little more money ($80). Companies like Borland could put us reviewers out of business. They give us almost nothing to complain about. I can't wait to see what this week brings.

—*Rich Malloy, Product-Review Editor*



S·Y·S·T·E·M R·E·V·I·E·W

The HP 150 Computer

Easy to use but difficult to program

BY MARK HAAS

Hewlett-Packard, a company that is probably best known for its scientific and engineering products—programmable calculators, plotters of exceptional quality, and minicomputers—is now making its presence known in the lucrative business market with its latest creation, the HP 150. Using a design employing a unique software enhancement to the popular MS-DOS operating system (called PAM, which I will discuss in detail later) and a touch-sensitive screen, HP hopes to cash in on the feature most business users are demanding—ease of use.

The basic HP 150 is composed of only two units: the system processor/display unit and the keyboard. However, most of the HP 150s sold also include a 9121 disk-drive unit housing two 3½-inch Sony microfloppy-disk drives (see photo 1). Other disk-drive systems, including hard-disk systems, are also available. The HP 150, like other HP computers, uses the Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus (HPIB), also known as the IEEE-488 bus, to expand the system. The HPIB is used to connect the 9121 disk-drive unit to the system unit.

The system processor/display unit measures about 12 by 11 by 13 inches. It contains the system processor board, the 9-inch CRT (cathode-ray tube) and associated video circuitry, the touchscreen, and, on the system I tested, an optional thermal printer. The system board contains a 16-/8-bit 8088 microprocessor (16-bit internal data bus, 8-bit external data bus) operating at 8 MHz, 256K bytes of dynamic RAM (random-access read/write memory), and 160K bytes of ROM (read-only memory). Up to 384K bytes of RAM can be added through the use of a plug-in memory board, bringing the total RAM to 640K bytes. Also contained on the system board are two RS-232C ports, an HPIB port, and two expansion slots.

The Display Screen

Without the disk drives, the HP 150 can be thought of as a terminal. All the characteristics of the display screen can also be thought of in that sense. The display screen on the HP 150 is actually composed of two independent screens: a 27-line by 80-character text screen and an optional 512- by 390-dot graphics display. These displays can be set up as windows into even larger areas.

The normal virtual-text screen comprises 48 lines, or two physical screens. The screen always displays the current line. The first 24 lines of text may scroll off the top of the display, but they are not lost. The computer reserves the bottom three lines of the physical display for a status line and the softkeys (touchscreen versions of function keys), leaving 24 lines available for text on the screen. The status line provides information on the state of various functions. It displays the time, lets you know when the Caps Lock is on, indicates whether the keypad is numeric or graphic, and gives you other information.

Characters are very well formed and easy to read, even on this smaller-than-average display screen. A variety of attributes are available, including half intensity, underline, inverse, blinking, security (where nothing shows on the screen—used for passwords), and something called background inverse. Several alternate character sets are provided for line drawing (useful in designing forms) and math symbols, as well as foreign-character sets that include umlauts, tildes, and other diacritical marks.

The HP 150's graphics capabilities are impressive. Included in the large ROM are a number of routines for plotting on the graphics screen. In the graphics mode, the numeric keypad to the right of the QWERTY keyboard assumes the role of a graphics keypad. It can be used to selectively turn on or off the text and graphics screens. Four keys become graphics cursor-control keys, allowing the graphics cursor easy movement to any point on the screen.

Most of the graphics capabilities, however, are accessed through escape sequences. These can be entered directly from the key-

Mark Haas is technical director of Osborne/McGraw-Hill, a Berkeley, California, publisher of computer books. He may be contacted at 2600 Tenth St., Berkeley, CA 94710.

board but are most useful when generated from a program. For example, the sequence ESC *m 0,0,100,100E will draw a box from the lower left-hand corner of the screen (0,0) 100 dots wide and 100 dots high and will fill it with the current pattern (which can be changed with another escape sequence). There are other sequences for line (vector) drawing, character-graphic definition, line-pattern definition, drawing modes, and setting of a relocatable origin.

Text can also be generated on the graphics screen. Eight different text sizes, from about 1/32 inch to about 7/16 inch, can be produced and rotated 90, 180, and 270 degrees. The text can also be slanted about 30 degrees. Escape sequences are provided to control graphics text.

System Configuration

The HP 150 is a "soft" machine. That is, many of the operating characteristics can be changed through software control. In fact, just about everything the machine does can be controlled from the touch-screen. There are four main configuration screens built into the HP 150, and a fifth MS-DOS configuration program is supplied with the operating system. The system is a bit overwhelming at first, but the manual takes you through the initial configuration one step at a time and makes it seem easy.

The Global Configuration screen (see photo 2) allows you to set such items as the type of keyboard being used (ASCII, Swedish, French, German, etc.), the keyboard click on or off, and where the HP 150 looks for the operating system (seven HPIB addresses and two accessory slots) when booting up. At power-up you can also decide whether the HP 150 will act like a terminal or a computer.

Two more screens allow you to configure the two serial ports. Here things really get complicated. You can set the usual characteristics such as bps (bits-per-second) rate, word length, parity, and stop bits, but then there is an additional assortment of items that most people have never dealt with before, shown in photos 3 and 4. If you have never had to decide whether the Terminal Ready line should be high or low, or whether the Receiver Ready or Secondary Carrier Detect control line is detected as −12 V instead of +12 V, you should leave these in their default state. If you understand these terms, this type of control can be very useful.

I had no trouble using the configuration screens to connect the HP 150 as a terminal to a Radio Shack Model 100. I set the bps rate, etc., as usual, and left all the other settings alone. It worked fine except when I transmitted a file from the HP 150 to the Model 100 using XON/XOFF flow control. The HP 150 expects to see an XON charac-

(continued)



Photo 1: *The* HP 150 *with a* 9121 *disk-drive unit.*

ter from the external device after every line is transmitted. The Model 100 will send an XON character only after it has sent an XOFF character and has had a chance to catch up. The HP 150 would send the first line of a file to the Model 100 and then wait for an XON character. I had to manually send one from the Model 100 so the next line of text would be sent, and so on. Transmission going the other way, from the Model 100 to the HP 150, was no problem.

The last built-in configuration screen, shown in photo 5, sets a variety of terminal options. Most of the options on this screen deal with functions that are important when using the HP 150 as a terminal connected to a larger computer. Hewlett-Packard has designed the HP 150 to be compatible with its line of communications terminals. All of these can communicate with larger systems, in this case an HP 3000. From this screen you can control the cursor type (line or box), the bell (on or off), the definition of the Return key, and more exotic things concerning block-mode transmission, graphics-emulation modes, etc.

In an abstract sense, the configuration screens are easy to use. That is, changing the values of the various functions is easy; knowing what they mean is another thing. The screens often present you with somewhat cryptic abbreviations for the functions, such as InhDcTst(W), Xmitfnctn (A), and RR(CF)Recv. Unfortunately, these functions are not always clearly explained in the manual. But, to be fair, if you need to change these functions you probably already know what they mean. Otherwise, leaving them in their default states will usually suffice.

The touchscreen is also used to configure MS-DOS. The configuration screen is divided into two parts, System Devices (such as printers and plotters) and Disc Drives (see photo 6). Using these utilities, you can specify where your peripherals are physically connected and relate these locations to the logical devices MS-DOS understands. Do you want COM1: on port 1? Okay. Do you want your printer (PTR1:) on port 1 too? No problem. Do you have a plotter on the HPIB? Just say so. Are you adding a hard disk you want to boot from? These can be done in straightforward procedures.

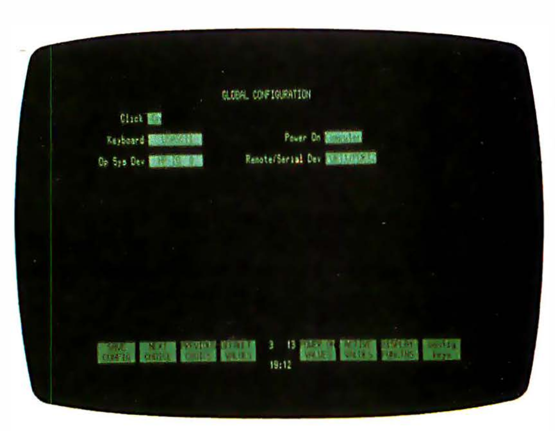


Photo 2: *The Global Configuration screen allows you to set up the basic functions of the* HP 150.

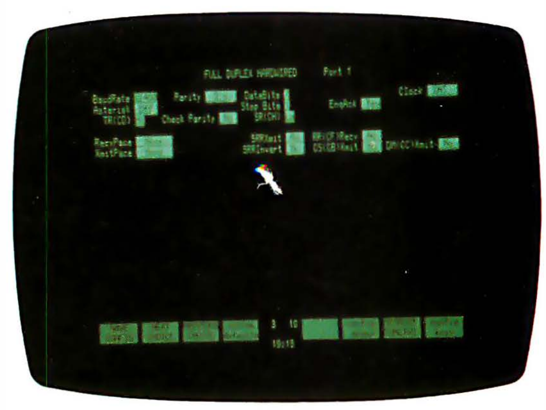


Photo 3: *The configuration screens that allow you to configure ports* 1 *and* 2 *are identical, and each can be configured as either full-duplex hard-wired, shown here, or full-duplex modem.*

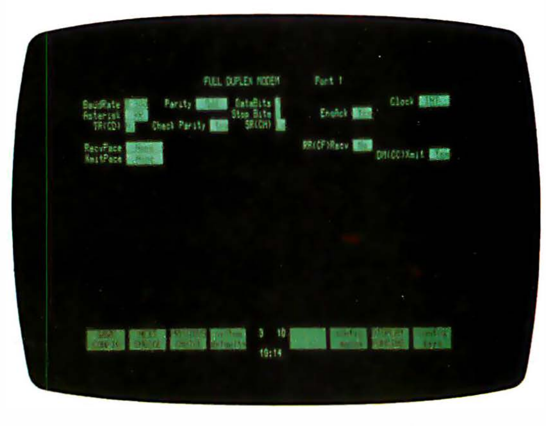


Photo 4: *The full-duplex modem configuration, which is slightly less complicated than the full-duplex hard-wired configuration and has the receive and transmit signals reversed.*

Disk Drives

Without some sort of mass-storage device connected to it, the HP 150 is really no more than a fancy terminal. Adding disk drives allows you to load programs and store data. The disk drives supplied with the machine I tested were contained in the 9121 unit. This device contains two Sony 3½-inch microfloppy-disk drives. Each single-sided drive can hold a disk containing up to 258K bytes of data, although a significant portion of this space is taken up by system files.

Many other disk-drive combinations are available, including hard-disk and 5¼-inch drives, and most of these connect via the HPIB in daisy-chain form. The drive box is normally placed under the system processor/

display unit. With this placement, however, the keyboard must be located some distance in front of the machine, otherwise it interferes with disk insertion and removal. In all, you need about 24 inches of depth on your desktop to situate the machine properly. More space is recommended because if you don't have enough room you might find the keyboard falling into your lap.

Having used a Macintosh for some time, this was not my first experience with 3½-inch disks. I like them very much. The rigid cases are more protective than the flexible jackets on 5¼-inch floppy disks—you can even use a ballpoint pen to write directly on them. The automatic shutter keeps misplaced fingers off the media surface and also helps keep dust off the disk. Disk storage is more convenient because the 3½-inch disks take up less space.

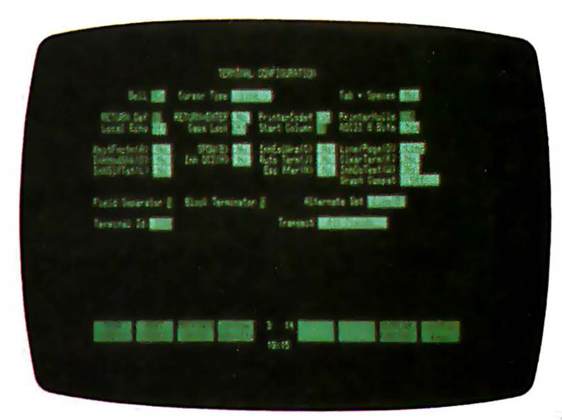


Photo 5: *The terminal configuration screen controls the basic keyboard and display functions of the* HP 150.



Photo 6: *Hewlett-Packard has further developed* MS-DOS *by providing the user with this handy configuration screen. Here the user can relate* MS-DOS*'s logical device names* (PRN:, COM2:, *etc.) to the actual physical devices and where they are connected to the computer (port* 1, HPIB, *etc.).*

The Keyboard

The keyboard on the HP 150 is divided into seven sections, as shown in photo 7. The character-set group is the main keyboard, including the normal QWERTY keyset. Above that are the terminal-control group (the Reset/Break and Stop keys), the function-control group (Menu and User/System keys), and eight function keys. The edit group includes keys for inserting and deleting characters and lines, and the display-control group includes the cursor keys. The numeric/graphics group is at the right of the main keyboard; it serves the dual role of numeric pad and graphics-control pad.

The keyboard is meant to be tilted up toward the back when in use; a flap along the bottom of the unit swings down to accomplish this. The keys have a nice feel and are arranged in stepped rows. The Shift keys and the Return key are in the customary positions, although I found the Control key a bit too close to the A key. Also, the Control and Caps keys on the HP 150 keyboard are in the opposite position of the same keys on a terminal I use in the office. This led to some adjustment problems, but this is no fault of Hewlett-Packard's. It only points out the unfortunate lack of standards in the computer industry.



Photo 7: *The keyboard of the* HP 150 *contains* 107 *keys arranged in seven groups. It connects to the back of the system processor/display unit with an* RJ-11 *plug.*

Living with PAM

PAM, short for Personal Applications Manager, is Hewlett-Packard's idea of ease of use. Technically speaking, PAM is an MS-DOS shell installed using the CONFIG.SYS file at boot time. PAM replaces the normal MS-DOS COMMAND.COM console-com-

(continued)

mand processor and presents the user with the screen shown in photo 8.

Together with the touchscreen, PAM lets novice users deal with the operating system in a more friendly way. No command lines need to be entered. You merely have to point to your desired application and then to the box in the lower left-hand corner of the screen labeled Start Application (or press the F1 key or the Return key). PAM then starts the application. Alternatively, you could point to the application with the cursor keys, moving the small arrow over the application choice boxes, and then press the Select key and then the Return key to start an application. There's no need to be concerned with default drives and the like because the drive containing the application to be run becomes the default drive automatically.

Applications appear with expanded titles of up to 13 characters, which makes it a little easier to determine what an application does.

Besides running an application, PAM lets you set the time and date, log in new disks, perform a number of file-related operations, and turn your HP 150 into a dumb terminal. A simple help facility is also provided.

You can access file-related commands by touching the File Manager box or by pressing the F5 key. The file manager (see photo 9) allows you to list the files in a directory, choose a different directory (including subdirectories), print the contents of a file or directory, delete a file or directory from a disk, view the contents of a file on the screen, and copy and rename files. Throughout these procedures, you are guided by a combination of menus, prompt lines, and screens. Of course, regular MS-DOS rules still apply; for example, you cannot delete a subdirectory if it is not empty (i.e., containing no files). As with other PAM functions, you can select files for whatever operation you are about to perform by pointing to the filename on the screen. Alternatively, you can use the cursor keys to point to a file and press the Select key to select it.

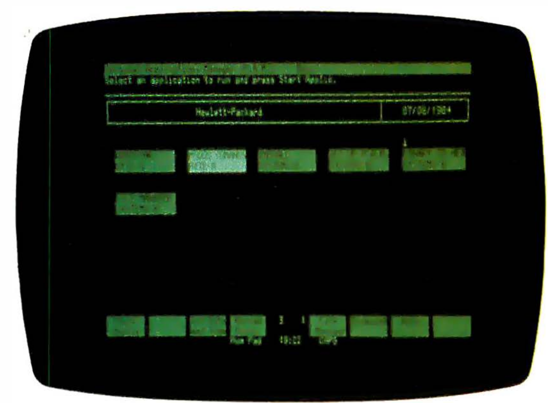


Photo 8: *The PAM screen. The highlighted box is the currently selected application. The small arrow over these boxes is controlled by the cursor keys and points to a new application. Touching the leftmost softkey would start the selected application.*

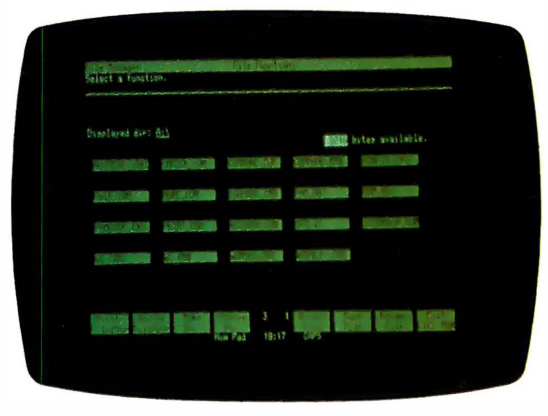


Photo 9: *The file manager can be accessed from PAM or from most applications. It relieves the user of having to enter MS-DOS comands to perform file and directory functions.*

The dumb terminal is just that. It would be useful if you could run an application while simultaneously being connected to another system. But on this system, switching between the two is cumbersome; you have to end the application, return to PAM, select the terminal, press the Shift/Stop key to get back to PAM, and then reselect the application. From the terminal mode you can journey through a labyrinth of menus that will enable you to configure the communications capabilities of the HP 150. You can select bps rates and determine protocols and many other parameters. However, I doubt anyone could do it without the manual sitting beside the machine. In fact, a separate manual is devoted to explaining all this in detail.

When the PAM screen appears, it displays "installed" applications. Only installed applications can be accessed or run from PAM. This holds true even for MS-DOS. Installing an application is an interesting process that makes use of a utility program named, appropriately enough, Install. Install reads a special file associated with the application you want to be installed and then creates another file that tells PAM your application has been installed. A number of files are moved around, and a number of disks may have to be swapped in and out as well. The installation procedure also ensures that the user is not running a program from the master copy of the disk. You are forced to move a program from one disk drive to another (either A to B or B to A), usually by placing the master copy in drive A and a blank formatted disk in B. You can't install a program on the disk it resides on. Although there is definitely merit to this feature, it can be cumbersome when you are putting in your own application.

Applications sold by Hewlett-Packard come ready to install. If you create your own application, for example a BASIC program, you must install it manually. The documentation clearly explains this process. It involves creating an installation file—using EDLIN, WordStar, or some other

(continued)

AT A GLANCE

Name
HP 150

Manufacturer
Hewlett-Packard
3000 Hanover St.
Palo Alto, CA 94304

Components
Size: System unit, 12 by 11 by 13 inches; disk drives, 12¾ by 3 by 11¼ inches; keyboard, 18 by 8¾ by 1½ inches
Processor: 8-MHz 8088
Memory: 256K bytes RAM
Display: 9-inch diagonal cathode-ray tube, 27 lines by 80 characters, monochrome
Keyboard: 107 keys, detached
Mass storage: Two Sony 3½-inch microfloppy disks, single sided, 258K bytes total disk space each drive
Expansion capability: Two expansion slots
I/O interfaces: Two RS-232C ports, one Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus (HPIB), i.e., IEEE-488 parallel bus

Operating System
MS-DOS 2.01

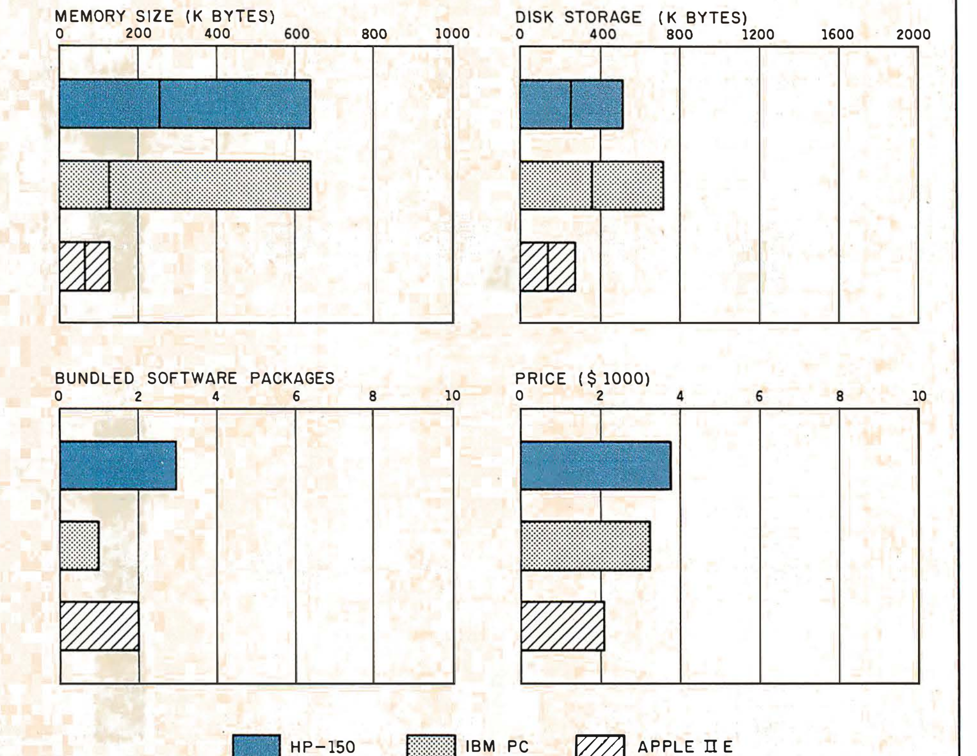
Software
1-2-3, Memo-Maker

Optional Hardware
5¼-inch floppy-disk drives and 5- and 15-megabyte hard disks, thermal printer, 384K-byte plug-in RAM board

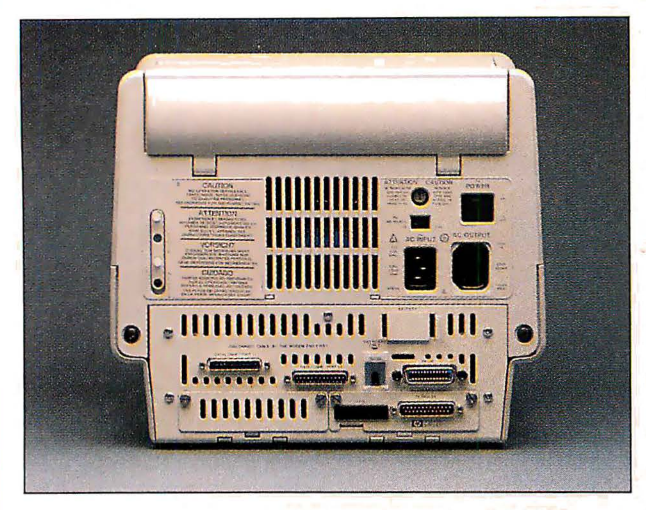
Documentation
Users manual, terminal users guide

Price
$3495 with dual microfloppy-disk drives, $3795 with BASIC, $5850 with 5-megabyte hard-disk drive and one microfloppy-disk drive, $6450 with 15-megabyte hard-disk drive and one microfloppy-disk drive

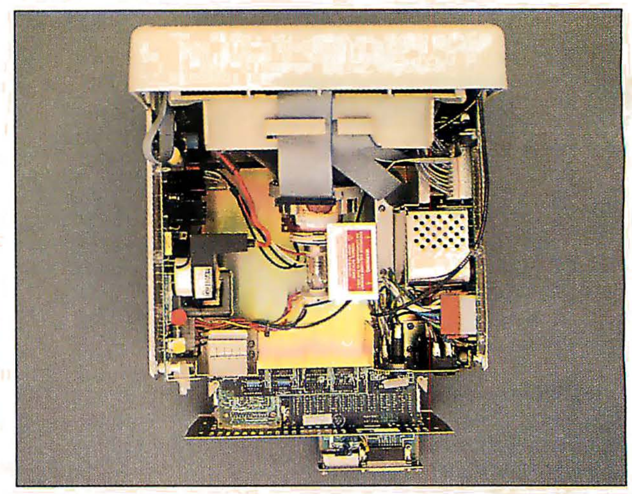




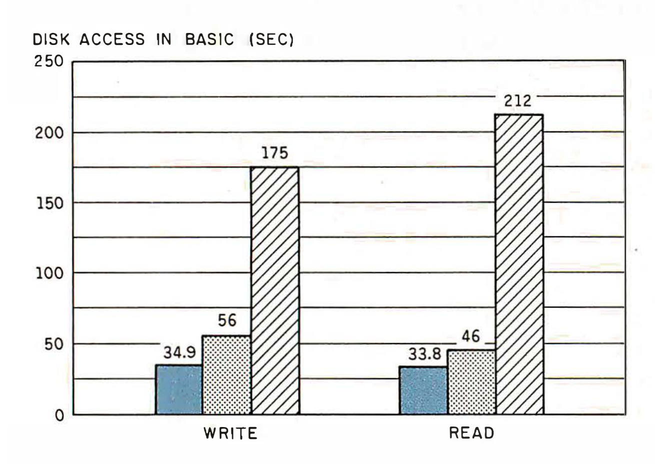
The Memory Size graph shows the standard and optional memory available for the computers under comparison. The graph of Disk Storage capacity shows the highest capacity of a single and dual floppy-disk drive for each system. The Bundled Software Packages graph shows the number of software packages included with each system. The Price graph shows the list price of a system with two high-capacity floppy-disk drives, a monochrome monitor, graphics and color-display capability, a printer port and a serial port; 256K bytes of memory (64K bytes for 8-bit systems), the standard operating system for each system, and the standard BASIC interpreter for each system.

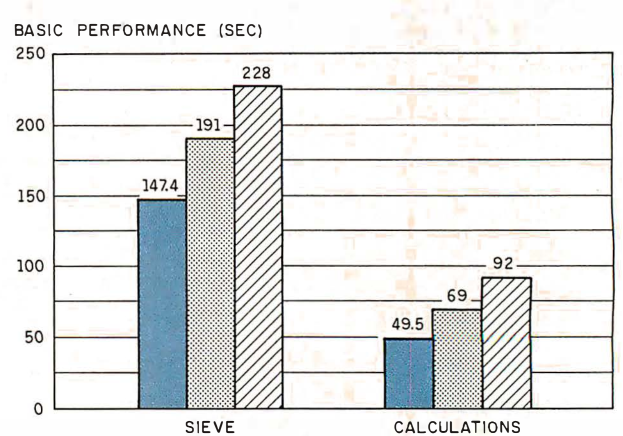


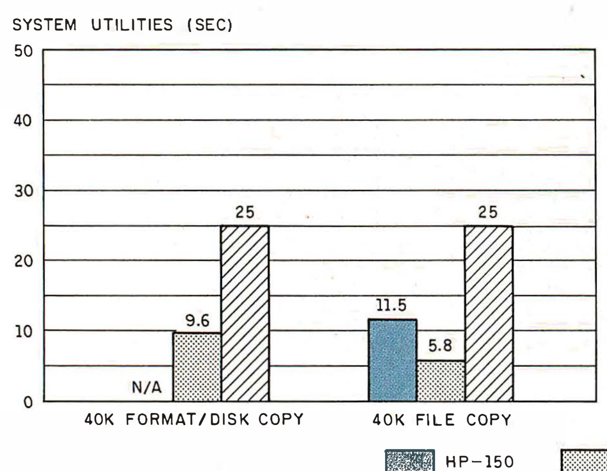
The rear view shows two RS-232C ports and an IEEE-488 bus interface for expanding the system.

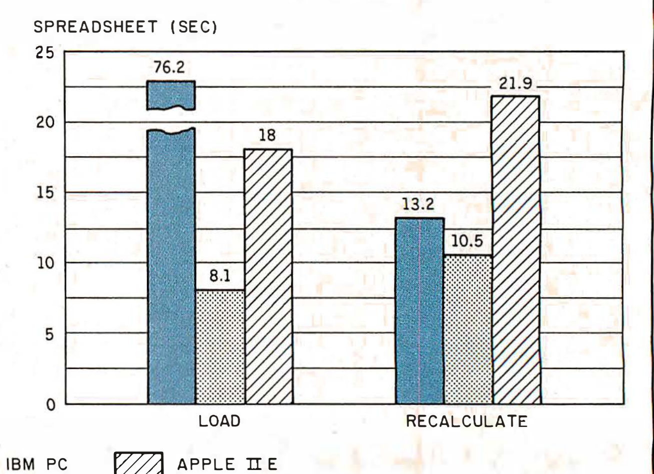


The overhead view of the HP-150 system unit, which includes the display units as an integral component.









The graph for Disk Access in BASIC shows how long it takes to write a 64K-byte sequential text file to a blank floppy disk and how long it takes to read this file. (For the program listings see June BYTE, page 327 and October BYTE, page 33.) The BASIC Performance graph shows how long it takes to run one iteration of the Sieve of Eratosthenes prime-number benchmark. In the same graph, the Calculations results show how long it takes to do 10,000 multiplication and division operations using single-precision numbers. In the System Utilities graph, the Format/Disk Copy results could not be obtained because the MS-DOS utility Disk Copy is not included with MS-DOS for the HP 150. Formatting and copying files are two distinct operations on the HP 150. The File Copy results show how long it takes to transfer a 40K-byte file using the system utilities. The Spreadsheet graph shows how long the computers take to load and recalculate a 25- by 25-cell spreadsheet where each cell equals 1.001 times the cell to its left. The spreadsheet benchmark program is Microsoft Multiplan, but the HP 150's spreadsheet program is VisiCalc. DOS 3.3 was used with the Apple II.

program—containing information about the application such as the names of all files needed by the application and their total size, and the title you want to appear on the PAM screen. Once this file is created, which takes about two minutes, you are ready to use the Install utility. The application program and the special installation file must reside on the same disk. If the application needs other files, such as overlays, they can be installed from other disks, but you must allow for this when creating the installation file. Since you cannot install the program back on the same disk, you must either install it onto another disk or first copy all your files onto another disk and write them back onto the first one. Once the application is installed it cannot be copied onto another disk and run from PAM. It must be reinstalled from the master disk. Also, once you have installed an application, you cannot delete it from MS-DOS. You must again use the Install utility. Otherwise, PAM will think the application still exists even though all visible files associated with it have been deleted.

Another utility, called Set Up PAM, lets you retitle applications and rearrange their placement on the screen. It also lets you auto-start an application when booting the system.

PAM's ease-of-use features do not come cheaply, however. The MS-DOS system files, plus the PAM files, leave you only 178K bytes of a blank formatted disk's 258K-byte capacity. If you want to have MS-DOS installed as an application under PAM, subtract another 17K bytes.

Despite its benefits, PAM is tremendously frustrating for experienced users. It makes everything take longer because you have to tell it to look at the new disk each time one is inserted. And with only 178K bytes on a disk, you change them often. Fortunately, PAM can be bypassed, leaving you to deal directly with the operating system.

Novice users (who would surely benefit from most of PAM's features) may have problems when PAM hands them over to the application and they no longer are protected from the operating system.

The Touchscreen

Together with PAM, the HP 150's touchscreen provides you with an alternative form of data entry. Physically, the touchscreen is composed of a 9-inch screen surrounded by a 14 by 21 (vertical by horizontal) element array of infrared LEDs (light-emitting diodes) and matching photodiodes, similar in many ways to the touchscreen designed by Steve Ciarcia (see "Let Your Fingers Do the Talking: Add a Noncontact Touch Scanner to Your Video Display," August 1978 BYTE, page 156). The operating system can detect a finger or pointing device interrupting the infrared beams and determine the location of the interruption.

The touchscreen has a resolution of 1 line by 2 characters for a total of 40 points horizontally and 24 points vertically. This means that when you are using WordStar you will be able to place the cursor on any line by touching the screen, but only on alternate characters in a line. How does a 14 by 21 array of LEDs distinguish a 24 by 40 array of points on the screen? When your finger touches the HP 150's screen, it may interrupt one or two of the beams on each axis. Essentially, this doubles the number of points that would be available if you could detect only single-beam interruptions. However, if you have thin fingers, you may find that placing the cursor on one of the in-between points is difficult to accomplish because the space within which your finger will interrupt two beams may be very small indeed. This is especially true in the vertical axis where the LEDs are placed farther apart. Using the eraser end of a pencil will interrupt only one beam at a time on each axis and result in half the resolution (i.e., only every other line and every fourth character on a WordStar screen).

Together with PAM, the HP 150's touchscreen provides you with an alternative form of data entry.

I found the touchscreen to be moderately sensitive to the way I lifted my finger from the screen after touching it, especially when it was working at its full resolution (for example, when using WordStar). To assure accurate cursor placement, you must withdraw your finger from the screen perpendicularly. In most, but not all cases, touching the screen lets you select an item or point, and removing your finger initiates an action or sets a point. Thus, it is possible to touch the screen and then, without lifting the finger, drag the cursor to the proper location. Too much skew when releasing your finger from the screen results in additional cursor movement.

The touchscreen also senses eight softkeys along the bottom of the screen. These correspond to the eight functions keys across the top of the keyboard, and the two may be used

(continued)

Table 1: *The benchmark results for word-processing tests run on the HP 150 using WordStar. The comparison was with the IBM PC only, unlike the At A Glance tests which measured the HP 150 against the PC and the Apple II. All times are in seconds.*

Word Processing with WordStar	HP 150	IBM PC
Document load	11.1	9.9
Document save	25.4	24.2
Search	13.0	10.5
Scroll	71.7	41.2

Meet Our New LogicScope 136. ...A True Dual Trace 10 MHz Digital Storage Scope. Only $495.

True Dual Trace • 10 MHz Real Time Bandwidth • 3 Input Channels • I/O Port
Digital Waveform Storage • Boolean Waveform Operations • Audio Functions
8.25 (L) x 4.5 (D) x 1.75 (H) Inches • 1.25 Pounds • 9 Volt Battery/AC Operation

Consider the LogicScope 136

■ The LogicScope 136 is the next logical step in test instrumentation for you. It combines many of the features and capabilities of sophisticated logic analyzers and oscilloscopes . . . and it fits in your hand. Never before has so much technology been available in so small an instrument, at such a low price.

■ The pocket-sized LogicScope 136 is made possible by a patented breakthrough in display technology. The conventional cathode ray tube has been replaced by a unique array of 400 LED's that permits simultaneous display of two digital waveforms.

■ The 136 can be used for viewing single shot events, or repetitive waveforms. It can be operated in real time mode, or in memory mode which permits acquisition and storage of up to 24 128-bit waveforms. These can be recalled, logically compared (AND, OR, EXCLUSIVE OR) to other stored/input waveforms, or output to an external device via an RS 232 port.

■ Its very low cost, convenience and ease-of-use make the LogicScope the ideal instrument, for designing, troubleshooting or repairing digital systems.

Consider its Engineering & Field Service Applications:

■ On microprocessor-based systems, check the timing relationship of various parameters relative to the system clock and other key events. Its storage capability allows visual and logical comparison of non-repetitive waveforms to known reference signals. Output in the start-up of the digital device can be compared to reference signals to determine the operating state of the device. Questionable waveforms can be stored for analysis.

■ Its light weight and small size make the LogicScope convenient to take on every service call. The 136 provides much more information for trouble shooting a digital system or peripheral than a logic probe or digital multimeter, without having to lug an oscilloscope or logic analyzer along.

Contact us for the name of your local distributor



See us at Wescon '84, Booths #1566 & #1568

POCKET TECHNOLOGY, INC.
7320 Parkway Drive, Hanover, MD 21076
301-796-3300

Circle 331 on inquiry card.

interchangeably. The softkeys are programmed by the running application, and they take on different meanings for each application. The softkeys can be thought of as a menu. Some keys perform functions; their legends appear in uppercase letters. Others lead to other menus; their legends appear in lowercase letters.

As with most menu systems, the softkeys are helpful at first, but they tend to slow you down as you gain experience. They can also get in the way. When using the touchscreen with WordStar I inadvertently activated one of the softkeys when I wanted to point to a spot on the bottom line of text. Fortunately, none of the softkeys selected in this manner resulted in anything more than another level of menu appearing. It was annoying but not disastrous.

Overall, I found cursor positioning via the touchscreen of limited use. I also found that using the touchscreen to select items has limitations as well as benefits. For instance, when using VisiCalc adapted for the HP 150, a help menu lets you select from a full screen of items. All you have to do is touch one of about 20 lines on the screen. But touching one line exactly, not the line above or below, is almost impossible. When using VisiCalc, merely touching the screen usually sends you off to the wrong help screen. This is a problem with VisiCalc, because the selection and activation should be two steps instead of one, as with other Hewlett-Packard software.

It is nice to be able to select the file you want to edit by pointing at it. When selecting other functions in WordStar, however, I suspect most users will prefer to use keyboard commands. For example, a common WordStar sequence is Control-B Control-Q P, which re-forms a paragraph and returns the cursor to its previous location. This is a fairly fast, simple keyboard sequence. The same procedure using the softkeys or function keys requires selecting the following sequence: format and find (F4), re-form paragraph (F7), main menu (F8), cursor movement (F6), other keys (F1), previous cursor (F4), main menu (F8).

SOFTWARE

Along with the HP 150, I received several optional software packages including the WordStar and VisiCalc programs I've mentioned. I also received a communications package called DSN/Link, a version of Microsoft BASIC, a program called Text Charts, and, of course, MS-DOS. Using these packages I was able to run the standard BYTE benchmarks.

The BASIC that Hewlett-Packard offers is Microsoft BASIC-86. It is essentially the same as MBASIC, the 8-bit CP/M version. As a result, there are no commands to access the graphics capabilities (i.e., LINE, CIRCLE, PSET, etc.), perform screen operations (LOCATE, CLS, etc.), or communicate through any of the operating system's logical devices (OPEN COM1:, etc.): all things I've come to expect with 16-bit BASICs. You can only access the HP 150's graphics capabilities through escape sequences. The manual tells you how to use these escapes; for example, it tells you how to use the DEF FN command to create your own graphics commands. However, this process is a bit clumsy. [*Editor's Note: Hewlett-Packard was in the process of introducing* GW BASIC *for both the* HP 150 *and the* HP 110 *when this review was written. If all has gone as planned, the new* BASIC *should be available now.*]

The BASIC *that Hewlett-Packard offers is Microsoft* BASIC-86.

BYTE has established a set of benchmarks for testing a variety of system functions. These tests combine

(continued)


THE NEW BREED
Mimic introduces instant evolution!
Meet the Spartan™ — the missing link
that turns your Commodore 64™
into a whole new apple.
The Spartan™ now allows you to use
any of the Apple™ II/II+ hardware
and software you want.
Now, **that's** natural selection!
MIMIC
FOR INFORMATION
PLEASE WRITE TO:
MIMIC SYSTEMS INC.
1112 FORT ST., FL. 6H
VICTORIA, B.C.
CANADA V8V 4V2
Commodore 64 and Commodore logo are trademarks of Commodore Electronics Ltd. and/or Commodore Business Machines, Inc.
Apple® II and Apple® II+ are trademarks of Apple Computer Inc.
Spartan™ is a trademark of Mimic Systems Inc., and has no association with Commodore Electronics Ltd. or Apple Computer, Inc.

the abilities of both the hardware and software. The complete results of these benchmarks are shown in the "At a Glance" graphs, with additional benchmarks for word processing shown in table 1.

I was unable to run the Format/Disk Copy test in the System Utilities benchmark because the Disk Copy utility is not included with MS-DOS for the HP 150. Formatting and copying files are two distinct operations in the standard HP 150 world.

VisiCalc on the HP 150 has the added feature of being able to let you select cells by pointing to them. Of course, if a cell is off screen, you have to use keyboard commands to select it. The softkeys make it easier to learn to use VisiCalc, but as I've stated, once you become familiar with the program's functions, you'll probably want to use keyboard commands, rather than the touchscreen, to evoke them.

I performed two benchmark tests with VisiCalc: I loaded a standard spreadsheet and recalculated it (the results are shown in the Spreadsheet graph). The standard spreadsheet is a 25- by 25-cell array where each cell is equal to 1.001 times the cell to its left. The first cell in rows 2 through 25 is equal to 1.001 times the last cell in the preceding row. Multiplan on the IBM PC is significantly faster than VisiCalc on the HP 150.

The word-processing benchmarks in table 1 were performed using Hewlett-Packard's latest release of WordStar, version 3.3B, which replaced the significantly slower version 3.30. I have already commented on some of WordStar's features as adapted to the HP 150. Two of the nicer ones are its ability to let you select the file you want to edit by pointing at the filename, and to let you move the cursor on the screen by pointing. As the figures in table 1 show, this new version of WordStar on the HP 150 holds its own against the IBM in all but one of the tests.

With the exception of the scroll benchmark, the times clocked for the HP 150 were fairly close to the times for the IBM. The document-load time of 11.1 seconds is only 12 percent slower than that of the IBM, the document-save time of 25.4 seconds is only 5 percent slower, the search time of 13 seconds is 24 percent slower, and the scroll time of 71.7 seconds is 74 percent slower. The benchmark times are based on loading a document immediately after starting WordStar, saving the document immediately after loading it, searching immediately after loading, and scrolling immediately after loading. Subsequent times for the same operations, however, improved substantially. Loading the document after saving it (not directly after starting WordStar) provided a load time of only 7.5 seconds. Repeated saving of the document resulted in a time of 18 seconds. Jumping back to the beginning of the document after the search test and repeating the search resulted in a time of only 4.6 seconds. But nothing improved the scrolling time. I think the subsequent times more closely represent the times you can expect when working with a document. The benchmarks don't show the superior times the HP 150 provides when you move the cursor to a random point or move it horizontally or vertically within a screen, or when you enter the name of the file to edit. But I still wonder why a processor identical to the one in the IBM PC, running nearly 80 percent faster, runs an application more slowly than the IBM PC does.

As the slow times of the benchmarks show, the 8-MHz processor is busy doing things other than running the application. Pure processing times were good, as shown by the single-precision Calculations and Sieve results. But screen-oriented tasks are particularly slow, probably because of some sort of overhead. At first I

(continued)

Circle 425 on inquiry card.

thought it might be because of the touchscreen, but apparently the touchscreen is interrupt driven and does not affect the timings simply by being on or off. Whatever the cause of these delays, it seems ease of use has its price.

DSN/Link is a communications package designed to allow the HP 150 to communicate with an HP 3000 or another HP 150. It can be used for general-purpose communications, too. I found it to be of limited use in my situation. If I had an HP 3000, I could have used DSN/Link to access it automatically and perform a number of wonderful tasks. DSN/Link can be controlled by command files created with any text processor. The commands allow the program to carry on a dialogue with the host computer to enable automatic log-on sequences and other automatic procedures. But programming DSN/Link is not easy, and the control it gives you is limited.

Text Chart is a nice little graphics package that shows off the HP 150's graphics capabilities, but its performance is a little slow, mainly because of constant disk accesses.

[*Editor's Note: After this review was written, Hewlett-Packard began bundling Lotus Development Corporation's 1-2-3 and Hewlett-Packard's Memo-Maker word processor with the HP 150.*]

Documentation

The manuals accompanying the HP 150 do a good job of explaining a fairly complex system. They are well written and provide necessary background information—telling you why things are being done, not just how to do them. The directions on setting up your computer and installing the peripherals are excellent.

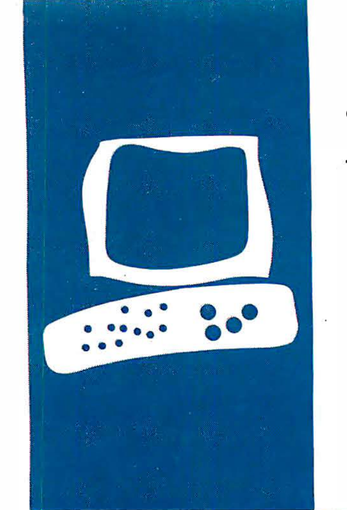
Some of the software manuals were not as good as the system documentation. The BASIC manual may be a good introduction to BASIC, but it fails as a reference guide. Commands are scattered about and arranged by function rather than alphabetically; this manual is even worse than the original Microsoft manual. There is an index, which is the best way to find anything. The VisiCalc manual is rather cryptic and could have included more examples. The new WordStar manual is a big improvement over previous editions.

Conclusions

A fellow I spoke with who has been programming HP 150s for some time summed up the system nicely when he said that the HP 150 is a good "application engine" but difficult to program. If all you intend to do is buy an application and run it, this machine will make life easy for you. If you want to use all of the HP 150's features, there's a lot there to play with, but you may find it's not as accessible as you'd like. [*Editor's Note: This may change when the new GW BASIC is available*].

The HP 150 is an extremely flexible machine that can become part of a much larger system of computers. Direct links with HP 3000s, links to other peripherals through the HPIB and through the Hewlett-Packard Interface Loop (HPIL), a wide assortment of sophisticated peripherals including the new Laserjet printer and the famous HP plotters, and the ability to emulate a number of graphics terminals assure the HP 150 a share in Hewlett-Packard's traditional market. Whether Hewlett-Packard's concept of ease of use will help it to penetrate the business market remains to be seen. ■

If you want to use all of the HP 150's features, there's a lot there to play with, but you may find it's not as accessible as you would like.



S·Y·S·T·E·M R·E·V·I·E·W

The Columbia Multipersonal Computer-VP

IBM PC compatibility on a budget

BY PETER V. CALLAMARAS

For me, choosing a computer system depends largely on the amount of software available for it. Thus, when I decided to buy a second computer, I wanted one that was either Apple or IBM compatible. Since I already had an Apple it seemed reasonable to add the IBM capability.

Because I needed a system I could use both at work and home, I decided to get a transportable machine.

Money was also a large consideration. The cost of an IBM system consisting of what I considered a minimum configuration—128K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory), two floppy-disk drives, graphics, and both serial- and parallel-output ports—was too high, so I decided to look at IBM PC clones.

I wanted to buy from a manufacturer I felt would be around for a while—that narrowed the field a bit. Additionally, I wanted to find out how much it was going to cost to get suitable software for my new system and what sort of software compatibility I could expect between my Apple and the IBM PC-compatible.

I eventually decided to buy a Columbia Data Products' Multipersonal Computer-VP portable (see photo 1). The VP not only met all my hardware criteria, but it came with all the software I needed to handle almost any task. And at $2495, it was priced well below any other similar system without software.

HARDWARE

The VP is housed in a metal cabinet with a built-in handle. Since the computer weighs 32 pounds, you are not going to want to move it often. However, I plan to leave it at work most of the time and take it home only on weekends or evenings when I have work to do at home.

The system unit measures 18 by 16 by 8 inches with the cover on, or 18 by 14 by 8 inches with the cover off. It comes with 128K bytes of RAM (expandable to 256K bytes) resident on the motherboard, two floppy-disk drives with 360K bytes of storage capacity each, a detachable IBM PC-compatible keyboard, a 9-inch monochrome monitor, and two I/O (input/output) ports. There are two storage slots in the front of the unit; the power switch, reset button, and a built-in fan are on the back. During transport, the keyboard is stored in the removable front cover of the VP. You have to be careful when arranging the keyboard's cable in the top cover because you run the risk of pinching the cord and possibly breaking some wires when you lock the cover down.

SOFTWARE

The VP comes with an impressive array of software that lets you do just about anything you need to—word processing, file management, spreadsheets, graphics, communications, and personal financial management. An arcade-type game is also provided with the system. (See the "At a Glance" page for more information.) Additionally, you get the CP/M-86 and MS-DOS version 2.0 operating systems, Microsoft BASIC (GW BASIC/BASICA), and Macro/86 assembler.

THE DISPLAY

The VP's 9-inch monitor (see photo 2) can be ordered with either a green or an amber phosphor (I prefer to use an amber monitor—the fact that I could get one with the VP was a major factor in my decision to buy it.)

As is the case with the IBM PC, there are four display modes: two for text or characters and two for graphics. The text-display modes are 5 by 7 matrix character, either 40 columns by 25 lines or 80 columns by 25 lines. The monochrome graphics display modes are either 320 by 200 pixels (low resolution) or 640 by 200 pixels (high resolution).

The video-graphics display is supported by a separate 16K-byte RAM storage buf-

Peter V. Callamaras (POB 408, Scott AFB, IL 62225) is an officer in the Air Force. The recipient of degrees in computer technology and biological sciences, he recently received his master's degree in systems management. He has been interested in computers since 1966 and used to be the service-department manager of a computer store.

fer that can hold eight pages in the 40 by 25 mode and four pages in the 80 by 25 mode. The video logic is directed by a separate Motorola 6845 CRT (cathode-ray tube) Controller. I found the display sharp and the graphics pleasing.

Keyboard

The keyboard is an 83-key unit separated into three general areas with auto-repeat on all keys (see photo 3). On the left side are 10 function keys, in the middle is the QWERTY keyboard, and on the right side is a numeric keypad.

The keyboard is essentially the same as that found on the IBM PC, except the Caps Lock and Num Lock keys have LEDs (light-emitting diodes) built into them. The LEDs light up when you have either of these features selected. As on the IBM PC keyboard, the Return, Shift, and Tab keys have the international symbols on them. The function keys and the numeric keypad are also essentially the same as those found on the IBM machine.

The feel of the keyboard takes some getting used to. The IBM PC has "breakaway" keys that offer your finger some initial resistance and then, at a certain point, release and give you a response. The VP, on the other hand, does not have breakaway keys and has a very light touch. Since I switch among computers often, I find the VP's light touch disconcerting. I have to get used to it all over again when I've been using other computers. With the auto-repeat feature on each key, I often get a line of characters instead of the single character I wanted.

Overall, the keyboard is solid and performs satisfactorily, but it is unfortunate that Columbia didn't improve on the IBM PC keyboard by making its own more like the Selectric.

Mass Storage

The standard VP comes with two half-height, 5¼-inch floppy-disk drives. The double-sided double-density drives each hold 360K bytes of data. I have no problems with the drives and find them much quieter than the IBM PC drives.

The disk-drive doors will not close unless you have inserted either a disk or a cardboard protector first. I have heard that on some drives the two heads can hit each other if jarred during transit; thus it is a good idea to save the cardboard protectors to use when you move the computer.

One unhandy aspect to the drives is that, although you can check the drive speed, you can't adjust it yourself. I haven't noticed any speed problems, but I wish the drive-speed adjustment were accessible to the user, since I have found that I have to adjust the drive speed on my Apple periodically.

The Motherboard

The motherboard is located on the underside of the metal plate that holds the CRT video-drive circuitry and the two disk drives. There are access holes cut into the plate for

(continued)



Photo 1: *The Columbia Multipersonal Computer-VP.*

the single expansion slot and the video connectors. The disk-drive cable slides around the front of the plate. This arrangement protects the motherboard if you happen to remove the top of the computer to work inside. There is also a place in the motherboard to plug in an additional 128K-byte memory-expansion piggyback board.

THE PROCESSOR

The VP comes with a standard 16-/8-bit 8088 microprocessor (16-bit internal data bus, 8-bit external data bus) running at 4.77 MHz. You can also plug an 8087 arithmetic coprocessor into the premounted socket that is wired in parallel with the 8088. Unfortunately, you have to completely disassemble the computer to do so.

MEMORY

The VP's RAM chips are standard 4164s, which are automatically refreshed every 2 microseconds. The chips are soldered onto the motherboard to prevent their being dislodged in transit. If you have trouble with a RAM chip, a service center will have to replace it. When you boot the system, you are offered the option of testing the memory. If you choose to do so, pressing the S key during the test lets you listen to a series of tones that indicate whether the specific location under test is okay. If you hear a steady tone during the test, that memory location is bad.

You may want to increase the motherboard memory to its full 256K-byte capacity. The process is relatively simple. Disassemble the computer, plug in the piggyback circuit board, change a couple of jumpers, and then button it up.

INTERFACES

Both the parallel and serial interfaces use DB-25 connectors and are located on the rear of the unit with the power and reset switches. The parallel interface is Centronics compatible. The serial port is a standard asynchronous RS-232C interface with a 110- to 19,200-bps (bits per second) range. The combination of the two built-in interfaces lets you plug in a variety of peripherals without adding any other hardware to the basic system.

The VP also has one IBM PC-compatible expansion slot. With only a single slot available, choosing what to put into it can be very difficult. I chose a Quadlink board from Quadram.

You can now get the necessary cable and speaker extension wires from Quadram to put a Quadlink in the VP. However, the Quadlink is primarily intended for use with Columbia desktop units. Because of the difference in the internal arrangement

(continued)

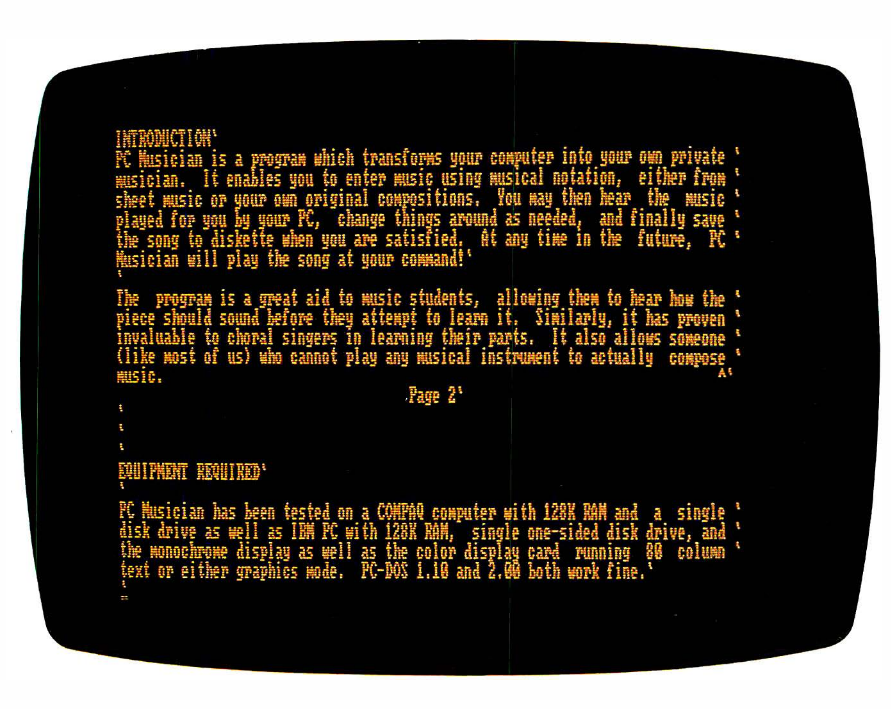


Photo 2: *The VP's display showing the 80-column text mode.*



Photo 3: *The VP's keyboard. Except for the Shift Lock and Num Lock key LEDs, the keyboard is laid out like the IBM PC's.*

AT A GLANCE

Name
Columbia Multipersonal Computer-VP

Manufacturer
Columbia Data Products
9150 Rumsey Rd.
Columbia, MD 21045
(301) 992-3400

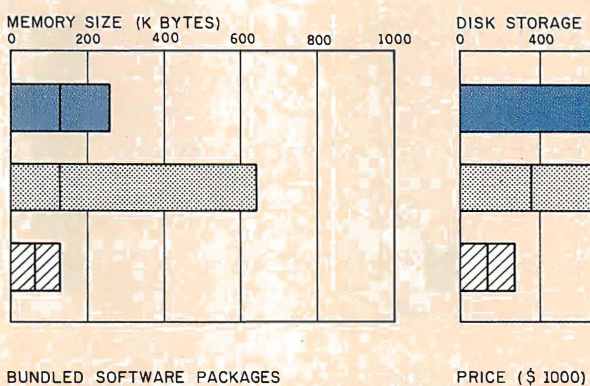
Components
Size: 18 by 16 by 8 inches, 32 pounds with cover, 18 by 14 by 8 inches with cover removed
Processor: 4.77 MHz, 16-/8-bit 8088, socket for 8087 coprocessor
Memory: 128K bytes of system memory expandable to 256K bytes
Display: 9-inch green or amber cathode-ray tube; 80 columns by 25 rows or 40 columns by 25 rows of 5- by 7-pixel characters; 320- by 200-pixel or 640- by 200-pixel graphics
Keyboard: 83 keys, IBM PC-compatible; 10 function keys and 10-key numeric/cursor-control keypad; auto-repeat on all keys
Mass storage: two internal 5¼-inch floppy-disk drives, double-sided, double-density, 360K bytes, IBM PC-compatible
I/O: asynchronous serial interface, RS-232C, 110- to 19,200-bps Centronics-compatible parallel printer port
Expansion: one IBM PC-compatible expansion slot, 128K-byte piggyback memory board ($295)

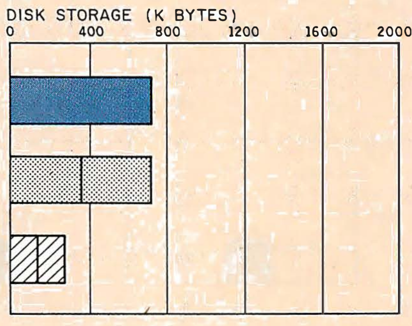
Software
MS-DOS 2.1, GW BASIC, TIM IV, Perfect Writer, Speller, Calc, Filer, Fast Graphs, Asynchronous Communications, Space Commanders, and an A.T.I. tutorials package

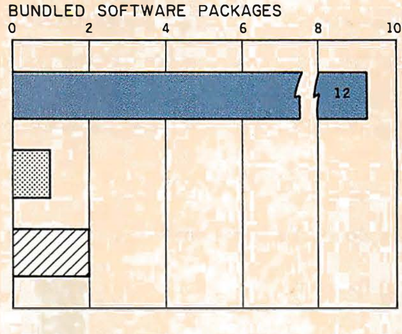
Documentation
All software manuals, 117-page *MPC-VP Operations Guide*, tutorial

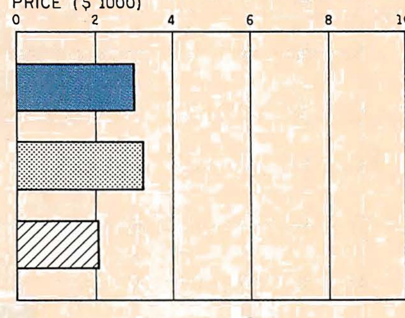
Price
$2495
VP plus (with an additional 256K bytes of RAM storage) available for $2695









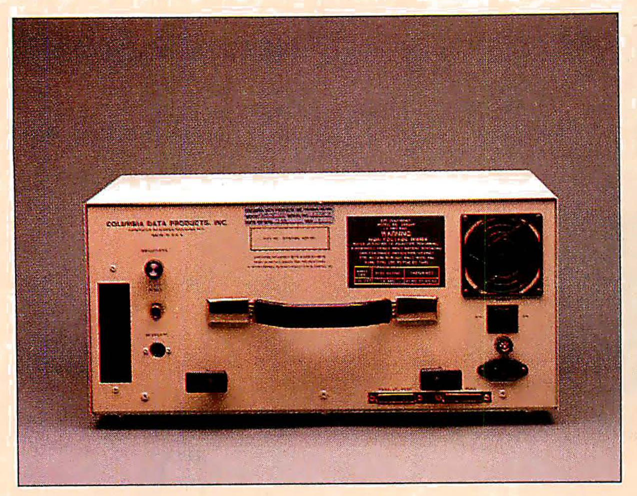




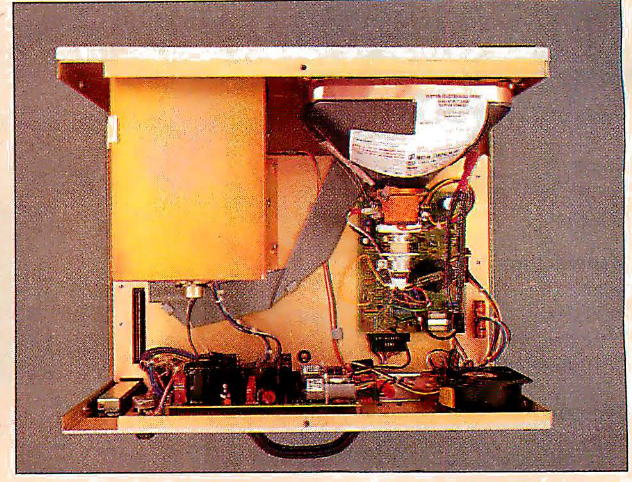




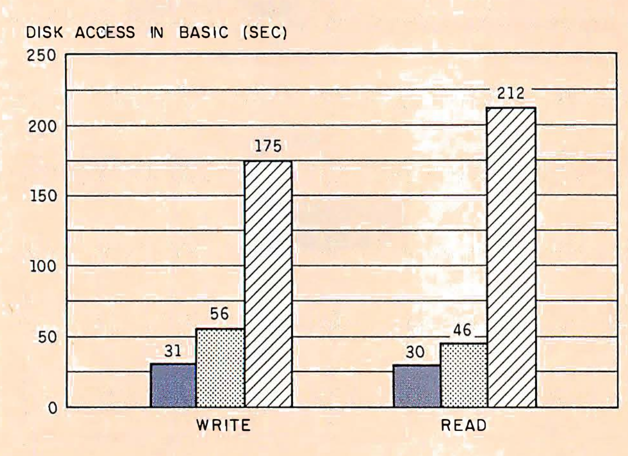
The Memory Size graph shows the standard and optional memory available for the computers under comparison. The Disk Storage graph shows the highest capacity of a single floppy-disk drive for each system. The Bundled Software graph shows the number of packages included with each system. The Price graph shows the list price of a system with two high-capacity floppy-disk drives, a monochrome monitor, graphics and color-display capability, a printer port and a serial port, 256K bytes of memory (64K bytes for 8-bit systems), the standard operating systems for the computers being compared, and the standard BASIC interpreter for each system. Note that the VP comes with graphics capability as standard but does not support color capabilities.

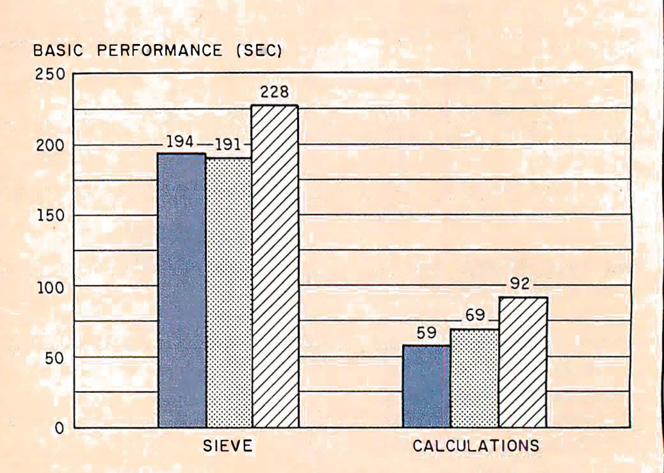


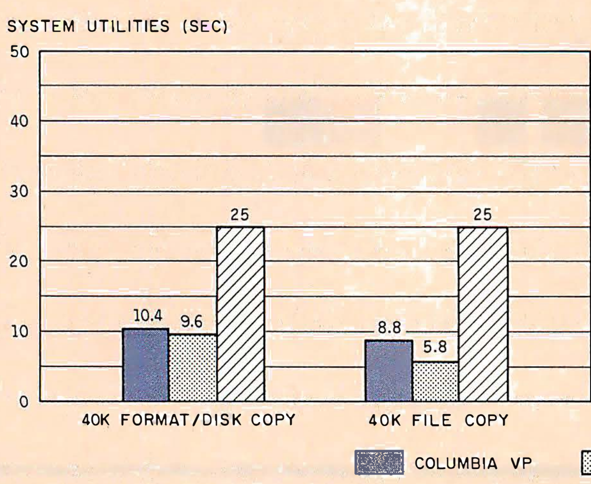
The rear panel. The parallel and serial ports are at the lower right. The expansion slot protector plate is at the far left.

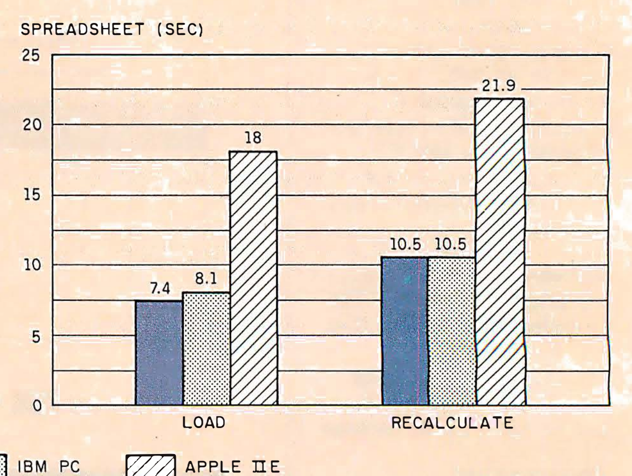


The top view. The disk drive housing is at the top left. The expansion slot is below and to the left of the disk drive.









COLUMBIA VP IBM PC APPLE IIE

The Disk Access in BASIC graph shows how long it takes to write a 64K-byte sequential text file to a blank floppy disk and how long it takes to read this file. (For the program listings, see June, page 327 and October, page 33.) The Sieve bar in the BASIC Performance graph shows how long it takes to run one iteration of the Sieve of Eratosthenes prime-number benchmark. The Calculations bar shows how long it takes to do 10,000 multiplication and division operations using single-precision numbers. The System Utilities graph shows how long it takes to format and copy a disk (adjusted time for 49K bytes of disk data) and to transfer a 40K-byte file using the system utilities. The Spreadsheet graph shows how long the computers take to load and recalculate a 25- by 25-cell spreadsheet where each cell equals 1.001 times the cell to its left. The spreadsheet program used was Microsoft Multiplan. DOS 3.3 was used for the Apple tests.

I have found very few programs for the IBM PC that the VP can't run.

of the portable, I ran into a problem getting the speaker extensions to reach far enough. Once the Quadlink was installed, the computer worked fine as a Columbia, but I was not able to get it to recognize Apple disks. Apparently this was common with the early software—Quadram has since revised its emulator software to fix the problem.

COMPATIBILITY

How compatible is the VP with the IBM PC? Happily, I have found very few programs written for the IBM PC that the VP can't run. If the program does not depend on specific IBM PC ROM (read-only memory) locations, there should be little problem in running the program on the VP.

Flight Simulator (FS) from Microsoft is often used to check the level of IBM compatibility. The FS program ran fine on the VP, and the graphics the program generated were crisp and easy to see on the screen. I had no trouble flying the simulator (except that I crashed the plane a lot). The VP seems as close to 100 percent compatible as it could be without using the IBM PC ROMs. Columbia has made available a list of over 500 programs it has tested for compatibility with the VP.

I often use MicroPro products (WordStar, InfoStar, CalcStar, etc.), the PFS series from Software Publishing, Ashton-Tate's dBASE II, and 1-2-3 from Lotus Development. They all run fine on the VP, but 1-2-3 requires a memory upgrade. If you have a specific application you need to use, you might want to try it on a VP at your dealer's first.

DOCUMENTATION

You get two kinds of documentation with the VP: manuals accompanying

(continued)

The fact that the VP *can run* MS-DOS *and* CP/M-86 *makes it a very versatile system.*

the software and manuals that are devoted to the system itself. The software manuals are, for the most part, well done. Essentially, they are the standard commercial manuals that accompany software packages with a Columbia Data Products cover and copyright notice. I didn't have any problem using any of them and I think even a novice user would be able to use them effectively.

The documentation dedicated to the system consists of a short introductory-type manual to get you up and running and a thicker *MPC-VP Operations Guide*. The tutorial is a short "follow these instructions exactly" manual that teaches you how to back up all the disks that accompany the system and describes the differences between the MS-DOS and CP/M-86 operating systems. Due to serialization requirements, you do not get the CP/M-86 operating system with the rest of the computer system at the time of purchase. To get your copy of CP/M-86 you have to send a card to Columbia, which will then send you a disk containing the operating system and a small booklet (which was being rewritten at the time I was writing this review) describing the Columbia implementation of CP/M-86.

The *MPC-VP Operations Guide* contains all the information you need to get the system up and running, plus sections on the company's theory of operation, troubleshooting, and maintenance. There are also indexes detailing specifications, pin-outs, ROM listings, peripherals, keyboard-code generation, and a guide to the software accompanying the system.

For those of you who want more detailed information, there is a technical reference manual under development. It will cost approximately $200. I looked at selected portions of the draft documentation and it is complete but probably unnecessary for most users. Overall, the documentation accompanying the VP is more than adequate for all levels of users.

Technical Support

Technical support for the VP includes standard dealer support, a customer-support division at Columbia, and system-maintenance support provided by Bell & Howell Service Company.

Bell & Howell provides on-site or depot (you bring it in) maintenance for Columbia products for an annual fee. This service is available nationwide. For more information contact Bell & Howell at 6800 McCormick Rd., Chicago, IL 60645.

Conclusions

The Columbia Multipersonal Computer-VP is one of the best overall bargains on the market today. It is a transportable, albeit heavy, computer that you can use wherever there is a wall plug. Included in the purchase price is all the software you will probably ever need. The Perfect Software set of applications is good, if not flashy.

The VP is compatible with most software designed for the IBM PC. I was able to run all of the popular business software I had for the IBM PC on it and had no problems. Although the software that comes with the system should meet the needs of the majority of users, if you have an IBM-format application package you would prefer to use, you should be able to run it on the VP.

The fact that the VP can run MS-DOS and CP/M-86 makes it a very versatile system.

Admittedly, parts of the system could be better—the keyboard could be improved upon, another expansion slot could be added, and the unit as a whole could be lighter. But, considering the VP's modest price, these are minor problems.

If you need a second, or even a first, computer system that gives you portability and IBM PC compatibility, the VP is an exceptionally good value. ■



SPECIAL OFFER!
TWO FREE
StorageMaster™
flexible diskettes
with every box of ten.
Buy the specially-marked boxes of Control Data's new StorageMaster brand 5¼-in. double sided, double density diskettes and get 2 extra floppies free during our special limited time offer. That's 12 disks–20% more–in every box, while supplies last.
So plan to stock-up now on StorageMaster brand diskettes. Ask for them at your local computer store or call your local authorized Control Data Business Products distributor.
Give him a call...or call toll-free and we'll help you find the nearest source.
1-800/328-6207 (In Minnesota call 1-612/835-8065).
CONTROL DATA
1244-00
DOUBLE SIDE
SINGLE/DOUBLE DENSITY
SOFT SECTOR
35/40 TRACK
StorageMaster Media
Premium Series
5.25-inch Flexible Disks
100% Certified
5-Year Warranty
Get 12
Control Data
Flexible Disks
20% More In This Box.
2 FREE DISKS

A smart terminal smart on a desk.



should look

The WY-50 is one ASCII terminal that makes economic sense without offending your aesthetic sense. At $695, it looks as smart to the people who pay for it as it does to the people who use it. No wonder it's now among the best-selling terminals in the world.

Like all our display products, the WY-50 combines an unusually small footprint with a very generous 14″ diagonal display. The non-glare screen tilts, swivels, and displays a full 132-column format. The low-profile keyboard adjusts, too, for perfect fit and feel.

The WY-50 offers full software and hardware compatibility with most computer systems. And at $695, its price/performance is unbeatable. More intelligence inside and out.

For more information about our complete line of products, write or call Wyse Technology, 3040 N. First Street, San Jose, CA 95134, (408) 946-3075. Outside of California 800-421-1058.

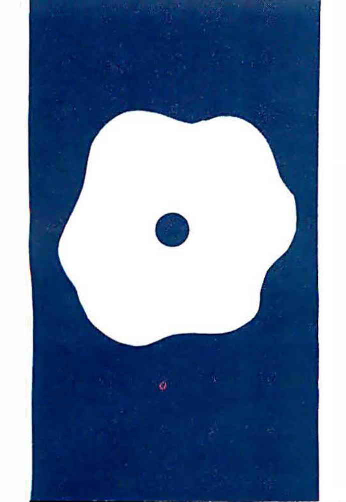
To find out where you can see the WY-50 demonstrated, call the regional office nearest you.

WYSE

See us at
COMDEX™/Fall '84
East Hall Booth #378

Regional Offices: Northeast (201) 725-5054; Southeast (305) 862-2221; Midwest (313) 471-1565; Southwest (213) 340-2013; Northwest (408) 559-5911.

Circle 427 on inquiry card.



S·O·F·T·W·A·R·E R·E·V·I·E·W

Leading Edge and MultiMate

Dedicated word processor programs might not be for everyone

BY C J PUOTINEN

A few short years ago, which is a long time in the world of computers, there were two approaches to word processing. You could use an office word processor, a single-purpose computer whose keys were clearly labeled according to function, or you could use a microcomputer with a program like WordStar, which meant learning a confusing array of letter-key commands.

The dedicated machines left little to chance. Unlike their microcomputer counterparts, they stored text automatically and used a logical if restrictive approach to move, copy, and delete commands. The microcomputer programs made more demands on new users, but their commands could be more flexible and, in some cases, their execution times faster.

The IBM Personal Computer's success offered software companies an opportunity to design programs for a microcomputer widely used in business offices. Developers could take advantage of special-purpose keys in combination with the Control, Shift, and Alternate keys, practically eliminating the need for letter-key commands.

Now a microcomputer could act like a dedicated word processor. Before you could say Wang Writer, dedication became a buzzword. Are the dedicated word processor programs the answer to a secretary's prayer? Are they fast, efficient, and easy to learn? In this review I will examine MultiMate and Leading Edge Word Processing, two programs riding the dedicated wave.

THE TRAILING EDGE

When the Leading Edge package appeared in late 1983, full-page, full-color advertisements hailed it as "the most powerful word processing package ever created for the IBM Personal Computer" and a model of sophistication and simplicity. Embracing the latest fads in word processing, Leading Edge splits the screen into two windows, uses layered menus, and emulates a dedicated word processor so successfully that a typist need never encounter a DOS (disk operating system) command, even during installation.

Its slick, colorful manual is the most graphically interesting I've seen, and so are its stand-up cue card, 91-page training guide and disk, quick-reference card, and keyboard template.

I spent months looking forward to trying the Leading Edge word processor. Alas, the program offers little more than a pretty face. In a competitive market where speed and efficiency matter, it uses an awkward command structure and confusing procedures. Worst of all, it's slow. Fortunately, its price has been lowered from $295 to $100.

LEARNING THE PROGRAM

The Leading Edge tutorial disk provides short, simple memos that you correct as instructed in five embarrassingly worded lessons. I can only wonder at the intended audience.

"Congratulations. Your mild-mannered computer has emerged from the phone booth..." "Wow! My typing's on TV!" "Congratulations. Your typing is a television hit." "Congratulations. You're now a licensed return key operator." "When you want somebody to read what you've written on Leading Edge Word Processing, don't mail them the computer. Here's a much easier way." There's more, but I'll spare you.

Color-coded cardboard dividers separate and label the manual's three main sections: essentials, functions, and etceteras. "Each section," says the introduction, "is an independent unit. The manual is not meant to be read from cover to cover. It is designed so that you can find exactly what you want—when you want it."

Well, that depends. There's no index, so reading the manual from cover to cover is the only way to locate most commands. You could spend a long time searching for the procedure for justifying the right margin (it's

(continued)

C J Puotinen (POB M-525, Hoboken, NJ 07030) is the author of The Last Word on WordStar *and* Using the IBM Personal Computer: MultiMate.

MultiMate's manual has been rated superior to most . . .

in the Format Line section), deleting more than a single character (see Cut commands), entering boldface type (Fancy Print), and moving blocks of text (Paste commands). You don't move or copy document files; you "archive" them. You don't copy text from one place to another; you "name paste" or "super name paste" it.

The manual provides no narrative description or overview and its explanations are so curt and cryptic that deciphering commands can be a major task, especially for new users.

EDITOR AT WORK

Where most microcomputer programs refer to disk drives, Leading Edge refers to Drawer A and Drawer B. Each drawer can hold up to 32 folders and each folder up to 32 documents.

When you first open a folder, the program creates a standard document. Here's how the manual describes it:

> The LE Standard Document is automatically created by Leading Edge Word Processing. There is one standard document per folder. It consists of a format line with a left margin of 0 and a right margin of 80. You may choose to use this format as is or to assist you in establishing new formats for the creation of new documents. Establishing new formats may be useful for creating standard memos, letters, reports, etc.

What the manual doesn't explain is that you can never erase a standard document, that you can edit this file any way you like, and that whatever you store in a standard document (text and/or format lines) will appear automatically in every new file you create within its folder.

The filing system offers certain advantages. Filenames can be a full 30 characters long, including spaces. Folders can be treated as single units and copied from one disk to another, moved, or erased; their contents can be rearranged as well. But clear disk labels are essential, for the DOS directory command reveals nothing about a disk's contents; to review filenames, you have to load the program and consult its folder directories, a procedure that involves menu changes.

LOOKING AT MULTIMATE

In 1982, after adding IBM PCs to its collection of Wang word processors, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. hired a software-development company to transform its microcomputers into Wang Writers. The development company, W.H. Jones & Associates, agreed on the condition that it retain marketing rights to the program. In December 1982, WordMate made its debut. For trademark reasons and to reflect future enhancements, WordMate became MultiMate; the development company, which changed its name to SoftWord Systems, recently became Multimate International.

Though MultiMate cannot do everything the Wang does, it comes as close as can be expected for a program requiring 256K bytes of RAM. As a result, it is easy for novice users to learn, especially those who have Wang experience. In fact, MultiMate owes much of its success to the wide base of office workers already trained on that equipment.

COMMAND STRUCTURE

MultiMate comes with a color-coded keyboard chart and matching template. Stick-on labels used in previous releases have been discontinued.

On the color charts, the Control key is orange and the Alternate key is green. Keys are labeled on the charts with both color and function.

For example, the F2 key carries four labels. On the top of the key it says PgComb above the F2 and PgBrk below it. On the front side, it says Repag on an orange stripe and PgLgth on a green one. Initiates can decipher this key at a glance: F2 by itself sets a page break; Shift-F2 combines the page you're on with the next page, assuming you enter the command from the page's last line; Ctrl-F2 starts automatic repagination to adjust the length of edited pages; and Alt-F2 lets you change a document's lines-per-page setting.

DOCUMENTATION

MultiMate's manual is easy to use, with instructions at left, explanations at right, and a built-in easel that positions the book for easy reading. An introduction offers basic information and definitions; a chapter called "Getting Started" explains the keyboard, command structure, and start-up procedures; and four training lessons introduce the program. A reference section takes up most of the manual and provides more detailed instructions. These are necessary for those commands described briefly in the training lessons or not at all on the tutorial disk accompanying version 3.22, MultiMate's latest release. A glossary and index complete the manual.

MultiMate's documentation has been well received and rated superior to most, but that has more to do with the sorry state of computer documentation than writing talent. There are irritating inconsistencies in this program and its documentation, and some procedures aren't adequately described.

You enter some commands with the Return key, others with the F10 key, and some with either. The Escape key cancels most but not all commands. For example, to cancel a replacement command, you type the number 3; the program ignores the Escape key.

Practically every command that requires user input displays the previously typed entry, and MultiMate continues to display the old name as you type the new one. This creates confusion because in some but not all cases, you must erase surviving characters from the old name before entering the command. If the two entries are so similar that you need to change only a single character, you must remember that search/replace commands ignore displayed characters to the right of the cursor, while nearly every other command includes

(continued)

AT A GLANCE

Product
Leading Edge Word Processing

Manufacturer
Leading Edge Products
21 Highland Circle
Needham, MA 02194
(617) 449-6762

Computer
IBM PC, XT, or compatible; 256K bytes RAM

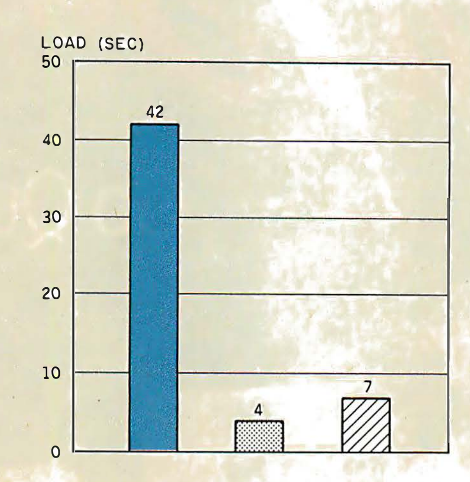
Price
$100; $150 with mail-merge program

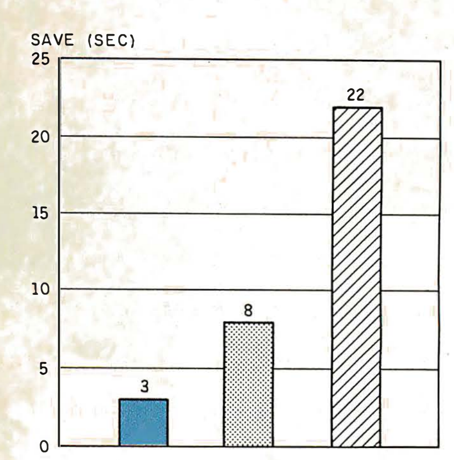
Product
MultiMate Professional Word Processor 3.22

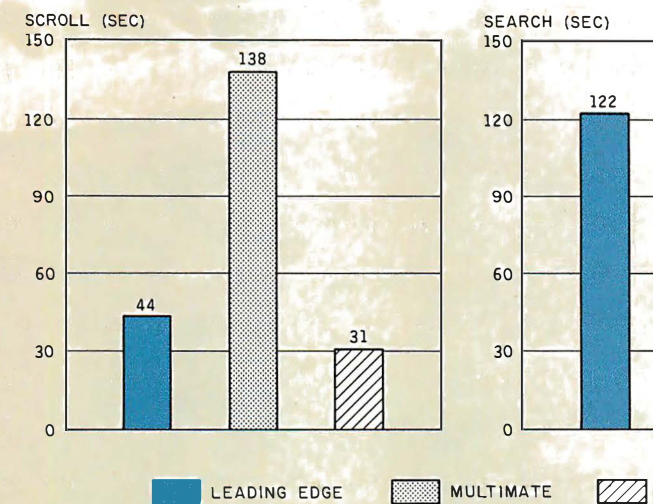
Manufacturer
Multimate International Corporation
52 Oakland Ave. N
East Hartford, CT 06108
(203) 522-2116

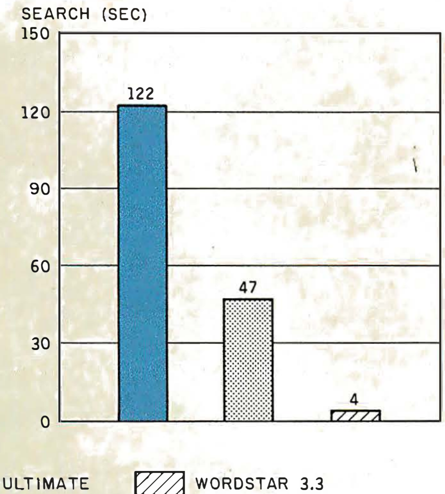
Computer
IBM PC, XT, or compatible; 256K bytes RAM

Price
$495, includes spelling checker and tutorial disk









LEADING EDGE   MULTIMATE   WORDSTAR 3.3

The graphs show the results, in seconds, of performing various standard word-processing functions using a 4000-word text file. The Load graph shows the time required to load the file from disk to memory. The Save graph shows the time required to save the file on disk. The Scroll graph illustrates the time required to scroll manually from the file's first line to its last line. The Search graph shows the timing results for a search starting at the beginning of the file and looking for its last word. The times are for Leading Edge Word Processing, MultiMate 3.2, and WordStar 3.3 running on an IBM PC with dual disk drives and PC-DOS 2.0.

Rapid/Scribe®

Go Quickly.

When you want the work out, but without the workout, then it's time to move up to our speedy multimode matrix printer: the Rapid/Scribe Model DP-6500.

Because Rapid/Scribe ends the frustration you get with a snail-paced printer trying to catch up with your business — your Reports, Letters, Charts and Graphs.

Instead, Rapid/Scribe gives you high-quality correspondence at 137 characters per second, and high-speed reports at over 500 cps. Quickly. Cleanly. And, above all, Reliably.

And business professionals appreciate the standard features such as friction and tractor feeds, sophisticated communications, emulation packages, and alternate character fonts and bar codes.

Couple all this with interfaces to fit about any computer you can name, and you have a solid, high-speed printer that'll let you and your business finish ahead of the pack.

Call us today for complete details. Rapid/Scribe. It'll give you a run for your money.

Outside California: (800) 4-ANADEX
In California: (800) 792-9992



ANADEX, INC. • 1001 Flynn Road • Camarillo, CA 93010 • Tel: (805) 987-9660 • TWX: 910-494-2761
ANADEX, LTD. • Weaver House, Station Road • Hook, Basingstoke, Hants RG27 9JY, England • Tel: Hook (025672) 3401 • Telex: 858762 ANADEX G

them. Several of the help screens suffer from typographical errors, and some, written for previous releases, are no longer accurate.

The documentation is strongest when it describes routine commands, such as those used in short reports and correspondence; it's weakest in descriptions of complicated commands and procedures, and it makes no mention of program inconsistencies. Worse, it doesn't mention bugs, and MultiMate suffers from several. Some are harmless or merely irritating. One can wreck your files.

Repagination

When you add new material or erase old material, pages change length. To correct imbalances and let you reformat material for legal-sized paper or short forms, MultiMate has an automatic repagination command.

It works without a hitch if the file contains heading or footing commands on the first page only or none at all, if the document uses the same format throughout, and if the page length hasn't been shortened.

I set a wide, single-spaced format at the beginning of a file and a narrow, double-spaced format in the middle of the first page. Before using the automatic repagination command, I typed and edited several additional pages, all using the double-spaced format. During automatic repagination, MultiMate inserted spurious format lines on every page, sometimes the wide format line, sometimes the narrow one. Nearly every unauthorized format line divided a sentence or paragraph. Each inserted a hard carriage-return symbol at the end of the text line preceding it, and in some cases these symbols were impossible to erase.

I developed a tedious routine for removing the symbols; if the delete command worked, I saved the page and returned to try another one. But sometimes the program refused to let me back in. "Cannot load this page," said the screen. Once this message appeared instead: "Out of record space—press any key to continue." This happened in a short file on a disk with 124K bytes available. When I did as instructed, part of the format line at the top of page 1 disappeared and the screen filled with upside-down question marks. The Escape key brought no relief, and the program ignored my reboot command. To resume the edit session, I had to shut the power off and start over.

The repagination command doesn't like headings or footings, either. Each heading occupies at least three lines (one for the "start heading" symbol, one for the heading's text, and one for the "end heading" symbol). The same is true for footings, and either can be up to five lines long. But MultiMate can't tell the difference between a heading/footing command and regular text, so when automatic repagination encounters these commands on any page but page 1, it rearranges them. Your page 3 footing might appear near the top of page 4, or a page break might separate its parts.

Changing the lines-per-page setting generates a different problem. Experimenting with a long file of alphabetical entries, I shortened the page length from 55 lines of text to 40. Automatic repagination sent text from page 1 to the end of the file, material from the middle came to the front, and several paragraphs from what had been the end were scattered through the file.

Because MultiMate saves every page as you leave it, the results of automatic repagination are permanent. If my file doesn't pass the three-part checklist (one format setting only, no headings or footings after page 1, and no revised page length), I repaginate by hand. It's a slow procedure, but it doesn't have any bugs.

By the time this article appears, Multimate International might have repaired the repagination command in version 3.3, scheduled for late summer release—but this defect was a problem in version 3.11 and should have been solved in version 3.2.

As disturbing as I found some of MultiMate's tendencies, they inconvenience few of the program's users, most of whom type only routine cor-

(continued)

respondence and short reports. It's when you deal with long or complicated files that you run risks.

Inside Document Files

Both MultiMate and Leading Edge make extensive use of the IBM PC's function keys, reconfigure text automatically, and store material continuously. Both provide merge print programs, but MultiMate supplies a spelling checker as well.

Leading Edge uses more menus and more layers of menus than MultiMate, and it ignores the Return key in favor of the Execute key, Leading Edge's name for the gray plus (+) key on the IBM's numeric keypad.

To give credit where it's due, Leading Edge outperforms MultiMate in a number of categories. The approach to onscreen formatting is similar, but MultiMate uses more embedded commands and does not display a justified right margin. Because Leading Edge recognizes the difference between alphanumeric characters and format symbols such as hard return or tab indent characters, it preserves the format symbols as you overtype old screen text. MultiMate can't tell the difference, so it's easy to erase format symbols accidentally, a situation made more confusing by the immediate reconfiguration of surviving screen text. Leading Edge is a refreshing change from MultiMate and a hundred other programs because it sends the cursor straight up and down the screen instead of zigzagging, even when it moves to an empty line.

Both programs store text continuously, a feature I find inconvenient for creative projects or manuscripts requiring extensive revision. If you like a file's previous version better, you can't restore it by canceling your edit session. Since MultiMate saves each page as you leave it, you can cancel a single page if desired. Leading Edge saves to disk 10 seconds after you stop typing, which can be disconcerting, and it interrupts a busy typing session frequently.

MultiMate is the more page-oriented program; it sets pages automatically and treats each page as a separate subfile. To see a new page, you must leave the old one. Leading Edge displays page-break lines and lets you see more than one page at a time. No page-break lines appear until you return to the beginning of a document and enter the repagination command, and the program does not update page breaks as you add or remove text. In general, Leading Edge's pagination is more convenient than MultiMate's because it doesn't have page-length limitations, it can display individual headings and footings after repagination, and it doesn't make a production out of moving from one page to another.

Even considering these advantages, however, Leading Edge is harder to understand, slower, and less convenient than MultiMate.

Printing Attributes

Leading Edge's fancy print category includes underlining, double underlining, boldface type, wide boldface, double wide print, subscripts, superscripts, italics, strike-through, color monitor selections, and color printing.

You can enter the appropriate command before typing text or type first and apply attributes later in a block procedure. Automatic underlining is the only single-keystroke attribute command; the others require seven keystrokes and two menus. Though the underline appears on monochrome monitors, underlined characters display on color monitors in inverse video. The advantage to this escapes me because all other attributes display on either monitor as inverse video. You can request a screen notation defining attributes, but only one message can appear at a time. If you use a variety of attributes, you must visit each word separately and enter two or more commands to determine which words are boldface subscripts, for example, and which are italicized superscripts.

Though automatic attributes sound convenient, the screen can't keep up as you type. When I attempted to enter three lines of italic text, I filled the keyboard buffer, which made the screen beep, and then waited while the characters appeared at the rate of two per second. It takes less time to type the material first, then mark it as a block and apply the desired attributes. WordStar and MultiMate don't handicap the user, and MultiMate offers more versatile underline commands.

Mystery Search Command

WordStar and MultiMate display your search string as you type. The string

(continued)

Table 1: *Summary of search/replace command options.*

Search/Replace Commands	Leading Edge	MultiMate	WordStar
Display search string before executing command	no	yes	yes
Search forward	yes	yes	yes
Search backward	no	no	yes
Single search/replace (does not repeat automatically)	no	no	yes
Automatic global replace (repeats automatically)	forward only	forward only	yes
Discretionary global replace (repeats automatically)	no	forward only	yes
Ignore case, match case	yes	yes	yes
Find *n*th appearance	no	no	yes
Make replacement *n* times	no	no	yes
Match whole words only	no	no	yes

remains on the screen until you cancel or execute the command, giving you plenty of time to verify it and make changes. Leading Edge doesn't subscribe to this user-friendly philosophy.

Whether you press the Execute key or not, the program starts its search as soon as you type the string's first character. As if this weren't confusing enough, it displays only the string's first character until it matches that character, then it displays the next character as well, and so on. Not until the cursor stops at an exact match does the entire string display on the search line. If the program can't find an exact match, it never does display the string; instead, a "Cancel search/replace" message appears. You can't tell whether you typed the string correctly.

Both programs offer automatic global replacements (see table 1), though Leading Edge's command sequence is by far the more awkward. WordStar and MultiMate provide discretionary (yes/no) global commands; Leading Edge requires you to press a key each time you want to repeat the command.

Unlike Leading Edge, WordStar and MultiMate provide numerous screen prompts and yes/no verification messages at possible replacements. Unless the Leading Edge manual or cue card is beside you, it's hard to remember the commands for special wild cards, ignoring case, and global replacements. Even a simple search/replace command requires several steps: position the cursor at the beginning of the file or where you want the search to begin; press the F7 (search) key; type the word or phrase to be replaced; when the cursor stops at the first match, press Shift-F7; type the replacement word or phrase; press the Execute key.

The command repeats automatically. To confirm the offered replacement and go to the next appearance, press the Execute key again. To go to the next appearance without making the offered replacement, press F7.

If Leading Edge's search/replace commands are confusing and awkward, their speed adds injury to insult. In a 4000-word benchmark file, Leading Edge needed 1 minute and 2 seconds to find a word that WordStar located in 4 seconds. But more stunning (I ran the test twice to confirm this) was its automatic global replacement of a word that appeared 400 times. WordStar completed the task in 21 seconds with its screen display suppressed. I thought MultiMate was slow at 6 minutes 25 seconds. Leading Edge took 30 minutes 40 seconds.

Cut and Paste

Leading Edge doesn't use the familiar nomenclature of block commands, such as move, copy, and delete. The cut command erases a block of highlighted text. The paste command inserts previously cut text at the cursor. A named cut is given a one-letter label as it's erased; a named paste inserts the specified named cut. To copy a block of text, you must erase it first, then restore it at the original position and insert it at the new location.

The super name paste command moves text from one window to the other.

Boilerplate

Like many new programs, and unlike WordStar, MultiMate and Leading Edge provide special commands for storing and inserting boilerplate text and for entering frequently used keystroke sequences automatically.

The library is MultiMate's boilerplate mechanism, and its key procedures store keystrokes. Leading Edge includes both functions in its glossary command.

Both programs name their entries: MultiMate allows up to three characters and Leading Edge limits the name to a single letter.

The programs are similar in keystroke execution but worlds apart in handling of text—and the automatic insertion of text is what word processing is all about. When called for, MultiMate's library entries appear all at once. Leading Edge, which goes out of its way to do things differently, brings the text in one line at a time. I prepared the same 500-word page of text as a MultiMate library entry and a Leading Edge glossary file. It took MultiMate less than 4 seconds to execute the command and insert the text, but Leading Edge needed 1 minute 27 seconds.

Benchmark Tests

Using the same 4000-word benchmark file for each program, I tested WordStar 3.3, MultiMate 3.2, and Leading Edge 1.1 with standard BYTE procedures plus a few of my own (see table 2). I ran the tests on an IBM Personal Computer with dual disk drives and 256K bytes of RAM.

In the move-to-end-of-file test, Leading Edge took 5 seconds to go from the first line of the benchmark file to the last. WordStar required 7 seconds,

(continued)

Table 2: *Benchmark results for Leading Edge Word Processing and MultiMate 3.2 compared to WordStar 3.3. All times are in seconds.*

Procedure	Leading Edge	MultiMate	WordStar
Load a file	42	4	7
Save a file	3	8	22
Scroll from top to bottom of file	44	138	31
Search for last word in a file	62	49	4
Load program from DOS	20	16	8
Move to end of file	5	6	7
Move to beginning of file	1	6	1

A faulty disk drive can scuttle a lot of software.

Defective drives can wash out data interchange between compatible drives so they can't talk to one another. These problems can be easily and quickly detected with Dymek's R.I.D.™ (Recording Interchange Diagnostic).



The seven most important test parameters in less than a minute.

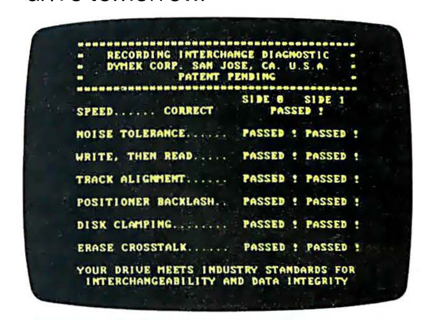
Simply insert the R.I.D. diskette in the drive and receive the "pass/fail" results on your screen for drive speed, noise tolerance, write/read, alignment, backlash/hysteresis, clamping, and erase crosstalk. No disassembly or special test equipment needed. If there's an error you can immediately pinpoint where maintenance is required.

You protect your software library investment for only $34.95.

With daily use of the R.I.D. diskette, you're ready to read and write with complete confidence in your system. Confidence backed by Dymek,™ the leading supplier of alignment diskettes to head, drive, and system manufacturers worldwide.

Available now for IBM PC and XT, Apple and Radio Shack systems.

All it takes is a telephone call or send the coupon below to: Dymek Corporation, 1851 Zanker Road, San Jose, California 95112, (408) 947-8700, TWX 910 338-2174. Do it today so you'll have a safe drive tomorrow.





1851 Zanker Road, San Jose, CA 95112

This drive diagnostic can save you from data disaster

Please ship _____ RID Diskette(s) @ $34.95 each, plus $3.50 shipping & handling.

☐ IBM PC & XT ☐ Apple II Family
☐ Radio Shack TRS-80, III, 4, 4P.
☐ I have enclosed money order.
☐ Check ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard

Card No. __________

Expiration Date __________

Ship my diskette(s) to:

Name __________

Address __________

City __________

State __________ Zip __________

California residents add 6½% sales tax.
Outside U.S.A. write for order information.

and MultiMate used 6 seconds. Moving from the file's last line to its first took Leading Edge 1.5 seconds, WordStar 1 second, and MultiMate 6 seconds. In this category, the performance differences are negligible.

Document saving times are hard to compute for Leading Edge and MultiMate because they save text automatically. MultiMate saves every page as you leave it, a procedure that takes 5 to 7 seconds. Leading Edge saves text when you stop typing and at frequent intervals throughout a busy edit session. I timed the programs as they closed the benchmark file and returned to the main menu. Leading Edge needed 3 seconds and MultiMate 8. WordStar saved the file and returned to the main menu in 22 seconds.

For program loading, WordStar loads from disk in 8 seconds. MultiMate and Leading Edge take longer and the loading procedure includes an extra keystroke; both display copyright messages and "Press any key to continue." MultiMate's minimum loading time was 16 seconds, Leading Edge's 20 seconds.

Loading times for the benchmark file varied dramatically. It took WordStar 7 seconds to load the benchmark file, MultiMate 4 seconds (3 to display the document summary screen and 1 to display the file), and Leading Edge took 42 seconds. Leading Edge makes a backup copy not when you leave a file but when you enter it again, and the procedure makes a real racket. The longer the file, the more the disk drive sounds like a demented mechanical calculator.

Using the down-arrow key to scroll manually through the document is another benchmark test. WordStar was the fastest program, going from first to last lines in 31 seconds. Leading Edge's 44 seconds might be slower, but MultiMate needed 2 minutes 18 seconds to complete the test.

The last BYTE benchmark test is a search command; it begins at the file's first line and looks for the file's last word, which appears only once. WordStar found the word in 4 seconds, MultiMate in 49, and Leading Edge in 1 minute 2 seconds. As mentioned, the global replacement comparison is even more dramatic.

To show that Leading Edge's pace isn't my imagination, I ran some additional tests. For example, WordStar deletes a line instantaneously; Leading Edge leaves the line onscreen for a full 2 seconds after you enter the appropriate cut command, and it spends another second updating the screen.

No matter where you are in a WordStar file, you can enter the "go to end of file" command, and the cursor moves directly to the file's last line. Enter this command in a Leading Edge file and the cursor moves to the top of the last page, pauses, and continues to the end. If you're already on the last page, this program scrolls up to the top of the page and pauses before moving down to the end, a procedure that consumes half a minute on long pages.

Merge and Print

MultiMate's built-in merge program might not be the fastest in town, but compared to Leading Edge's, it's a model of simplicity. Someone already familiar with records, fields, delimiters, nonhyphenated field specifiers, and hyphenated field specifiers might be able to follow the Leading Edge procedure, but its documentation seems designed to confuse novice users.

MultiMate's merge program is easy to understand and use, and it doesn't require file conversion. Leading Edge merge files must be converted to ASCII format before printing.

Printing is a straightforward operation once you decipher the Leading Edge print menu. Each line is a menu item. To change a value, you move the highlighting up or down, press the Execute key, type the correction, and press Execute again. Printing begins when you move highlighting back to the top line (or the second line for merge printing) and press the Execute key.

Dedicated word processors were designed for busy offices, and it's in the printing department, where time is money, that MultiMate leaves both Leading Edge and WordStar behind. WordStar and Leading Edge let you print one file while editing another, but MultiMate uses a printer queue/spooler that frees the operator from waiting for one file to finish printing before entering the next file's print command.

With MultiMate you can delay the print session to a specific time, enter the commands for printing a dozen files one after another, rearrange files in the queue, and go out to lunch while the printer carries out your com-

(continued)

Table 3: *Summary of save/store command options.*

Functions	Leading Edge	MultiMate	WordStar
Saves file on disk	saves text continuously	saves each page as you leave it	on command
Makes backup file	when loading file (used only to overwrite current version if damaged)	no	yes, when saving; user can rename and edit file
Abandon edit command lets you cancel edit session, restore original version of file	no	no	yes
Program can generate, edit ASCII files	no (conversion programs provided)	no	yes

mands. MultiMate supports sheet feeders in addition to a wide range of printers (40 at last count), making it a more practical and office-oriented program.

Leading Edge supports a number of printers: the Leading Edge Letter Quality, Leading Edge Dot Matrix, IBM Matrix, NEC 3550, Prism, PrismPro, and PrismRGB. By the time this review appears, Leading Edge users will be able to call the company to request support programs for specific printers in addition to those listed here.

Disk Recovery

As you enter a Leading Edge file, the screen displays available disk space as a percentage figure, and if the disk is nearly full, a warning message tells you to erase unnecessary files. But there is no recovery from a full disk, and you can damage files in other ways as well. In one of my practice files, the program froze as soon as the cursor reached the second page, and I still don't know why. Substituting the backup copy for the current version didn't help.

Although the program beeps and flashes warning messages when you approach a full disk while editing, it's possible to fill the disk while entering text with gallery or paste commands and receive the warnings too late. There's no mistaking a too-full-to-save document; the screen fills with small arrows and if you try to reload the file a message says, "Document truncated, please restore it from backup." Using the backup procedure doesn't necessarily rescue the file, so a full disk is a serious matter.

MultiMate's save-every-page procedure protects all but the page you're working on when the disk fills. The exception to this rule is important. MultiMate's external copy command lets you insert text of any length, and the program doesn't check for sufficient room on the disk or in the file (maximum file length: 128,000 bytes). MultiMate inserts the text and reconfigures the file. If you don't have sufficient room for your old text, it disappears. Because MultiMate saves text automatically (making it impossible to cancel an edit session and return to the file's previous version) and because the program doesn't provide backup copies, this command can be dangerous.

For more information, see the comparison of save/store command options shown in table 3.

The Bottom Line

Leading Edge has no shortage of bells and whistles, from its "Gee Whiz" keys that transpose letters and reverse upper- and lowercase letters to its special commands for generating solid lines, international and U.S. decimal tabs, reverse indent, dot leader tabs, right flush tabs, alternate page headings and footings, archive procedures, "hot print," and a dozen more. It looks very, very nice. Also, it costs only $100.

But Leading Edge is poorly documented, slow, and inefficient. It doesn't hold a candle to WordStar when it comes to standard word processing, and when you compare the commands that matter, it doesn't threaten MultiMate.

A Final Thought

"There's someone for everyone," promises the old saying, and there's a word-processing program for everyone, too. In an office setting, where users have little or no computer experience, programs like MultiMate and Leading Edge might be easy to teach because they are designed for correspondence and short reports, projects that require few commands. Many novice users fear the loss of documents and find the save-as-you-go feature reassuring.

Relatively few office workers use the procedures needed in complex projects, procedures that, in both programs, are hard to decipher, awkward, and sometimes dangerous. Novice users tolerate restrictive command procedures because they have nothing to contrast them with and because constant screen prompts are reassuring.

Slow as they are, the dedicated programs are faster than a typewriter. But they aren't for everyone. ■

IT ALL ADDS UP...

IBM SYSTEMS STARTING AS LOW AS................$1199.00

SANYO

ZENITH data systems

NEC PRINTERS
NEC 2050..............$749.00
NEC 3550..............$1449.00
NEC 8850..............$1799.00

TANDON
5¼" 320K Floppy..............$189.00

VISICORP
VisiCalc IV..............$159.00
VisiWord +..............$249.00
Visi-on 'Series'..............CALL
Optical Mouse..............$189.99

IDEAssociates
5MB to 45MB Hard drives with removable Cartridge back up as low as..............$1399.00

AST RESEARCH
Six Pak Plus.....from..............$249.00
Combo Plus II..from..............$279.00
Mega Plus.........from..............$299.00
I/O Plus............from..............$139.00

QUADRAM
Quadlink 64K..............$479.00
Quadboard II.....as low as.....$309.00
Quad 512 Plus...as low as......$259.00
Quadcolor I..............$219.00
Chronograph..............$89.99
Parallel Interface Board..........$89.99
64K RAM Chips Kit..............$49.99

PARADISE
Multi-Display Card..............$339.00
Modular Graphics Card..........$319.00

SPI
Open Access..............$339.00

HAYES
Please (Data Base)..............$269.00

MAI
General Ledger, Payroll, Inventory, Accounts Payable/Receivable....CALL

MICROPRO
WordStar Professional Pack..$339.00

MICROMIM
R:Base 4000..............$279.00

MULTIMATE INT.
Multi Mate..............$289.00

MICROSTUF
Crosstalk..............$105.00

MICROSOFT
MultiPlan..............$139.00

ASHTON-TATE
Framework..............$399.00
dBASE II.........upgrade..........$149.00
dBASE II..............$299.00
dBASE III..............$399.00
Friday!..............$179.00

IUS
EasyWriter II..............$249.00
EasySpeller..............$119.00
EasyFiler..............$229.00

CONTINENTAL SOFTWARE
1st Class Mail/Form Letter......$79.99
Home Accounting Plus..........$88.99

LOTUS
Symphony..............$499.00
1-2-3..............$319.00

PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE
PC Plus/The Boss..............$269.00

SYNAPSE
File Manager..............$59.99

SOFTWARE

	C-64	Atari	IBM	Apple
ELECTRONIC ARTS				
One on One	$29.99	N/A	$29.99	$29.99
Music Construction	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99
Pinball Construction	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99
Cut & Paste	$39.99	$39.99	$39.99	$39.99
Hard Hat Mack	$27.99	$27.99	$27.99	$27.99
INFOCOM				
Witness	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99
Infidel	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99
Deadline	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99
Planetfall	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99
Enchanter	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99
Suspended	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99
Sorcerer	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99	$29.99
Zork 1,2,3 ea	$27.99	$27.99	$27.99	$27.99
ATARISOFT				
Joust	$34.99	N/A	$34.99	$34.99
Moon Patrol	$34.99	N/A	$34.99	$34.99
Pole Position	$34.99	N/A	$34.99	$34.99
PacMan	$16.99	$16.99	N/A	$16.99
Ms. PacMan	$34.99	N/A	$34.99	$34.99
Donkey Kong	$34.99	N/A	$34.99	$34.99
DYNATECH				
Code Writer	$75.99	$79.99	$175.99	$155.99
VisiCorp				
VisiCalc	$159.99	$79.99	$159.99	$159.99
PFS:				
Write	N/A	N/A	$89.99	$89.99
Graph	N/A	N/A	$89.99	$79.99
Report	N/A	N/A	$79.99	$79.99
File	$59.99	N/A	$89.99	$79.99
Solutions:* as low as	N/A	N/A	$16.99	$16.99
Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A	$89.99
THE LEARNING COMPANY				
Magic Spells	$22.99	$22.99	$22.99	$22.99
Word Spinner	$22.99	$22.99	$22.99	$22.99
Bumble Games	$22.99	$22.99	N/A	$22.99
Addition Magician	$22.99	N/A	$22.99	$22.99
Reader Rabbit	$24.99	N/A	$24.99	$24.99

*Call on Titles

PC COMPATIBLE
PC-150 Desktop..............CALL
PC-160 Portable..............CALL
Call for price and configurations

MCB 550..............$699.00
MBC 550-2..............$749.00
MBC 555..............$949.00
MBC 555-2..............$1099.00

APPLE

APPLE IIe STARTER PACK
64K Apple IIe, Disk Drive & Controller, 80 Column Card, Monitor II & DOS 3.3..............CALL

APPLE IIe..............CALL
APPLE IIc..............CALL
MacINTOSH..............CALL

MONITORS

AMDEK
300 Green..............$129.00
300 Amber..............$149.00
310 Amber IBM Plug..............$169.00
Color 300/audio..............$269.00
Color 500 Composite/RGB/VCR$389.00
Color 600 Hires(640 × 240).....$549.00
Color 700 Hires(720 × 240).....$639.00
Color 710 Long Phosphor......$679.00

BMC
1201 Plus (12" Green Hi-Res).$98.99
9191 Plus..............$249.00

GORILLA
12" Green..............$89.99
12" Amber..............$89.99

NEC
JB 1206 Green..............$109.00
JB 1201 Green..............$139.99
JB 1205 Amber..............$149.99
JB 1215 Color..............$269.00
JC 1216 RGB..............$429.00
JC 1460 Color..............$359.00

PRINCETON GRAPHICS
MAX-12 Amber..............$199.00
HX-12 RGB..............$489.00
SR-12 RGB..............$629.00

SAKATA
SC-100 Color..............$249.00
SG-1000 Green..............$129.00
SA-1000 Amber..............$139.00

TAXAN
100 12" Green..............$125.00
121 IBM Green..............$149.00
100 12" Amber..............$135.00
122 IBM Amber..............$159.00
210 Color RGB..............$269.00
400 Med-Res RGB..............$319.00
415 Hi-Res RGB..............$439.00
420 Hi-Res RGB (IBM)..............$469.00

USI
Pi 1, 9" Green..............$99.99
Pi 2, 12" Green..............$119.99
Pi 3, 12" Amber..............$129.99
Pi 4, 9" Amber..............$119.99
1400 Color..............$249.99

QUADRAM
Quadchrome 8400 Color........$499.00

ZENITH
ZVM 122 Amber..............$99.99
ZVM 123 Green..............$89.99
ZVM 124-IBM Amber..............$149.00
ZVM 135-RGB/Color..............$469.00

MODEMS

ANCHOR
Volksmodem..............$59.99
Mark IL Serial..............$79.99
Mark VII (Auto Ans/Auto Dial)$99.99
Mark XII (1200 Baud)..........$259.99
Mark TRS-80..............$99.99
9 Volt Power Supply..............$9.99

HAYES
Smartmodem 300..............$199.00
Smartmodem 1200..............$489.00
Smartmodem 1200B..............$419.00
Micromodem IIe..............$269.00
Micromodem 100..............$299.00
Smart Com II..............$75.99
Chronograph..............$199.00

NOVATION
J-Cat..............$99.99
Cat..............$139.00
Smart Cat 103..............$179.00
Smart Cat 103/212..............$399.00
AutoCat..............$219.00
212 AutoCat..............$549.00
Apple Cat II..............$249.00
212 Apple Cat..............$449.00
Apple Cat 212 Upgrade.........$259.00
Smart Cat Plus..............$339.00

ZENITH
ZT-1..............$339.00
ZT-10..............$309.00
ZT-11..............$369.00

KOALA
Atari (ROM)..............$79.99
C-64..............$79.99
IBM..............$99.99
Apple/Franklin..............$85.99

COMPUTER MAIL ORDER



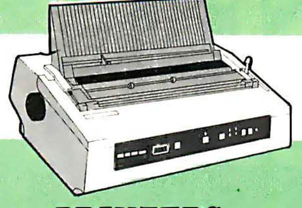
west
800-648-3311
In NV call (702)588-5654
Order Status Number: 588-5654
P.O.Box 6689, **Dept.100**
Stateline, NV 89449

canada
Ontario/Quebec 800-268-3974
Other Provinces800-268-4559
In Toronto call (416) 828-0866
Telex: 06-218960
2505 Dunwin Drive, Unit 3B, **Dept.100**
Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5L1T1

east
MasterCard
800-233-8950
In PA call (717)327-9575
Order Status Number: 327-9576
Customer Service Number: 327-1450
477 E. 3rd St., **Dept.100,** Williamsport, PA 17701

No risk, no deposit on C.O.D. orders and no waiting period for certified checks or money orders. Add 3% (minimum $5) shipping and handling on all orders. Larger shipments may require additional charges. NV and PA residents add sales tax. All items subject to availability and price change. Call today for our catalog.

...THE BEST PRICES



PRINTERS

AXIOM
AT-100 Atari Interface Printer ... $199.00
AT-550 Atari Bidirectional ... $319.00
GP-100 Parallel Interface ... $189.00
GP-700 Atari Color Printer ... $489.00
GP-550 Parallel Printer ... $269.00

BMC
401 Letter Quality ... $589.00
BX-80 Dot Matrix ... $239.00
BX-100 Dot Matrix ... $259.00

C.ITOH
Gorilla Banana ... $149.00
Prowriter 8510P ... $339.00
Prowriter 1550P ... $599.00
A10 (18 cps) Son of Starwriter ... $569.00
Hot Dot Matrix ... CALL
F10-40 Starwriter ... $949.00
F10-55 Printmaster ... $1249.00

COMREX
ComWriterII Letter Quality ... $449.00

DIABLO
620 Letter Quality ... $949.00
630 API Letter Quality ... $1549.00

DAISYWRITER
2000 ... $949.00

EPSON
RX-80, RX-80FT, RX-100 ... CALL
FX-80, FX-100 ... NEW ... CALL
LQ 1500 ... LOW ... CALL
JX-80 Color ... PRICES ... CALL

JUKI
6100 ... $469.00

MANNESMAN TALLY
160L ... $589.00
180L ... $749.00
Spirit 80 ... $259.00

NEC
2010/15/30 ... $749.00
3510/15/30 ... $1369.00
7710/15/30 ... $1799.00
8027 ... $379.00

OKIDATA
82, 83, 84, 92, 93, 2350, 2410 ... CALL

OLYMPIA
Compact 2 ... $469.00
Compact RO ... $499.00
ESW 3000 ... $1399.00
Needlepoint Dot Matrix ... $329.00

SMITH CORONA
TP-1000 ... $449.00
Tractor Feed ... $119.00

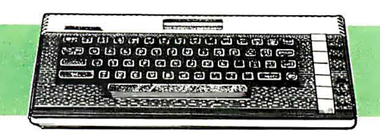
SILVER REED
500 Letter Quality ... $379.00
550 Letter Quality ... $469.00
770 Letter Quality ... $869.00

STAR
Gemini 10X ... $259.00
Gemini 15X ... $379.00
Radix 10 ... $549.00
Radix 15 ... $649.00
Powertype ... $329.00

TOSHIBA
1340 ... $799.00
1351 ... $1369.00

HOME COMPUTERS





CALL WHILE SUPPLIES LAST
600XL, 800XL, 1200XL

850 Interface ... $109.00
1010 Recorder ... $54.99
1020 Color Printer ... $79.99
1025 Dot Matrix Printer ... $199.00
1027 Letter Quality Printer ... $269.99
1030 Direct Connect Modem ... $59.99
1050 Disk Drive ... $229.99
64 K Memory Module (600) ... $119.99
Touch Table/Software ... $64.99
Light Pen/Software ... $72.99
CX22 Track Ball ... $39.99
7097 Atari Logo ... $74.99
4018 Pilot (Home) ... $57.99
405 Pilot (Educ.) ... $99.99
8036 Atari Writer ... $49.99
5049 VisiCalc ... $79.99
CX30 Paddles ... $11.99
CX40 Joystick ... $7.99
4011 Star Raiders ... $12.99
4022 Pac Man ... $16.99
4025 Defender ... $32.99
8026 Dig Dug ... $32.99
8031 Donkey Kong ... $32.99
8034 Pole Position ... $32.99
8040 Donkey Kong Jr. ... $32.99
8043 Ms Pacman ... $32.99
8044 Joust ... $32.99
8045 Pengo ... $16.99
8052 Moon Patrol ... $32.99
4003 Assembler ... $34.99
8126 Mic osoft Basic I or II ... $64.99
488 Communicator II ... $119.99

MEMORY BOARDS

ATARI
Axlon 32K ... $44.99
Axlon 48K ... $69.99
Axlon 128K ... $269.99

Apple/Franklin
Axlon 128K ... $279.99
Axlon 320K ... $849.00

DISK DRIVES FOR ATARI

INDUS
GT Drive (Atari) ... $279.00

RANA
1000 ... $299.00

TRAK
AT-D2 ... $389.00
AT-D4 ... $539.00

HEWLETT PACKARD

41CV ... $189.99
41CX ... $249.99
HP 71B ... $419.99
HP 11C ... $62.99
HP 12C ... $92.99
HP 15C ... $92.99
HP 16C ... $92.99
HP 75D ... $999.99
HPIL Module ... $98.99
HPIL Cassette or Printer ... $359.99
Card Reader ... $143.99
Extended Function Module ... $63.99
Time Module ... $63.99

NEC

PC-8201 Portable Computer ... $439.00
PC-8221A Thermal Printers ... $149.99
PC-8281A Data Recorder ... $99.99
PC-8201-06 8K RAM Chips ... $105.99
PC-8206A 32K RAM Cartridge ... $329.00

SHARP

PC-1500A ... $165.99
PC-1250A ... $88.99
CE-125 Printer/Cassette ... $128.99
CE-150 Color Printer Cassette ... $171.99
CE-151 4K RAM ... $29.99
CE-155 8K RAM ... $49.99
CE-161 16K RAM ... $134.99
CE-500 ROM Library ea ... $29.99

commodore

CBM 8032 ... $639.00
CBM 8096 ... $869.00
CBM 9000 ... $999.00
B128-80 ... $769.00
8032 to 9000 Upgrade ... $499.00
2031 LP Disk Drive ... $299.00
8050 Disk Drive ... $999.00
8250 Disk Drive ... $1249.00
4023 Printer ... $399.00
8023 Printer ... $589.00
6400 Printer ... $1449.00
Z-RAM ... $369.00
Silicon Office ... $499.00
The Manager ... $199.00
SoftROM ... $125.00
VisiCalc ... $159.00

SX-64 Portable ... $799.00
CBM 64 ... $199.00
C1541 Disk Drive ... $249.00
C1530 Datasette ... $69.99
C1520 Color Printer/Plotter ... $129.00
M-801 Dot Matrix Printer ... $219.00
C1526 Dot Matrix/Serial ... $299.00
C1702 Color Monitor ... $259.00
C1311 Joystick ... $4.99
C1312 Paddles ... $11.99
C1600 VIC Modem ... $59.99
C1650 Auto Modem ... $89.99
Logo 64 ... $49.99
Pilot 64 ... $39.99
Word Pro 64 Plus ... $59.99
Calc Result 64 ... $65.99
Calc Result Easy ... $39.99
MCS 801 Color Printer ... $499.00
DPS 1101 Daisy Printer ... $459.00
Magic Voice Speech Module ... $54.99
Desk Organizer Lock ... $49.99
Vidtex Telecommunications ... $34.95

MSD DISK DRIVES
SD1 Disk Drive ... $349.00
SD2 Disk Drive ... $599.00

PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE
Word Pro 2 Plus ... $159.00
Word Pro 3 Plus ... $189.00
Word Pro 4 Plus/5 Plus each ... $239.00
Info Pro ... $179.00
Administrator ... $399.00
Power ... $69.99

PRECISION SOFTWARE
Superbase 64 ... $59.99

PERSONAL PERIPHERALS
Super Sketch Graphics Pad ... $39.99

maxell.

5¼" MD-1 ... $19.99
5¼" MD-2 ... $26.99
8" FD-1 ... $39.99
8" FD-2 ... $49.99

VERBATIM
5¼" SS/DD ... $21.99
5¼" DS/DD ... $29.99

BIB
5¼" Disk Head Cleaner ... $14.99

Dennison

Elephant 5¼" SS/SD ... $15.99
Elephant 5¼" SS/DD ... $17.99
Elephant 5¼" DS/DD ... $24.99
Elephant EM8P 5¼ ... $34.99

DISK HOLDERS
INNOVATIVE CONCEPTS
Flip-in-File 10 ... $3.99
Flip-in-File 50 ... $17.99
Flip-in-File 50 w/lock ... $24.99
Flip-in-File (400/800 ROM) ... $17.99

COMPUTER MAIL ORDER



west
800-648-3311
In NV call (702)588-5654
Order Status Number: 588-5654
P.O.Box 6689, **Dept.100**
Stateline, NV 89449

canada
Ontario/Quebec 800-268-3974
Other Provinces 800-268-4559
In Toronto call (416) 828-0866
Telex: 06-218960
2505 Dunwin Drive, Unit 3B, **Dept.100**
Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5L1T1

east
800-233-8950
In PA call (717)327-9575
Order Status Number: 327-9576
Customer Service Number: 327-1450
477 E. 3rd St., **Dept.100,** Williamsport, PA 177 1

MasterCard

CANADIAN ORDERS: All prices are subject to shipping, tax and currency fluctuations. Call for exact pricing in Canada. INTERNATIONAL ORDERS: All orders placed with U.S. offices for delivery outside the Continental United States must be pre-paid by certified check only. Include 3% (minimum $5) shipping and handling. EDUCATIONAL DISCOUNTS: Additional discounts are available to qualified Educational Institutions. APO & FPO: Add 3% (minimum $5) shipping and handling.

Circle 83 on inquiry card.

A PDP-11 SYSTEM FOR ONLY $3995? BELIEVE IT.

Quantity 1, Introductory Price, DEC Compatible, 6 Month Warranty



SYSTEMS

System Model	TA105-1	TA105-2*	TA125-1*	TA125-2*	TA102-1*
11/23	YES	YES	OPTION	OPTION	OPTION
11/23 PLUS	OPTION	OPTION	OPTION	OPTION	OPTION
11/73	OPTION	OPTION	YES	YES	YES
1 Meg Floppy	1	1	2	2	2
Winchester	OPTION	20MB	20MB	40MB	80MB
Memory	1/4MB	1/4MB	1/4MB	1MB	1MB
Serial Lines	4	4	4	4	8
Terminals	0	0	1	1	6
Price	$3995	$7400	$9675	$11,700	$18,600

Trimarchi and Associates can completely configure a system for your particular needs. The above are only a few examples.

All systems have a 6-month parts, labor, air shipping, and 2-day turn around service warranty. Service contract beyond 6 months is $100/month.

All systems are 22-bit DEC compatible and will run all DEC software.

OPTIONS

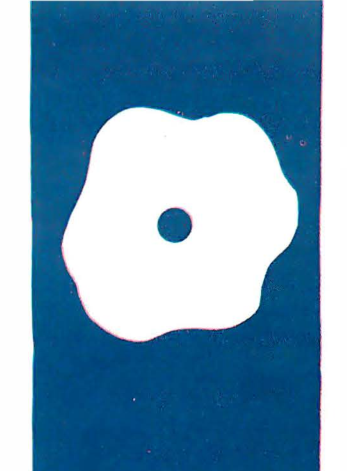
½ Meg Block Move Memory (Dual)	$1100
1 Meg Block Move Memory (Quad)	$1675
2 Meg Block Move Memory (Dual)	$4950
20 Meg Winchester with Controller	$2675
40 Meg Winchester with Controller	$3275
Operating System General License (RT-11 V5.1, RSX11M, etc.)	$ 650
RLV22-AK RL02 with Controller (22-Bit)	$4250
RL02-AK RL02 Add on drive	$2200
LA50 Printer (100 CPS)	$ 595
WYSE 75 Terminal (VT100 compatible)	$ 675

TA

Trimarchi and Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 560
State College, Pa. 16804
814 234-5659

*10% educational discount available for these systems only.

Circle 404 on inquiry card.



*poly*FORTH *and* PC/FORTH

Two FORTH development systems for the IBM PC

BY ERNIE TELLO

In this review, I will discuss some of the capabilities made possible by the FORTH language and review two excellent implementations of it for the IBM Personal Computer (PC): polyFORTH II Level 3, from FORTH Inc., and PC/FORTH, from Laboratory Microsystems.

Long the programming language favored by scientists, hardware vendors, and process-control experts, FORTH has also been a favorite in-house development tool for a surprising number of large corporations. FORTH is now coming into the spotlight as a powerful language for commercial programming. A flood of new and innovative products written in FORTH has hit the market. Some of the better-known packages written in FORTH include EasyWriter, the original version from Cap'n Software; Easel, from Time Arts; Answer, from North American Business Systems; SAVVY, from Excalibur Technologies; Mastertype, from Lightning Software; and the integrated software system for the Gavilan computer. The adaptability and flexibility of FORTH lets it fit in the most diverse applications while remaining intrinsically modular.

FORTH is a threaded interpretive language. For a moment, forget the technical side of what this means. Consider a string of pearls or beads that can be threaded in various ways to create larger pieces from the same set of originals, suiting different needs and occasions. A FORTH programmer uses the basic precompiled words of FORTH to thread together other words that will be useful again and again for an application; the programmer then orchestrates them together into still higher-level words that may be used to create programs.

While defining functions and procedures in C and Pascal is in some ways comparable to this, the difference lies in the unrestricted ease and abandon with which it is done in FORTH.

But equally important to the programmer is FORTH's interactive environment, which helps the programmer by supplying, on request, information to help him program. You enter the word that asks for information about something in the system, and FORTH will immediately display the answer on the monitor. I will cite specific examples of this later on.

Another attribute of FORTH is the often startlingly small size of itself and the programs produced under it. FORTH packs an amazing number of powerful words into a very small space. For this reason it has long been favored by vendors of small dedicated hardware packages and by producers of coin-operated video games. FORTH programs fit in places too small for programs in just about any other language. Producing compact, efficient programs has been a keynote of the FORTH philosophy since its invention in 1970 by Charles Moore, who designed it for use in controlling radio telescopes.

Naturally, FORTH has its darker sides. The most frequent complaints are that it is unreadable and that you cannot produce stand-alone executable files, as you can with compiled languages. Another common criticism is that FORTH has no real standard dialect, that there are as many dialects of FORTH as there are FORTH users. And sometimes, too, there are complaints about the postfix notation.

There are three main reasons why FORTH is difficult to read for those new to it: its use of postfix or reverse Polish notation; its stack orientation, with various apparent "sleight of hand" tricks in manipulating the stack; and its total extensibility, which lets a programmer create the language as he goes, extending it toward its applications.

Experienced FORTH programmers readily admit it is harder to become accomplished in this language than in other higher-level languages. But the reward for learning FORTH is greater control over the size and speed of the programs you produce. Because of its friendly interactive environment, it is relatively easy to get started writing pro-

(continued)

Ernie Tello is a founding partner of Integral Systems, an independent software-development and consulting firm. He can be reached at 3711 Capitola Rd., Santa Cruz, CA 95062.

grams in FORTH. What is far more difficult is writing powerful and efficient high-level programs. Let's take a brief look at some of the more technical details of FORTH.

THREADED CODE

There are three common kinds of threaded code interpreters: direct threaded, indirect threaded, and token threaded. What they have in common is that programs consist of linked lists of addresses. At the very heart of FORTH is the address interpreter, a short routine (typically 10 bytes or less of machine code) that looks up the addresses of machine-code instructions to be executed.

Usually the FORTH language interpreter uses the instruction pointer (IP) to point to executable machine-code routines. The direct-threaded interpreter, the fastest of the three types, uses the contents of the IP to point directly to the executable code.

Most of the popular FORTH interpreters, such as FIG (from the FORTH Interest Group), use the indirect-threaded approach. The IP points to a code field address (CFA) in system memory, which in turn points to the executable code routine. Although this extra address fetch costs more time, the routines for the FORTH interpreter are made less machine-dependent by using the indirect-threaded approach.

The token-threaded interpreter uses still another indirect address fetch, but because of the further loss in speed, this type has not found many implementations yet. One important new implementation using token-threading is MacFORTH.

PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

A good deal of FORTH programming involves handling the parameter stack for all parameter passing; when used properly, FORTH naturally recycles its own programming environment without a need for periodic garbage collection. To do this effectively, a FORTH programmer has a number of interactive tools at his disposal.

Most FORTH systems include the word .S , which nondestructively displays the current contents of the stack on the screen. For example, if you first enter the numbers 1 through 5 separated by spaces, .S shows

1 2 3 4 5 *ok*

It should be noted that the FORTH stack is last in/first out, so 5 is on the top of the stack. With .S or its equivalent, you can use the standard FORTH words for stack manipulation and see the results of your change at each step. Here is a sample session, as it would appear on the monitor, that illustrates the effect of all the main FORTH stack operators. (User input is set in triumvirate type; the computer's response is set in italics. The entries affected by the succeeding manipulation are underlined.)

```
1 2 3 4 5 ok
.S
1 2 3 4 5 ok
SWAP .S
1 2 3 5 4 ok
DUP .S
1 2 3 5 4 4 ok
ROT .S
1 2 3 4 4 5 ok
OVER .S
1 2 3 4 4 5 4 ok
3 PICK .S
1 2 3 4 4 5 4 4 ok
DROP .S
1 2 3 4 4 5 4 ok
DROP SWAP DROP .S
1 2 3 4 5 ok
4DROP DROP .S
0 ok
```

It can be very useful to have a word like .S in the FORTH interactive environment. It is very important in FORTH that routines do not leave anything on the stack. .S can be included for debugging purposes at the end of a new routine to show what, if anything, is left on the stack. Then, when the word is finished executing, it is usually simple to DROP as many things as you do not want to appear on the stack.

The adaptability of FORTH lends itself very well for use as a systems language for the implementation of other languages. At least two implementations of BASIC are written in FORTH (one is by Charles Moore), as is a Tiny Pascal interpreter. There are also at least two implementations of LISP in FORTH, including a complete implementation at the University of Utrecht in Holland and a partial implementation in the United States.

POLYFORTH II LEVEL 3

FORTH Inc., started by Charles Moore to satisfy the demand for FORTH systems, has been in business for a long time. Its current system is available for several microcomputers and minicomputers. polyFORTH is offered in a series of ascending levels with increasing software capability and support for increasing levels. This ranges from Level 2, a minimal system that lacks multiuser capability but has a "turnkey compiler," to Level 6, which includes all the bells and whistles and an on-site introductory course for companies. I've evaluated polyFORTH Level 3, with the powerful interactive graphics options.

polyFORTH Level 3 comes on two double-sided disks, one of which contains all the source screens. The other contains the "shadow block" documentation; each block of source code in the A drive is "shadowed" by the disk in the B drive. Hitting the Q key gives you an immediate help screen for the current screen block in A.

One of the main features of polyFORTH Level 3 is its stand-alone multiuser operating system. Instead of running under MS-DOS, polyFORTH does its own file and disk operations and has a multiprogrammer as an essential part of its interpreter. Two kinds of tasks are supported: terminal (or foreground) tasks and control (or background) tasks. Every task has a parameter stack, return stack, and user variables. Terminal tasks have everything a control task has plus text I/O (input/output) facilities, serial line support, and their own user dictionary of commands. The minimum size for a terminal task is 2048 bytes, while that for a control task is 250 bytes.

In polyFORTH, concurrent tasks are inserted onto a "round robin" loop implemented by the word PAUSE .

(continued)

AT A GLANCE

Name
polyFORTH II Level 3

Type
FORTH programming language interpreter and multitasking development system

Manufacturer
FORTH Inc.
2309 Pacific Coast Highway
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254
(213) 372-8493

Price
$600

Format
Two 5¼-inch double-density double-sided floppy disks

Computer System
IBM PC with two double-sided floppy-disk drives or one double-sided floppy-disk drive and a 10-megabyte hard disk, optional color graphics card, 8087 coprocessor, and second monitor

Documentation
500-page polyFORTH II reference manual, 250-page Intel 8086 supplement, pocket reference guide, electives source code, *Starting FORTH* by Leo Brodie

Name
PC/FORTH 2.0

Type
FORTH programming language interpreter

Manufacturer
Laboratory Microsystems Inc.
4147 Beethoven St.
Los Angeles, CA 90066
(213) 306-7412

Price
$100

Format
5¼-inch single-sided floppy disks

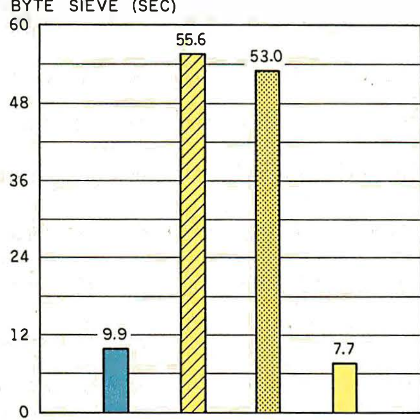
Computer System
IBM PC with one floppy-disk drive, 48K RAM, MS-DOS or CP/M-86

Documentation
250-page user's manual, reference card, FORTH glossary, FORTH-83 reference document

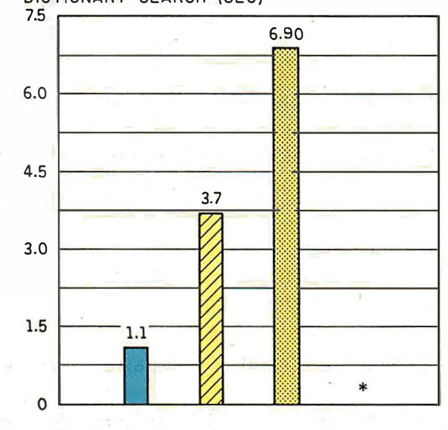
Options

PC/FORTH +	$250
Intel 8087 package	$100
Floating-point software	$100
Interactive symbolic debugger	$100
Native code compiler	$200













PC/FORTH +

PC/FORTH NATIVE CODE COMPILER

A comparison of polyFORTH and three implementations of PC/FORTH. The BYTE Sieve of Eratosthenes prime-number benchmark was translated into FORTH by the author. The source code is reprinted in listing 1. All times are given in seconds. The list price for the PC/FORTH native code compiler is $200, but it requires PC/FORTH 2.0 to run. The dictionary search is not applicable to the native code compiler.

When the system is ready for use, it is cycling the PAUSE loop searching for a task. The total number of simultaneous tasks is a function of available system memory. The multiuser capability is available in the polyFORTH programming environment and for applications written with it.

polyFORTH Editors

An interesting way of handling the editing problem in a FORTH environment is implemented in the IBM PC polyFORTH. Actually, there are two editors: a customized full-screen editor and a powerful line and string-manipulation editor that can be used while remaining in the FORTH vocabulary.

The line and string editor is used in conjunction with the LIST function. By listing a screen, it becomes the current screen for a large number of line and string operators. For example, T followed by a number makes that the current line and sets the cursor at the beginning of it. M takes two parameters, the block (or screen) number and the line number, and moves a copy of the current line under the specified line on the specified block. P places a string that you type on the current line, while U inserts it under the current line, shifting the others down. The advantage of this editor is that it is available right in the FORTH vocabulary and doesn't require loading a new vocabulary that takes up dictionary space.

All of the find-and-replace functions are available from this editor. When an error message comes up after you have just loaded a screen or program, simply typing L lists the delinquent screen with the cursor positioned at the objectionable line.

A full-screen editor is loaded when needed. This editor includes many useful conveniences and details. It makes effective use of the IBM PC function keys and uses the other editing keys as you would expect them to be used.

Documentation

Two loose-leaf binders accompany polyFORTH Level 3. The first is a 500-page polyFORTH II reference manual, and the second is a supplement about the Intel 8086. In addition, *Starting FORTH* by Leo Brodie (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1982) is included. Between this and the on-line shadow-screen documentation you'd think that here at last is all the documentation anyone could ever hope for. Strangely, though, there are some things absent that I would have hoped for. One of them is an alphabetical glossary of all the words in the polyFORTH system. True, there is the interactive LOCATE function, which takes you to the source screen for any word not in the protected kernel. But the glossary has become virtually standard for most FORTH systems. It is the best single tool for getting a working overview of a given FORTH implementation, and it is also an essential reference tool for actual programming.

Database Support System

Available with Level 3 and up, the database support system gives the programmer a set of tools for defining customized databases optimized for efficiency rather than providing a preset format for filing and indexing. The main database defining function is the word FILE , which is used to specify the name of the file, the number of bytes for each record, the maximum number of records, the number of 1024-byte blocks the file will occupy, and the beginning block number. Unfortunately, record lengths are limited to only one block (1024 bytes), an inflexibility that seems unnecessary.

Since the database handler is implemented in the multiuser environment, files can be declared as either shared or unshared. Fields within records accept five permissible data types: 1-byte, numeric, double, multiple-byte, and filler. Routines for controlling the allocation of records in direct-access files enable you to allocate records in such a way that relinquished space can be reallocated as needed. There are provisions for using hashed files, a report generator with variable page formats, and a

documentor tool for maintaining a fully documented glossary of all FORTH words used in an application.

INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

The graphics option is the newest addition to the IBM PC implementation of polyFORTH; it is extremely impressive, as is the included graphics demo. In addition to the usual line-drawing primitives, the new graphics package offers special text fonts in the graphics mode with the ability to set the size and spacing of the characters. There are also line-drawing and "brush" words, resembling software capabilities of the Apple Macintosh, that enable you to choose different widths and textures for line drawing, including circles and other graphics shapes. So far, however, there is no mouse support. Instead, function keys control a graphics cursor and support the placement of graphics and text or leave a trace on the screen that may be used either in the layout of screens or to draw figures.

Another plus for the polyFORTH interactive graphics package is its support of both a monochrome and a graphics monitor at the same time; code is edited and listed on one screen and graphics on the other.

polyFORTH is FORTH taken to its logical conclusion. It is an extremely powerful tool, but only in the hands of a knowledgeable user, and that knowledge doesn't come easy. The basic kernel, together with all the functions FORTH Inc. considers most proprietary, occupies only nine screens (9K bytes). When you learn all of the powerful things that are in that small space, you will have a direct acquaintance with what FORTH at its best is all about.

However, polyFORTH is not for everyone. It is the closest version to Charles Moore's implementation of FORTH and the closest to his characterization of it as a programmer amplifier. An expert can really display expertise and, conversely, a weak programmer displays his ineptness. On the other hand, in spite of the DOS (disk operating system) file transfer

(continued)

The editor always presents a special problem in a FORTH system. On the one hand, you don't want to exit the FORTH interpreter, and on the other hand, you don't want it to use too much dictionary space.

ability, it can be a disadvantage for some applications to use a system that does not run under MS-DOS. However, this could be an advantage if stand-alone multitasking is what you're looking for.

Stand-alone applications implemented in ROM (read-only memory) with a customized dictionary containing only the FORTH words needed to run the application are a specialty of FORTH systems that do not run under a separate operating system. However, it should be noted that the target compiler and source code needed for such applications are available only with polyFORTH Level 4 and up, and the price for this starts at $3200.

For those who are willing to surmount the rather steep learning curve, polyFORTH may be just what your programming needs require.

PC/FORTH

Laboratory Microsystems is one of the most progressive companies producing a fully equipped professional FORTH development system for the IBM PC. What sets this system apart from others is that it runs under MS-DOS with a full set of MS-DOS file and record interface functions. A similar version is available for CP/M-86. Another distinguishing feature of PC/FORTH is that it is the first to conform fully to the latest standard, FORTH-83. (See "FORTH-83: Evolution Continues," by C. Kevin McCabe, in the August BYTE, page 137.) A broad set of optional tools includes a high-level debugger, a new native code compiler, a cross compiler, and a database handler.

Laboratory Microsystems offers two FORTH systems for the IBM PC: PC/FORTH ($100), which is for applications only as large as 63K bytes, and PC/FORTH+ ($2 50), which can handle programs up to 1 megabyte. With both systems, a nucleus and elective screen file are provided for developing a customized version that lets you choose the words you want permanently in the dictionary. It is relatively easy to provide various versions of the system both to serve in the development process and for providing a compact run-time environment for the applications.

PC/FORTH Editor

In version 2.0, the full-screen editor has been redone and now takes up even more space than before, 13K bytes. This editor, while more streamlined than the earlier one, is still a potential trouble spot. The editor always presents a special problem in a FORTH system. On the one hand, you don't want to have to exit the FORTH interpreter to use it, and on the other hand, you don't want it to use up too much dictionary space, (which you will need for compiling your application).

The PC/FORTH editor is configured so that you must enter it by a two-step process. First, the EDIT command brings you to a screen from which a number of commands may be issued; these commands perform editing and various screen-moving and copying functions. You first enter E (for edit) and then the screen number you wish to edit. A certain amount of time is needed, therefore, to move back and forth between the normal FORTH vocabulary and the editor. This situation leads to problems at times because there is no way to immediately flush screens to the disk while within the editor. This, coupled with the fact that there is not a foolproof mechanism to save all current screens, means that considerable care is needed to ensure that screens are not lost. Part of the routine of developing an application is loading and testing code that has just been entered. Often code that is not yet fully debugged causes the system to crash. It is my opinion that the PC/FORTH system is not sufficiently equipped with secure protection for screens when this happens. Occasionally, and unpredictably, screens are just not there as they should be.

PC/FORTH Advanced Graphics Extension

PC/FORTH's graphics package ($100) has words for plotting various graphics figures. The graphics program also has a set of powerful turtle graphics functions, as well as support for all types of state-of-the-art input devices such as light pens, joysticks, the Microsoft Mouse, and the Mouse Systems Mouse. Other features include words for transferring graphics

Table 1: *Benchmark results for the reviewed systems. All times are in seconds.*

	polyFORTH	PC/FORTH 2.0	PC/FORTH+	Native Code Compiler
Sieve of Eratosthenes	9.93	55.63	52.98	7.68
Sieve (Colburn)	28.62	34.54	10.30	7.41
Sieve (array)	1:06.25	1:05.47	2:19.56	7.36
Sieve (optimized)	1:07.50	1:04.75	2:06.71	7.03
Sieve (optimized array)	1:08.24	1:12.77	2:29.39	7.41
LOOPTEST	1.12	0.76	1.26	0.38
–TEST	3.64	3.40	5.65	0.60
*TEST	4.47	4.28	19.55	1.48
/TEST	4.72	4.72	42.95	1.75
MOVETEST	3.68	3.40	6.20	0.49
COMPTEST	4.46	4.06	6.26	0.76
Dictionary search	1.08	3.68	6.90	n.a.

images to and from a disk or a printer, full window-management support, an intersegment memory-dump utility, and several demos with source code for illustrating the use of all these features.

The graphics functions are fast and powerful. The window-management routines let you operate even in graphics mode. The documentation for the graphics extension, however, is a minor weak spot. Some functions are too scantily explained, leaving it up to you to figure out how to use them. This is an unfortunate inconvenience in a package that is otherwise very easy to use.

Native Code Compiler

A new option from Laboratory Microsystems is the handy compiler ($200) by Tom Almy that lets you selectively compile time-consuming words without an assembler. It is intended mainly for low-level FORTH words, such as those used in hardware interface drivers, and for the inner segments of iterative loops that are particularly costly in time. The compiler is designed to work only with PC/FORTH version 2.0, the FORTH-83 model.

The native code compiler works by replacing the colon defining word at the beginning of a selected word with the special defining word COMPILE: and then loading the compiler and the application program. The two main options in the compiler enable you to either generate a development system in which the compiler is permanently present or compile selected words in application programs. There is optional support for both byte and word arrays, which must be defined prior to loading the compiler. Another special defining word, INTR: , is included for compiling new intrinsic functions. At first, only COMPILE: is used. Later, as words can be accessed solely from within words already compiled into native code, they can be changed to begin with INTR: , which invokes direct machine-language calls rather than the time-consuming interpreter.

The native code compiler provides an additional resource for FORTH programmers who want to optimize their programs for speed but, for various reasons, do not want to recode sections of their programs with an assembler. There are very definite limits within which the compiler must operate, but its use seems promising for routines in many types of applica-

(continued)

Listing 1: *Source code for the benchmark programs.*

```
Screen # 16
( Eratosthenes sieve benchmark program )
FORTH DEFINITIONS DECIMAL
8190 CONSTANT SIZE
0 VARIABLE FLAGS  SIZE ALLOT
: DO-PRIME      FLAGS SIZE 1 FILL
                0 SIZE 0
                DO   FLAGS I + C@
                     IF     I DUP + 3 + DUP I +
                            BEGIN     DUP SIZE<
                            WHILE     0 OVER FLAGS + C! OVER +
                            REPEAT    DROP DROP 1+
                            THEN
                LOOP
           ." Primes " ;
: 10-TIMES 0 0 !TIME CR 10 0 DO  DO-PRIME  LOOP   .T CR ;

Screen # 31
( IMPROVED ERATOSTHENES SIEVE by Don Colburn                01/01/80 )

: DO-PRIME.HI  ( faster algorithm in high-level FORTH                 )
        FLAGS  SIZE     01       FILL
        0       ( prime counter )         SIZE       0       ( range)
        DO      I      FLAGS    +         C@          ( prime ? )
          IF    3   I    +    I    +    DUP    I    +    SIZE <
            IF    SIZE    FLAGS    +    OVER    I    +    FLAGS    +
              DO    O    I    C!    DUP    +LOOP
                                  ( flick down modulo I flags )
            THEN               DROP     1+   ( bump prime counter  )
          THEN
        LOOP                  ." Primes "  ;

: 10-TIMES  0  0  !TIME  CR    10  0  DO-PRIME.HI   LOOP  .T  CR  ;

ok

Screen # 41
( SIEVE BENCHMARK W. ARRAYS                                01/01/80 )

: CARRAY CREATE ALLOT DOES> + ;
8190 CONSTANT SIZE     SIZE CARRAY FLAGS
: DO-PRIME     0    FLAGS    SIZE    1 FILL
         0 SIZE 0
         DO I FLAGS C@
                 IF I 2*    3    +    DUP I +
                        BEGIN  DUP  SIZE<
                        WHILE  DUP  FLAGS 0 SWAP C! OVER + REPEAT
                        DROP DROP 1+
                 THEN
         LOOP

;
: 10-TIMES 0 0 !TIME CR 10 0 DO  DO-PRIME  LOOP   .T CR ;
```

(continued)

tions. Code produced by it runs extremely fast, as a glance at the benchmarks will show (see table 1). Once the FORTH routine has been compiled, the entire image of the FORTH system can be saved to disk as an executable COM file. This environment is kept from becoming excessively large by a routine that enables the system to forget the compiler vocabulary after the application has been loaded and compiled without disturbing the resulting high-speed code. This compiler is an important step in

(continued)

```
Screen # 39
 ( SIEVE BENCHMARK —MAX SPEED  :  NO ARRAYS          01/01/80 )
  8190 CONSTANT SIZE     0 VARIABLE FLAGS  SIZE ALLOT

 : DO-PRIME     FLAGS     SIZE  1  FILL
                  0  0
                  BEGIN DUP FLAGS + C@
                    IF DUP 2*   3   +   2DUP   +
                            BEGIN  DUP  SIZE<
                            WHILE  DUP  FLAGS + 0 SWAP C! OVER + REPEAT
                            DROP DROP SWAP 1+ SWAP
                    THEN
         1+ DUP SIZE = UNTIL  DROP
      .
 ;

 : 10-TIMES 0 0 !TIME CR 10 0 DO  DO-PRIME  LOOP   .T CR ;

Screen # 40
 ( SIEVE BENCHMARK MAX SPEED     W. ARRAYS                  01/01/80 )

 : CARRAY CREATE ALLOT DOES> + ;
  8190 CONSTANT SIZE     SIZE CARRAY FLAGS
 : DO-PRIME    0    FLAGS    SIZE   1  FILL
         0  0
         BEGIN DUP FLAGS C@
                    IF DUP 2*    3    +    2DUP  +
                            BEGIN  DUP  SIZE<
                            WHILE  DUP  FLAGS 0 SWAP C! OVER + REPEAT
                            DROP DROP SWAP 1+ SWAP
                    THEN
         1+  DUP  SIZE  =  UNTIL  DROP
      .
 ;
 : 10-TIMES 0 0 !TIME CR 10 0 DO  DO-PRIME  LOOP   .T CR ;
ok

Screen # 79
 ( BENCHMARKS FROM FORTH DIMENSIONS III/1, PAGE 11—  INTERPRET )
 HEX
 : LOOPTEST 0 0 !TIME  7FFF 0 DO LOOP .T CR ;
 :  -TEST 0 0 !TIME 7FFF 0 DO I DUP -  DROP LOOP .T CR ;
 : *TEST 0 0 !TIME 7FFF 0 DO I DUP * DROP LOOP .T CR ;
 : /TEST 0 0 !TIME 7FFF 1 DO 7FFF I / DROP LOOP .T CR ;
 ( DIVIDE BY ZERO CAUSES INTERRUPT IN NCC )
 : MOVETEST 0 0 !TIME 7FFF 0 DO 2 @ 2 ! LOOP .T CR ;
 : COMPTEST 0 0 !TIME 7FFF 0 DO I 4000 < IF  ELSE  THEN  LOOP .T ;
 : TIMES  0 0 !TIME '  SWAP 0 DO DUP EXECUTE
           LOOP  DROP .T CR ;
 DECIMAL  ;S

 ( EXAMPLE: TYPE " 10 TIMES /TEST "  TO EXECUTE /TEST TEN TIMES )


ok
```

Introducing the software that makes communications a piece of cake.

EasyLink℠ Instant Mail℠ Manager software is probably the only communications package you'll ever need. Designed to blend in perfectly with Western Union's EasyLink service, it makes the total communication process easy, instant, and automatic too.

All the right ingredients.

EasyLink Instant Mail Manager works with EasyLink service to provide automatic access and transmission of almost any type or length correspondence over the EasyLink network. So sending mail instantly to virtually any other phone-equipped PC or word processor is a snap.

You can even reach people without equipment. Thanks to EasyLink's instant access to Western Union's Worldwide communications services.

EasyLink Instant Mail Manager also lets you access your company's computer or connect instantly to other business and information services.

The frosting on the cake.

EasyLink Instant Mail Manager is more than simple "send and receive" software. With it, you also have complete word processing capabilities. So you can easily create, edit and change the format of your correspondence, then send it without ever changing software.

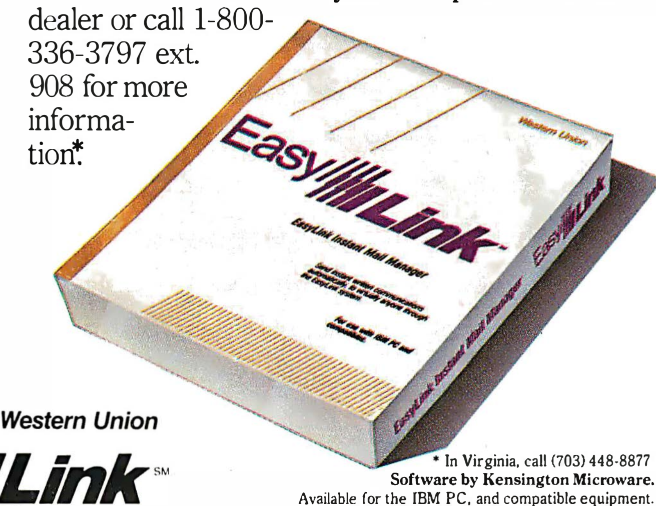
And, unlike most other communications software, EasyLink Instant Mail Manager allows you to create and manage a permanent electronic address file that stores hundreds of names and addresses. So you can instantly speed correspondence to anyone. Anytime.

If you need it, getting help is sweet and simple.

EasyLink Instant Mail Manager is set up to guide you step by step. From how to format messages to how you go about sending them.

EasyLink Instant Mail Manager software and EasyLink service. The perfect mix.

Available now at your computer software dealer or call 1-800-336-3797 ext. 908 for more information.*



Western Union
Easy Link℠

* In Virginia, call (703) 448-8877
Software by Kensington Microware.
Available for the IBM PC, and compatible equipment.

Circle 422 on inquiry card.

Both polyFORTH and PC/FORTH are current and complete FORTH implementations.

the right direction for providing the FORTH language with the inherent speed and power that is normally associated with compiled languages. Also available for PC/FORTH is the Nautilus Cross Compiler, which costs $300 and can produce code for Z80s, 68000s, LSI-11s, and many other chips.

The Benchmarks

I have run some benchmark tests that can provide a basis for comparison of the various FORTH implementations. polyFORTH II Level 3, a stable implementation of the FORTH Inc. system, is one entry in the tests. PC/FORTH, on the other hand, has changed a number of times. Accordingly, I have run the benchmarks in various implementations of that system: the FORTH-83 version, the current PC/FORTH+, and the results when the native code compiler is used.

The benchmarks I chose for execution time were adapted from the standard ones appearing in recent tests and from their variations. There have been attempts to rewrite the Sieve of Eratosthenes algorithm, which appeared in the September 1981 BYTE, for optimization in FORTH. Accordingly, I have selected five versions of this algorithm, including one optimized by Don Colburn for the 68000 (see Don Colburn's article in the September 1983 *Dr. Dobb's Journal*) and other versions, with and without arrays and certain optimization approaches. I've also used a set of tests that originally appeared in *FORTH Dimensions* (see issue III/1, page 11). Finally, I've used a test suggested by Bill Midge for measuring compile time by forcing the FORTH interpreter to search its entire dictionary repeatedly for a whole screen of numbers and then print the elapsed time. The source code for each of these benchmarks is included in listing 1.

In all honesty, I have to caution you against assigning too much importance to the benchmarks. FORTH by its very nature lends itself to customizing. The standard way of adding in-line assembly-language routines in the middle of higher-level code routines means that the various implementations of FORTH feature different choices of even standard FORTH words that have been implemented in code definitions.

One thing these benchmarks show clearly is how programs that are optimized for one system may run particularly slowly on other implementations for the same microprocessor. FORTH provides many ways for getting the job done. Finding the fastest way to implement routines in a given system is an ongoing process, and there doesn't appear to be any end to the opportunities for creatively improving the efficiency of FORTH programs.

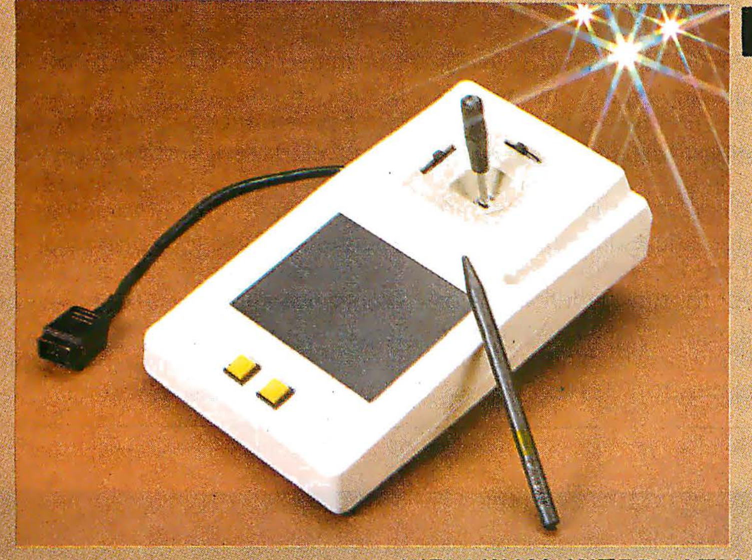
Summary

Although the two implementations of FORTH for the IBM PC evaluated here are extremely different in their overall features, it was not an extraordinarily complicated matter to take benchmarks, some of them written for other processors, and get them running on both systems. In spite of their many differences, both are current and complete implementations of FORTH.

polyFORTH is particularly well suited for stand-alone applications, especially in scientific and research and development categories. The multiuser and database-handling capabilities make it suitable also for dedicated business applications in which program size is an important

(continued)

It's A Joystick.
It's A Graphic Pad.



It's The FUN PAD™

THE FUN PAD COMBINES TWO OF THE MOST CALLED FOR ACCESSARIES INTO ONE CONVENIENT PACKAGE. IT'S VERSATILE AND EASY TO USE AND VERTUALLY ELIMINATES FREQUENT CABLE SWAPPING. RUNS ALL SOFTWARE FOR KOALA TOUCHTABLET. AVAILABLE FOR APPLE II, IIE AND IBM. FOR JUST $89.95, NO WONDER IT IS THE MOST COST EFFECTIVE ACCESSARY YOUR COMPUTER CAN GET. FOR MORE INFORMATION, WRITE OR CALL:

WELLWAY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
765 S. STATE COLLEGE BLVD., SUITE E FULLERTON, CA 92631
TEL: (714) 526-7922

DEALER'S INQUIRIES INVITED

* APPLE IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF APPLE COMPUTERS, INC.
* IBM IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINE.
* KOALA IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF KOALA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

THE BEST & WIDEST RANGE OF PERIPHERALS FOR COMPUTERS

1. For Commodore: Data Recorders, Disk Drives, CP/M Interfaces, modem etc.
2. For Atari: Data Recorders.
3. For Apple: Monitors, Interfaces, Power Supplies, etc.
4. For IBM: Keyboards, Monitors, Interfaces, Power Supplies, etc.
5. Date Recorders not only for Commodore & Atari but also for Sinclair, BBC, Olevetti, Thomson, Apple, etc.

Please come to see us at Winter CES, Las Vegas

DISK DRIVE

DATA RECORDER

MODEM

TAIWAN HWAN HONG ENTERPRISE CO.
P.O. Box 18–48, Panchiao, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.
6th Fl., No. 163 Han Sheng E. Rd., Panchiao, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Cable: "TAIHAHO" Taipei Telex: 31228 TAIHAHO
Tel: (02) 959-1166 (5 Lines)

issue. Finally, the superb graphics functions open up many other possibilities, including multiuser computer-aided design and computer-aided drafting systems.

PC/FORTH, with its ability to produce programs that run under either MS-DOS or CP/M-86, its advanced turtle graphics, its low price, its support of many interface devices and user-friendly practices, and its speedy native code compiler, can be considered a major option for developing virtually any type of microcomputer application on the IBM PC and its compatibles. With the trend toward multiple program shells and integrated software, PC/ FORTH can be essential for a development environment that produces relocatable code configured to run under a major operating system. This interpreter is also relatively easy to handle for programmers new to FORTH.

Features of FORTH make it especially suited for an adaptable microcomputer system such as the IBM PC, and the products reviewed here are two of the powerful systems available for it. Clearly there are outstanding resources available for FORTH that can suit a variety of programming requirements, whether the IBM PC is the target system or is to be used as a host to develop programs for other target applications. ■

NOW YOU CAN HAVE YOUR IBM® AND KEEP YOUR APPLE][®

A Piece of Cake

Finally! A disk to disk transfer from Apple to IBM and back again. Impossible! Not with APPLE-TURNOVER™. An extraordinary new PC Board from the innovators in microcomputer products at VERTEX SYSTEMS. No modems! No serial links! But a truely compatible way to quickly copy any file back and forth, from IBM to Apple—from Apple to IBM in just seconds!

An APPLE-TURNOVER™ in your IBM PC®; PCXT®; or PC Compatible allows direct reading, writing, and formatting of APPLEDOS® 3.3 and Apple CP/M® disks.

Choices Abound

APPLE-TURNOVER™ isn't choosy, either! It can copy Datafiles; Textfiles; Spreadsheets; Program source codes, and more. It supports all Apple][formats. APPLE-TURNOVER™ makes sharing files so easy you'll be amazed with the endless possibilities.

For Example: Create a Visicalc® spreadsheet on your Apple computer at Home. At Work insert the Apple][disk into your PC. Use your APPLE-TURNOVER™ to copy the Visicalc file to your IBM disk. Now use an advanced 16 Bit program like Lotus 1 2 3® to work on the spreadsheet. APPLE-TURNOVER™ will then copy the spreadsheet file back to the Apple][disk. That night at Home use it on your Apple computer. It's that Simple! And it works!

WITH APPLE-TURNOVER™

COPY FILES FROM APPLE DISKS TO IBM DISKS OR IBM TO APPLE. NO MODEMS! NO SERIAL LINKS! NO HASSLES!

Sideorders

Add 80MATE 2.0™. Now you can run most Apple CP/M and other CP/M-80 programs directly in your IBM without an expensive coprocessor board or other hardware!

Add XENO-COPY Plus 2.0™. Now you can copy your Apple and IBM files to more than 70 different disk formats including most CP/M formats and read those formats, too! Version 2.0 will now initialize blank disks also.

The Minimums

All you need to free yourself of the Apple/IBM dilemma is a PC, PCXT or Compatible with 128K of memory and two disk drives. One of those drives can be a hard disk! DOS 2.0 or later is required for full wild cards! One thing though . . . APPLE-TURNOVER™ will not work properly with TEAC disk drives. **It will not support copy-protected disks.**

In The Box

Included with your purchase of the half-sized APPLE-TURNOVER™ board you get an additional cable to connect it to your regular disk controller card. An APPLE-TURNOVER™ Software program disk (unprotected) which contains four main files: APFORMAT™ for formatting a blank disk, APREAD™ to copy a file from Apple disks to DOS disks, APWRITE™ to copy a file from DOS disks to pre-formatted Apple disks, and APSIFT™ a text file modification utility.

One To Go . . . Please!

What are you waiting for! Say goodbye to the past. Say hellow to APPLE-TURNOVER™. Your high performance alternative to complicated serial links and modem madness! Set yourself free in business and in the home with the fastest and simplest way to copy Apple/IBM information ever developed.

APPLE-TURNOVER™ is your key to unlocking the Tower of Apple Babel!

$279.50

XENO COPY PLUS 2.0 ★IMPROVED

NOW YOU CAN FORMAT, READ, AND WRITE OVER 70 DIFFERENT DISKS! Think of the advantages of effortlessly moving foreign disk files to your PC and back again with XENO COPY PLUS 2.0™. Without Modems, Serial links or Hardware your PC can copy a 16K file in well under a minute! It supports most soft-sector double density CP/M-80/86 formats. TRSDOS; p-System® (read only), NECDOS, TurboDOS and other popular international formats. XENO COPY PLUS 2.0™ runs under DOS in the IBM PC, PCXT, and most PC Compatibles with 128KB. Also available is IMPORT™ for the DEC Rainbow. Ask about new formats, features and hosts coming soon. **$149.50**

XENO DISK

TURN YOUR PC INTO A DISK PRODUCTION MACHINE. If you need to produce different disk formats but shreek at the high cost of other solutions try the XENO DISK™ Software Development System. Import and Export disk files plus initialize blank disks in foreign formats. Fast track-by-track duplication and extensive table-driven text-translation capabilities are just two of many features needed by businesses, DP space departments, software developers and publishers, typesetters, schools and other organizations. XENO DISK™ supports more than 80 different 40 track, 80 track and 8 inch floppy formats. **$379.50**

80MATE

RUN CP/M-80 AND Z-80 PROGRAMS ON YOUR IBM PC WITH NO ADDITIONAL HARDWARE! 80MATE™ Software CP/M 2.2 emulator with 80-TERM™ video emulator allows your IBM PC or PC Compatible to run almost any CP/M program. Many MS DOS® programs are simply translations so why duplicate your software library when you can legally transfer them to your PC. All the familiar CP/M commands are included. 80MATE™ uses ordinary DOS disks and devices such as your printer, hard disk, ramdisk, etc. Version 2.0 adds Z-80 capability and video and keyboard emulation for Apple CP/M. **$149.50**

*APPLE-TURNOVER; XENO COPY PLUS 2.0; XENO DISK; 80 MATE; 80TERM; IMPORT; APFORMAT; APREAD; APWRITE; and APSIFT are registered trademarks of VERTEX SYSTEMS, INC.
*IBM; IBMPC; PCXT; are registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corp.
*APPLE and APPLEDOS are registered trademarks of Apple Computers, Inc.
*MS DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corp.
*CP/M; CP/M-80 and 86 are registered trademarks of Digital Research, Inc.
*Visicalc is a registered trademark of Visicorp.
*Lotus 1-2-3 is a registered trademark of Lotus Development.
*p-System is a registered trademark of Softech Microsystems.

Circle 413 on inquiry card.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR CALL FOR INFORMATION

213/938-0857



INNOVATION IN MICROCOMPUTER PRODUCTS
6022 West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90035

At Last. Free-form database that's compatible with both sides of the brain.

DayFlo offers the best of two worlds.

It does all the tasks you normally do with traditional databases. Those structured, form-oriented, left-brained applications.

More exciting, it also does things you can't do with traditional databases. Like enter unstructured data such as spontaneous ideas. Or memos. Or quotes. Or anything else your creative right brain can dream up.

You could even create an electronic encyclopedia with DayFlo. It could cover any subject matter. In Market Research, for instance, it could contain all the customer profiles and industry studies you ever wanted. Arranged and classified your way. So you could track and cross-reference data your way.

So you see, DayFlo's possibilities are limited only by your imagination.

Free-form database.

DayFlo is so flexible that it accepts all data, structured or unstructured. And stores it all in a single database for quick retrieval.

How is that possible? For one thing, DayFlo offers free-form record formats so no two records have to look alike. And it provides variable field lengths so you can enter as much data as you want in any field, and you can enter new fields without reformatting or reprogramming.

Word-oriented database.

DayFlo has integral word processing. So you're free to manipulate data at will. Free to enter and edit information whenever and wherever you please. You can even cut and paste entire fields. All of which means you're able to perform any word processing task within a database.

DayFlo runs on the new IBM PC AT, the IBM PC with hard disk, Compaq Plus, or compatibles.

ReportFlo.

Ok, you're impressed. But with DayFlo's incredible free-forming capabilities, how in the world do you produce finished documents? Just use our powerful ReportFlo package in conjunction with DayFlo. ReportFlo will not only give you presentation-quality reports and tables, it'll also perform calculations. Nice package.

See for yourself.

You can see DayFlo in action at your nearest DayFlo Dealer. Or, if you prefer, we'll send you a Demo Disk for $10.

You'll see, DayFlo is the most flexible information tool this side of the human brain.

For details, call 1-800-7DAYFLO. In California, call 1-800-CDAYFLO.

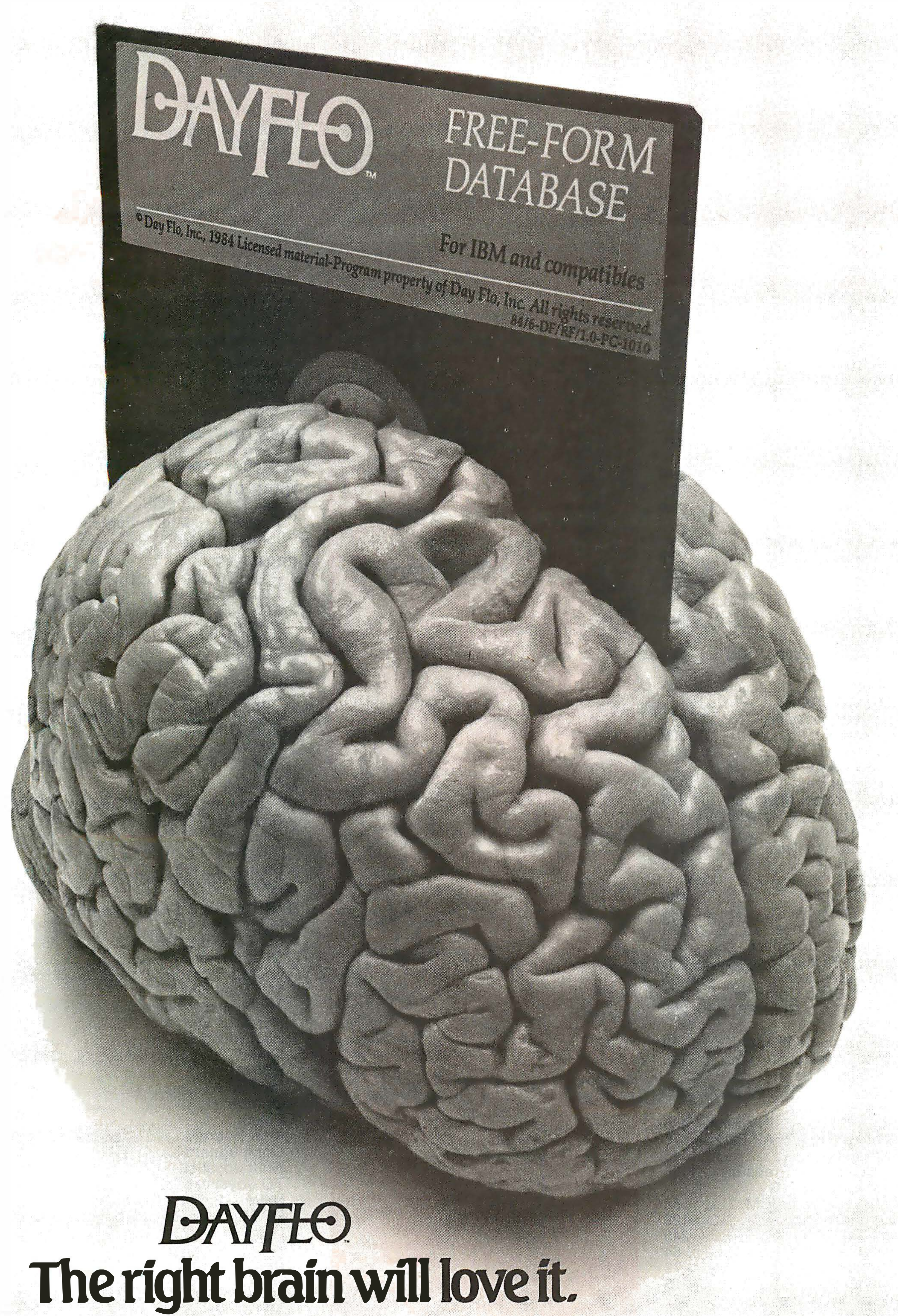
COMPARING DAYFLO TO TRADITIONAL DATABASES

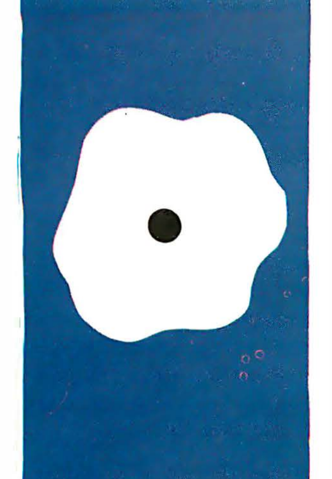
TRADITIONAL DBMS	THE BENEFITS OF DAYFLO
• Fixed record format. All records must look alike.	• Free-Form record format. No two records need look alike. All record formats are stored in same database.
• No word processing capabilities.	• Integral word processing. Create and store letters, memos, notes, ideas, etc.
• Fixed field length.	• Variable field length. No counting character spaces.
• Adding new fields requires remapping or reformatting of database.	• Instantly add new fields to existing records without reformatting the entire database.
• One value per field.	• Multiple values per field. Information where you want it.
• Retrieves data based on pre-planned criteria only.	• Retrieves information based on content or key words.

WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH DAYFLO

- Client Record Tracking
- Sales Lead Tracking
- Personnel Records
- Letters, Memos, Reports
- Form Letters
- Note Taking
- Purchase Order Tracking
- Project Management
- Field Service Tracking
- And much more

AUTOMATIC RECORD CONVERSION AVAILABLE FOR dBASE II AND pfs


DAYFLO™
FREE-FORM
DATABASE
For IBM and compatibles
© Day Flo, Inc., 1984 Licensed material-Program property of Day Flo, Inc. All rights reserved.
84/6-DF/RF/1.0-PC-1010
DAYFLO™
The right brain will love it.
DayFlo, Inc., 2500 Michelson Drive, Building 400, Irvine, CA 92715
Circle 116 on Inquiry card.



Samna Word III

Taking on the dedicated word processors

BY RUBIN RABINOVITZ

A few years ago, word-processing programs were designed to run on personal computers with a maximum machine memory of 64K bytes. A lot could be packed into such programs, but they were no match for dedicated word processors. Recently, however, users began buying machines with more memory, and programs requiring 128K bytes of memory—like Microsoft Word and Volkswriter Deluxe—have become popular.

Samna Word III is part of the next wave: programs that have doubled the memory requirement once again. Samna Word II, released in the fall of 1983, needed 256K bytes for the DOS 2.0 version of the program. Samna Word III was introduced last April; it also runs on 256K bytes, but it's a tight squeeze, and the program will take advantage of extra machine memory up to 320K bytes. Samna Word III comes with five double-sided, double-density disks. Two disks, booted sequentially, hold the operating program. The third disk is used to customize the program for a specific printer. The fourth disk contains the training program, and the fifth, the dictionary.

Samna Word III is a large program. But is larger necessarily better? People who have worked with dedicated word processors will find that many of Samna's features are comparable or superior to dedicated processors. But the program does have limitations, as we shall see.

CURSOR CONTROL

Many features of Samna Word III resemble those of dedicated word processors; this is especially evident in its keyboard assignments. People familiar with Wang and other popular word processors will recognize the cross-shaped configuration of the main cursor-control keys. At the center of the cross is a Go To key, surrounded by the cursor-direction keys. This configuration places the cursor keys in logical positions, and it is easily adapted to the IBM Personal Computer (PC) keyboard, which has arrows on the cursor-direction keys. Manufacturers like Wang and Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) limit the cursor pad to the five keys just described. But on some dedicated word processors (the Phillips Micom, for example), cursor quantity keys (such as Word, Sentence, Paragraph) are added to the five central keys. The Samna configuration is something like Micom's, although Samna has added one more cursor quantity key, the File key (see figure 1).

Mylar labels redefining the keys are included with the program. The new key names fit on the keys in such a way that the original key names aren't obscured. This is useful when you want to use the computer for other programs. Samna provides a chart of the keyboard for people who dislike labels; it's possible to learn the program using only the chart.

Samna's key assignments make for very efficient cursor control. With one keystroke the cursor can be advanced by a word, sentence, line, paragraph, or page. By itself the Page key scrolls through the pages of a file; in combination with the Go To key, Page takes you directly to a specified page without scrolling. The File key similarly moves the cursor to the end of a file without scrolling through intermediary pages. Using the Shift key in combination with the cursor-control keys reverses these movements: Shift plus Word moves the cursor to the previous word, Shift plus File moves the cursor to the beginning of a file, and so forth.

FUNCTION KEYS

Many word-processing programs assign an equal number of tasks to each of the IBM PC's function keys (F1 through F10). Samna's approach is different (see photo 1). While eight of the function keys have only one function, two of them have many functions. The Scroll Lock key is also assigned numerous functions.

I first found this arrangement strange. But, as I eventually understood, there are some

(continued)

Rubin Rabinovitz (Department of English, Campus Box 226, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309) is a professor of English. He received his Ph.D. at Columbia University. He has reviewed books for journals and magazines, including the New York Times Book Review and New York magazine.

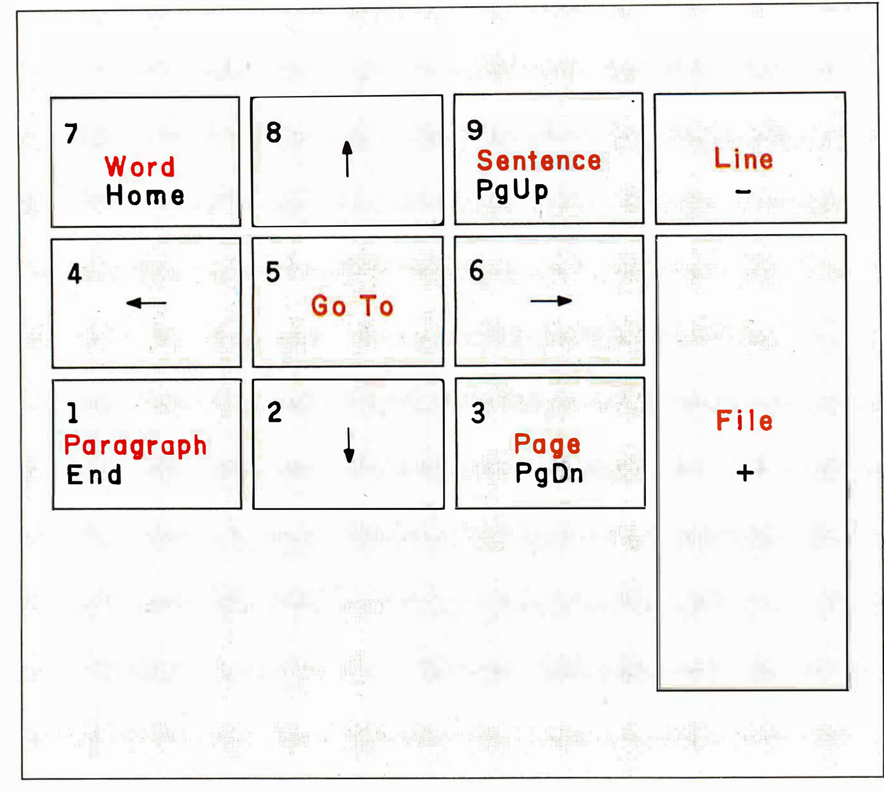


Figure 1: *The IBM Personal Computer's cursor-control keys, as defined by Samna Word III. Mylar labels with Samna's definitions (shown in color) fit on the keys without hiding the original definitions.*

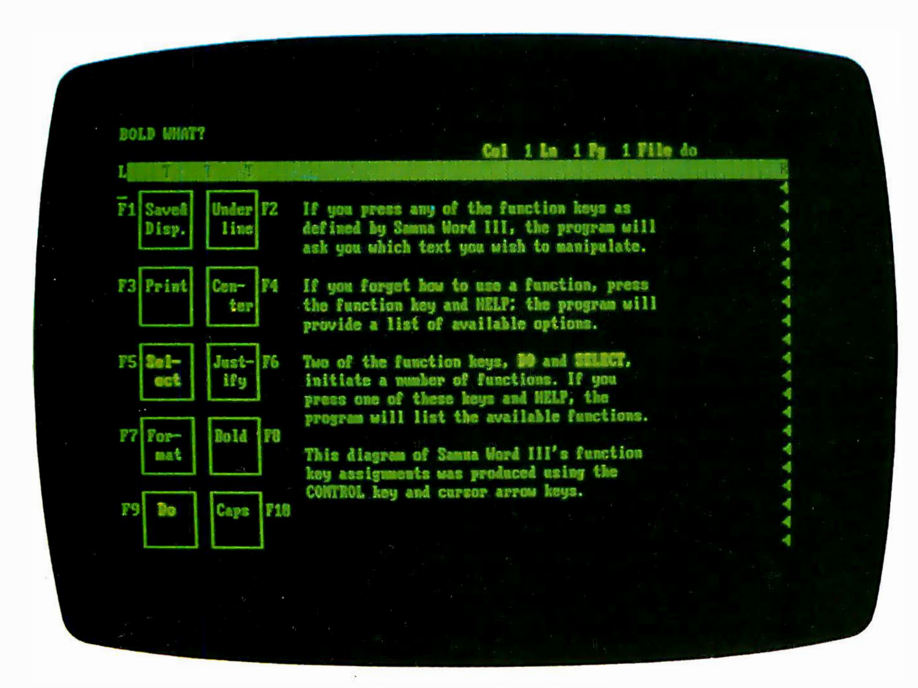


Photo 1: *The IBM PC function keys as redefined by Samna Word III.*

good reasons for it. The keys with only one function don't have to be memorized since their labels make it clear what tasks they perform. The keys with multiple functions are used to initiate commands that—because they are both mnemonic and redundant—are easy to remember. For example, F9, defined by Samna as the Do key, appears at the beginning of a number of repetitive command sequences. Similarly, F5, defined as Select, initiates a number of functions. If you forget a command sequence, pressing the appropriate function key and then Help (the Escape key) displays a list of the functions initiated by that key. In addition, Samna provides labels listing the commands that use the multiple-function keys; these labels can be attached to the margins of the keyboard. This makes it easier to learn the keyboard than when every function key has a few diverse functions.

Just as the Shift key is used to reverse the motion of the cursor, in combination with the function keys it becomes an Undo key. For example, to remove boldface text, you press Shift and Bold; to restore a deleted item, you press Shift and Delete. Here again the combination of redundant command sequences and labeled keys facilitates learning the program.

Many of the other command sequences are equally logical: Delete plus any of the cursor quantity keys (Word, Sentence, Line, etc.) removes the amount of text specified. The commands for copying and moving use the cursor quantity keys to define the amount of text to be adjusted. This consistency makes it easy to use the program; even when I forgot commands I usually was able to guess.

Other nice touches include two that compensate for weaknesses of the IBM PC keyboard. When you are typing uppercase letters on the IBM, the proximity of Alt and Ctrl to the Shift key often leads to errors. In some programs (WordStar, for example) these errors can take some time to correct. In Samna Word III, striking Alt or Ctrl in combination with an alphabetic key never leads to disasters. Samna also

makes up for the IBM PC's lack of LED (light-emitting diode) indicators on the locking keys by displaying the messages NUM and CAPS in the status line when those two keys are toggled.

Learning to Use Samna Word III

Samna Word III is a big program and can't be learned as quickly as word processors with fewer functions. But the program is not inherently difficult: a given series of operations in Samna Word III is no harder to learn than an equal portion of Easywriter II.

First-time users should have no special problems learning Samna Word III. People who know another word-processing program may initially be impatient with the program because many command sequences have to be relearned; but once the logical structure of the program emerges, things go more quickly. People familiar with dedicated word processors will make the transition to Samna Word III quickly.

Samna Word III has good help screens, and the help levels are adjustable. If you make a mistake, a help screen with a remedy is automatically displayed. The manual is clear and comprehensive. But I don't like the training disk very much—the exercises are at times confusing.

Most operations can be completed by initiating an operation and then pressing Help. This displays the remaining commands in the sequence. A reference card that comes with the program lists the opening commands of every operation. You can learn almost any function by using the reference card in conjunction with the help screens.

Major Word-Processing Functions

Samna Word III uses very few visible control characters (though these can be displayed when you need them). What you see on the screen is close to what the printed page will look like. Samna Word III contains all the word-processing functions I expect in a good program, including automatic

(continued)

AT A GLANCE

Name
Samna Word III

Type
Word-processing package

Manufacturer
Samna Corporation
Suite C-700
2700 Northeast Expressway
Atlanta, GA 30345
(404) 321-5006
(800) 241-2065

Computer System
IBM PC, PC XT, and compatibles with at least 256K memory; also DEC Rainbow and Texas Instruments Professional

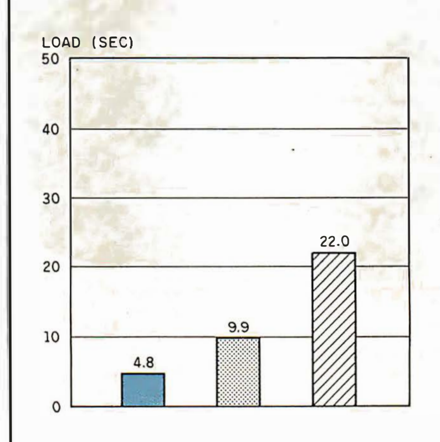
Format
Five 5¼-inch double-sided floppy disks (two for operating system, one each for dictionary, printer, and training program)

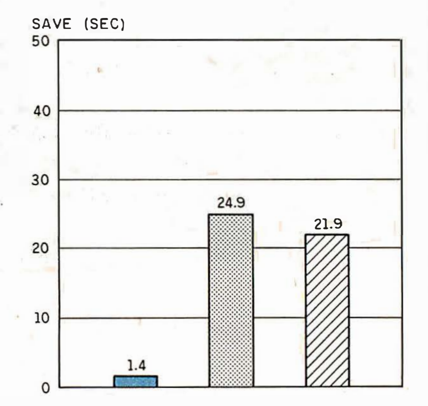
Software Required
PC-DOS, MS-DOS, or similar

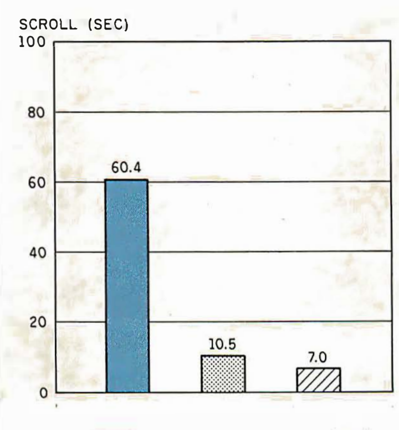
Documentation
400-page indexed manual, training disk, command and keyboard chart, key labels

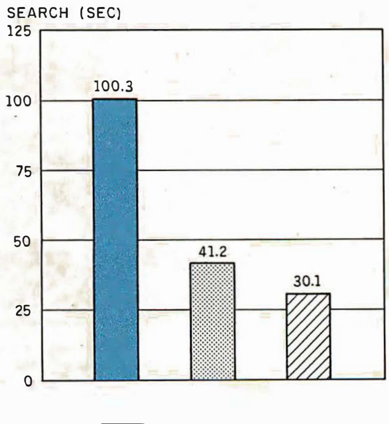
Price
$550

Audience
People who do a good deal of writing









SAMNA WORD III — WORDSTAR 3.3 — VOLKSWRITER DELUXE

A comparison of Samna Word III with WordStar 3.3 and Volkswriter Deluxe. The graphs show the results of performing various standard word-processing functions using a 4000-word text file. The Load graph shows the time required to load the file from disk to memory. The Save graph shows the time required to save the file on disk. The Scroll graph illustrates the time required to scroll manually from the file's first line to its last line. The Search graph shows the timing results for a search starting at the beginning of the file and looking for its last word.

word wrap, global search and replace, and right-margin justification. But even the common word-processing functions go beyond the usual: many have convenience features that enable various modes of operation. Underlining, for example, can be done in numerous ways: during or after typing text; with solid, broken, or double underlining; or with the shifted hyphen key, as on a typewriter. Similar options are available for printing in boldface, converting text to capital letters, and centering text. On a color-equipped system, you can specify different colors for different types of text (see photo 2).

Photo 2: *With a color graphics adapter and a color monitor, Samna Word III can mark underlined, superscript, and subscript text in different colors.*

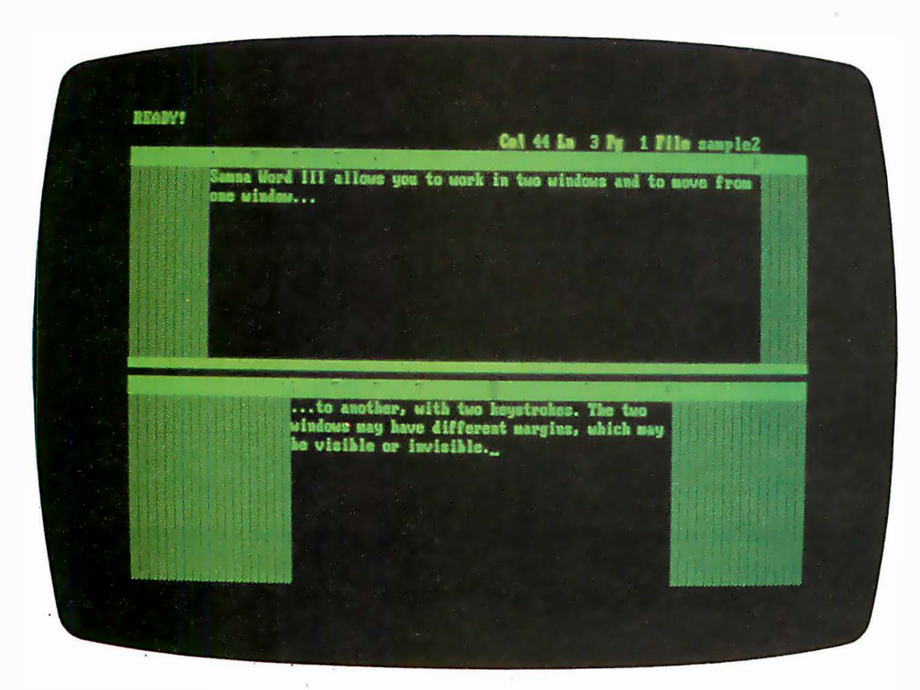


Photo 3: *Samna Word III's split-screen capability.*

Advanced Features

What makes Samna Word III superior to many competitive programs is its unusual number of advanced features. Some of these, like mail-merge or dictionary programs, are often sold as extras; but they're part of Samna Word III. The following are some important advanced features.

Windows: Samna's windows divide the screen horizontally (see photo 3). With two keystrokes you can move from one window to the other. It's easy to display a new file or another portion of the same file in the window, and to copy or move text from one window into the other.

Automatic Update: This is one of Samna's best features. As you revise or enter text, the new material is automatically recorded on the data disk. It takes little time to save a document, since most of it is written on the disk as you type. More important, it's almost impossible to lose material inadvertently. Even with a power failure you never lose more than about three lines, and since they're the last ones you typed, you can usually reconstruct them.

Automatic Merge: Samna's automatic merge works well but is difficult to learn: the instructions are confusing. As with other merge programs, you create a standard (or "boilerplate") letter and a mailing list. Then the two are merged: a copy of the standard letter, addressed to each person on the mailing list, is generated automatically.

Foreign-Language Keyboards: Many programs can generate foreign characters, usually by using special key sequences. In Volkswriter, for example, you press Alt and an alphabetic key. In Samna Word III, you can reprogram the keyboard so that it emulates a foreign keyboard. When you press the

(continued)

key for a particular character in the new configuration, the corresponding character appears on the screen and the same character is printed, so long as you use the proper print wheel. Samna Word III includes the following keyboard configurations: English (American and British versions), French, Canadian, Spanish, Math/Greek, German, Italian, Swiss/French, and one with alternate symbols, including many of the IBM Personal Computer's special characters that don't appear in the other configurations.

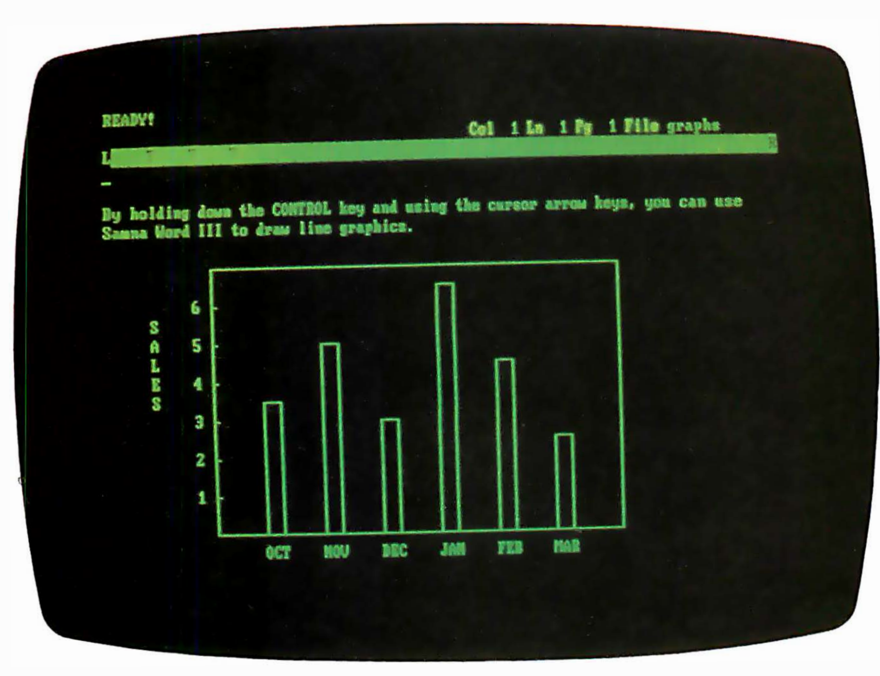


Photo 4: A *bar chart drawn with Samna Word III, using the Control and cursor-arrow keys.*

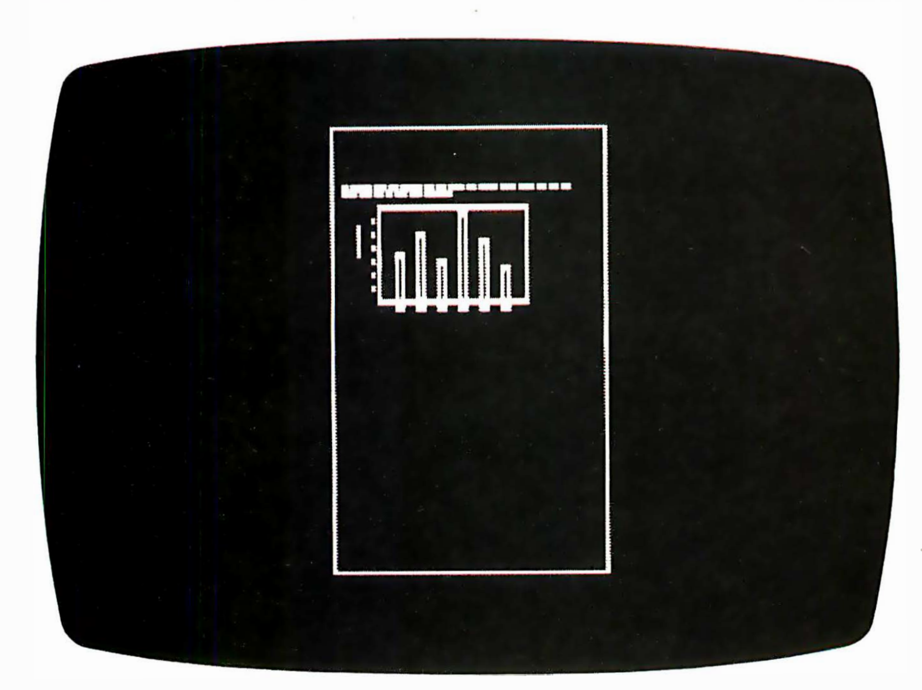


Photo 5: *Samna's Zoom function lets you see the layout of the material on the screen as it will appear on the printed page.*

Dictionary: Samna uses the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* for its spelling checker. When the dictionary does not recognize a word, it flashes alternatives in the status line. You can then substitute one of the suggested alternatives, revise the misspelled word without retyping it, or add the word to the dictionary. The spelling checker is slower than some rival programs, such as Spellix. The dictionary disk provides automatic hyphenation at syllable breaks. The disk isn't copy-protected, so you can customize your own dictionary by adding new words to it.

Math Mode: In math mode you can perform five operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and calculation of percentages. Two memory registers and a total register retain the results of the calculations; you can then transfer these from the registers into the text without retyping. You can add a row of numbers across a line and columns of numbers. But it isn't possible in this mode to work on the text of a document; to do that, you have to exit to normal operating mode.

Recording of Keystrokes: This is a macro-type operation: a series of keystrokes is recorded and played back later. Both alphanumeric and command keystrokes can be recorded. To play them back, you press the Control key and a number key. It's a feature that's invaluable for repetitious jobs, such as writing letters that have the same heading and signature. You could record the keystrokes for the close of one letter, the commands for a page break, and the heading of the next letter. Samna lets you record 10 different operations using up to 500 keystrokes—an average of 50 keystrokes per operation.

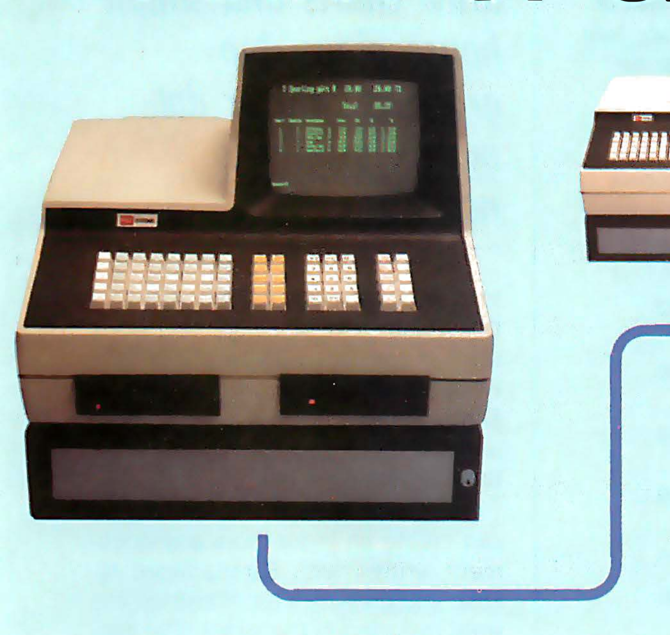
Glossary: Glossaries are lists of phrases or sentences that are often repeated; with a few keystrokes you can insert these passages into the

(continued)

CA$HCOM

Stand Alone or Multi-User

POINT OF SALE SYSTEMS





IBM PC/XT

CAN FUNCTION AS THE SYSTEM'S MASTER

AS A COMPUTER

- The stand alone system can be upgraded into a multi-user system to meet growing business needs.
- Uses CP/M or MS-DOS (multi-user system only) to run thousands of dedicated software packages available to users.
- Displays transactions on a 9″ CRT utilizing large characters for easy customer viewing.
- Utilizes two way data communications allowing quick and accurate price changes, order processing and file updates.
- Can be programmed using familiar languages for easy customization of vertical markets.
- Utilizes a database management system to produce meaningful reports on demand.
- Can be configured with floppies or Winchester drives (storage capacity-640KB to 80MB).

AS A CASH REGISTER

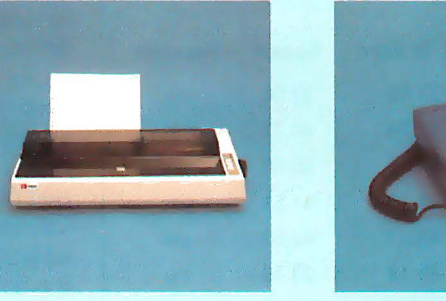
- Its flexibility in function use exceeds industry standards for E.C.R.'s.
- Uses a programmable, buffered keyboard.

IT IS CAPABLE OF:

- error correct, void, return, refund, entire ticket voiding, manual discount by $ or %, mark down, mark up, coupons, food stamps.
- payment by cash, cheques or credit cards.
- charge and payment posting to in-house accounts.
- H.A.L.O./L.A.L.O. protect on open departments and discounts.
- black list and credit authorization.
- electronic funds transfer.











In Canada:
4088 Sandwich Street, Windsor, Ontario N9C 1C4 (519) 255-9199
In U.S.A.:
P.O. Box 32524, Detroit, Michigan 48232 (313) 961-3406
Circle 9 on inquiry card.

Visit us at COMDEX Booth #R 8126 and at the Canadian Computer Show Booth #258 & 259.

Table 1: *Benchmark tests using Samna Word III on the IBM PC with 256K bytes and a monochrome-monitor adapter and a document of 40 paragraphs of 100 words (a total of 4000 words). Results are the average of three trials. Note that Samna Word III formats slowly (tests 6,7, and 8); however, because the program automatically saves material as it is written to the screen, Document Save time is good.*

Test	Minutes:Seconds
Document Load: time to retrieve standard document from disk and display it on the screen	0:04.82
Document Save: time to save the standard document on the data disk	0:01.42
Search: time to find the last word (the 4000th) of the standard document	1:40.26
Scroll: time to scroll from the beginning to the end of the standard document	1:00.40
End of File: time to go to the end of the file by pushing the File key	0:12.09
Delete: time to delete the first five words of a 100-word paragraph and reformat	0:04.25
Insert: time to restore the five deleted words and reformat	0:05.26
Format Changes: time to reformat the standard document from single to double space; margins from 10–75 to 15–70; top and bottom margins from 1 inch to 1.5 inches; pitch from 10 to 12	6:53.60
Print File: time from last command to print a file to start of printing	0:28.24
Print Page: time from last command to print a page to start of printing	0:04.43

Table 2: *Comparative speeds of some Samna Word III functions on the IBM PC and compatible computers. Times, in seconds and hundredths of seconds, are the averaged results of three tests: the time it took to scroll to the end of a 1000-word document, to use the Go To function to find the last word in a document, and to find the same word using the Search function. "Repaints" means the screen flickers (is being erased and reconfigured during scrolling), an undesirable characteristic.*

Computer	Scrolling	Go To Word	Search	Repaints
IBM PC with monochrome card	12.40	22.86	23.06	no
IBM PC with color card	33.84	42.79	40.71	yes
Eagle PC Plus	33.40	54.05	50.65	yes
Seequa Chameleon	33.02	43.35	41.51	yes
Zenith Z-150	35.85	45.87	42.53	yes
Sperry PC in normal mode	13.87	23.18	23.18	no
Sperry PC in Turbo mode (microprocessor clock speed about 40 percent faster than in normal mode)	9.57	17.36	17.21	no

You can use Samna to draw charts and simple house plans. No graphics card or dot-matrix printer is necessary.

text. You can use combinations of boilerplate text or insert long book titles in the text with relatively little typing. Unlike some other programs, Samna makes it possible to create and use more than one glossary at a time.

Index Compiling: With this feature you can create an index from any document written with Samna Word III. First, you prepare a list of entries you want included in the index. The program then searches through the text looking for these entries, arranges them alphabetically, and lists page references for them. The index compiler works well, but it's very slow.

Table of Contents: By introducing special marks for chapter headings and subheadings, you can have Samna create a table of contents. Subheadings, when properly marked, are indented to the right of chapter headings.

Outline Generation: If you're creating an outline, you can use special marks for each entry; these marks are used to indent the entry (up to six levels of indentation are possible) and to number it. The program automatically renumbers the entries if you make additions or deletions.

Line Graphics: Samna Word III can draw horizontal and vertical lines, useful for organizational charts, bar charts, and even simple house plans (see photo 4). You don't need a graphics card or a dot-matrix printer to take advantage of this feature; all you need is a daisy wheel that can print vertical and horizontal lines.

Samna's other features include a Zoom function (see photo 5) that lets you view a reduced image of an en-

(continued)

DATA ACQUISITION SOFTWARE THAT SPANS TWO WORLDS

Now one IBM PC can direct high speed acquisition of analog signals, and simultaneously read and control instruments on the IEEE-488 bus. Connect your analog signals to the Keithley DAS Series 500 Measurement and Control System; connect IEEE-488 instruments to our new Plus500 Instrument Control System. The same software environment controls both interfaces at the same time.

■ ***Soft500 and new Plus500 software make measurement and control accessible.***
Soft500 and Plus500 software are enhancements of BASIC, the language of personal computing. As easy to use as BASIC itself, Soft500 and Plus500 add powerful data acquisition and control capabilities to a higher level language.

■ ***You can trust the data.***
Soft500's foreground/background scheduling carefully times multiple tasks to ensure that successive readings from the same channel maintain precisely the same sampling interval. And there's still time for simultaneous data analysis.

■ ***The Series 500 is fully modular.***
Seventeen modules form an extensive and growing family that supports analog input, analog output, digital I/O, current loop output, pulse counting, and AC/DC relay control. And now the Plus500 Instrument Control System allows simultaneous access to the IEEE-488 bus as well.

■ ***Quality manufacturing, quality service.***
The Series 500 is built like an instrument. It has the highest accuracy, the lowest noise, and the best thermal stability of any personal computer based data acquisition workstation. That's why it comes with a one-year warranty and a free product support hotline.

■ ***For more information***
Call us toll free at 1-800-552-1115. In Massachusetts, call 617-423-7780. We'd like to tell you more about the Series 500 measurement and control family.

349 Congress Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02210



Circle 312 on inquiry card.

Samna Word III's main problem is a lack of speed.

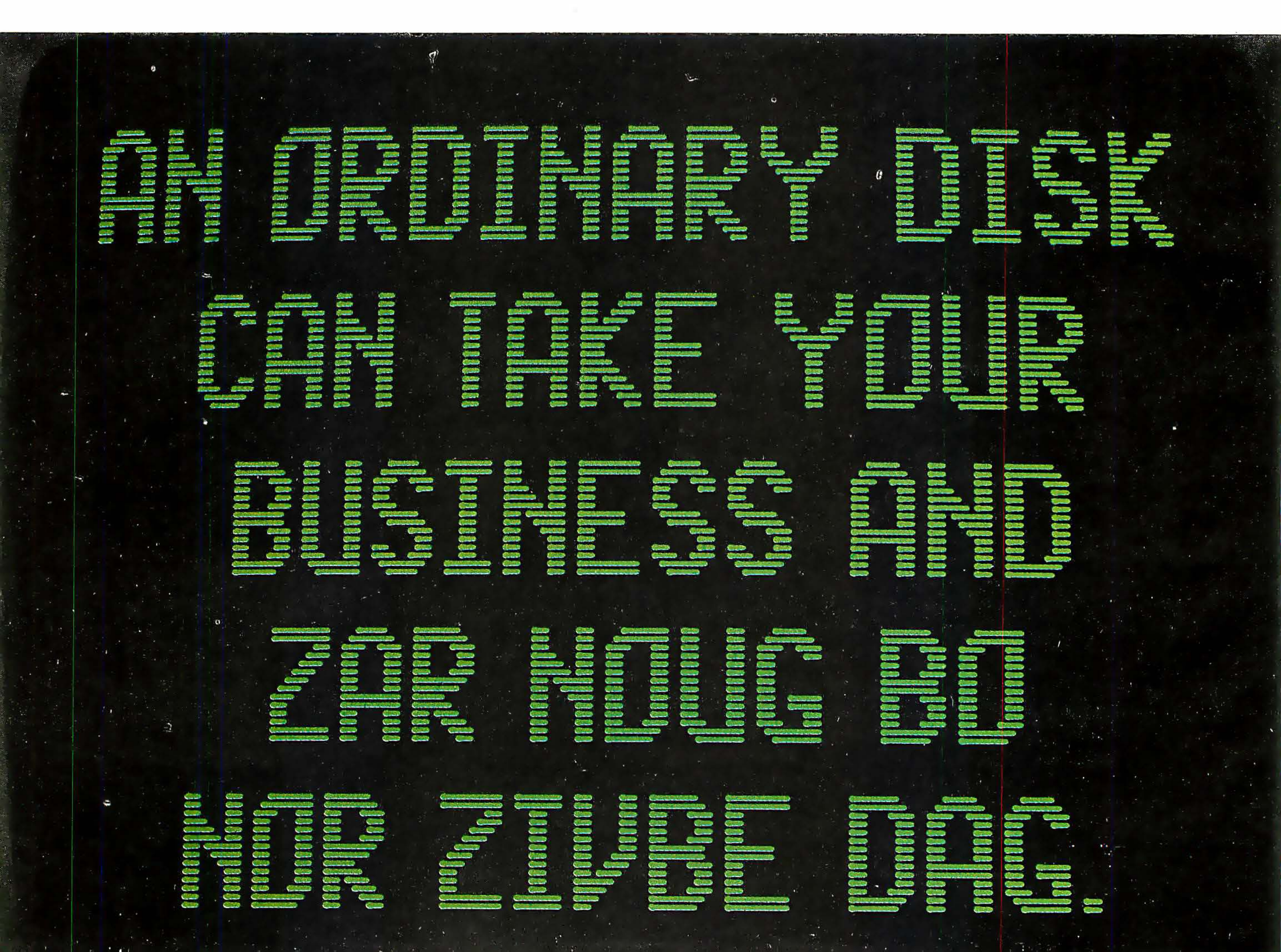
tire page on the screen (this requires a color graphics card); wild-card characters that can be used for file functions; a typewriter mode that permits you to type directly on the printer; automatic backup; support for 26 printers; the ability to create very wide pages and then to fold them on screen so you can compare various columns on a spreadsheet; and "control tabs" that let you mark and return to a specified place in a file.

WEAKNESSES

Samna Word III's main problem is lack of speed. Reformatting a 4000-word file takes almost 7 minutes (see table 1). Deleting and inserting material can be time-consuming with long paragraphs: you have to wait for the automatic reformatting to end before you can resume editing.

Like most word processors for the IBM PC, Samna Word III is even slower when you run it on a system with a color graphics adapter. As shown in table 2, the program runs between two and three times slower on an IBM PC with a color graphics adapter (or similarly equipped PC-compatibles) than on an IBM PC with monochrome adapter. In addition, the displays of the color systems are continually repainted during scrolling; the repainting produces an annoying flicker that makes the moving text almost illegible. A friend with a Zenith Z-150 had this problem until he added an IBM monochrome adapter and suitable monitor; the speed doubled and the repainting disappeared. The flicker problem is caused by the way IBM designed its color graphics adapter board. The monochrome monitor/adapter does not flicker during scrolling. Unfortunately, if you have to buy a monochrome adapter and monitor to fix the speed problem, it will cost you at least $500.

These tests were conducted on systems with two floppy-disk drives; many results would be faster with a hard disk. Samna recently announced it was removing the copy protection from all of its word-processing products, which will enable the programs to be run from a RAM (random-access read/write memory) disk or a hard disk and should speed things up quite a bit. According to Charlotte Hixson, Samna's customer-support manager, the speed problem is a result of the



program being written in C rather than in assembly language (this was done to make the program easier to debug). "As soon as the software is stabilized," says Ms. Hixson, "the screen and line-handler blocks will be written in assembly language and will be much faster."

Samna Word III is sensitive to fluctuations in power-line current, even with a surge protector; the resulting crash usually freezes the screen. But this happens infrequently and sounds worse than it really is: since Samna automatically records text as it is written, you seldom lose more than a few lines, and these can be copied from the frozen screen.

After a lot of editing, the page counter sometimes loses track of the proper page number. The spelling checker doesn't recognize words linked by dashes. The automatic-hyphenation features sometimes miss one or two words that should be hyphenated. File size is not listed in the directory, nor is there any indication of how close you are to filling a disk. However, I've never lost text because of a full disk: you're given a chance to use a new disk or delete material from the one that's full.

User Support

Samna Corporation seems to have a positive attitude toward its customers. The people who answer the toll-free information hotline are friendly and helpful; they've provided assistance at no charge after the 30-day support period had expired. Customers who install their programs incorrectly are given new copies.

Samna seems to have a positive attitude toward customers. Users who install programs incorrectly are given new copies.

When version 1.1 of Samna Word II was released, free updates were provided to purchasers of the original program, with no requirement that the old program be shipped back to the company. Owners of Samna Word II can buy Samna Word III updates for the difference in price between the programs. Samna said it is planning to release a new program, Samna+, that will include spreadsheet functions. Owners of Samna Word II and Samna Word III will be able to update

(continued)

Samna Word III costs more than some programs, but if it can outperform a dedicated word processor, then the price is justified.

their programs for the price difference.

Conclusion

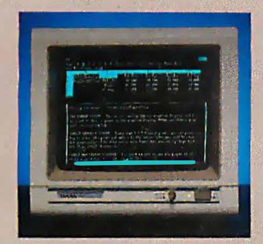
Samna Word III is one of the most powerful word-processing programs available for IBM PCs. In recent advertisements, Samna Corporation has claimed that a number of dedicated-word-processor operators who tested the program agreed that Samna Word III was superior to the systems they were using. Samna Word III costs $550, which is more than some other programs, but if it can outperform a dedicated word processor, the price is justified—what you pay for the software you'll save on hardware.

Who should buy Samna Word III? Anyone who spends a good deal of time writing. Samna's main strength is its assortment of automated operations and convenience features; many aren't available in other programs or on dedicated word processors. But this isn't a program for casual users: it doesn't make sense to pay for advanced functions if you'll never use them.

Samna Word III is the best of several word-processing programs I've tested, including WordStar, Easywriter II, Volkswriter, Volkswriter Deluxe, and MultiMate. I use Samna at home on my PC and a Micom word processor at work. I like the speed of the Micom, and this makes me fidgety when Samna takes too long to complete an operation, but Samna Word III's many special features more than compensate for this problem. Like the people in the advertisement, I've been won over. I'd rather work with Samna Word III than with a dedicated word processor. ■

Resolution That Blows You Away

Being #1 has its advantages! Our Model 440 (720 by 400) Ultra High-Res monitor is the Worlds standard for excellence. Its capabilities will out-rank those of our competitors for a long time. We won't Stop producing the finest! You can't! Not when you're Number One!



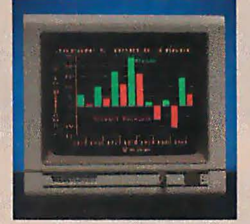
MODEL 440

12 inch Ultra High-Res RGB Color Monitor
Designed as up-grading display for IBM PC
720 x 400 line resolution at non-interlaced mode
4000 character display capability
Switchable to green character display



MODEL 425

12 inch Super High-Res RGB Color Monitor
Fully compatible with IBM PC and its family
640 x 262 line resolution
Switchable to green character display
Built in audio



MODEL 420L

12 inch Super High-Res RGB Color Monitor
Long Persistance Phosphor Tube
Fully compatible with IBM and most other personal computers.
640 x 262 line resolution at non-interlaced mode
640 x 525 line resolution at interlaced mode
Unlimited colors available through analog video circuit



MODEL 411

12 inch High-Res RGB Color Monitor
Fully compatible with IBM PC and its family.
510 x 262 line resolution
Switchable to green character display
Built in audio



MODEL 122

12 inch Super High-Res Amber Display
Fully compatible with IBM Green Display.
Operated by H. scan. Rate 18,432 Khz
Optional Tilt/Swivel Base available (Model 110-12)
Green phosphor available (Model 121)

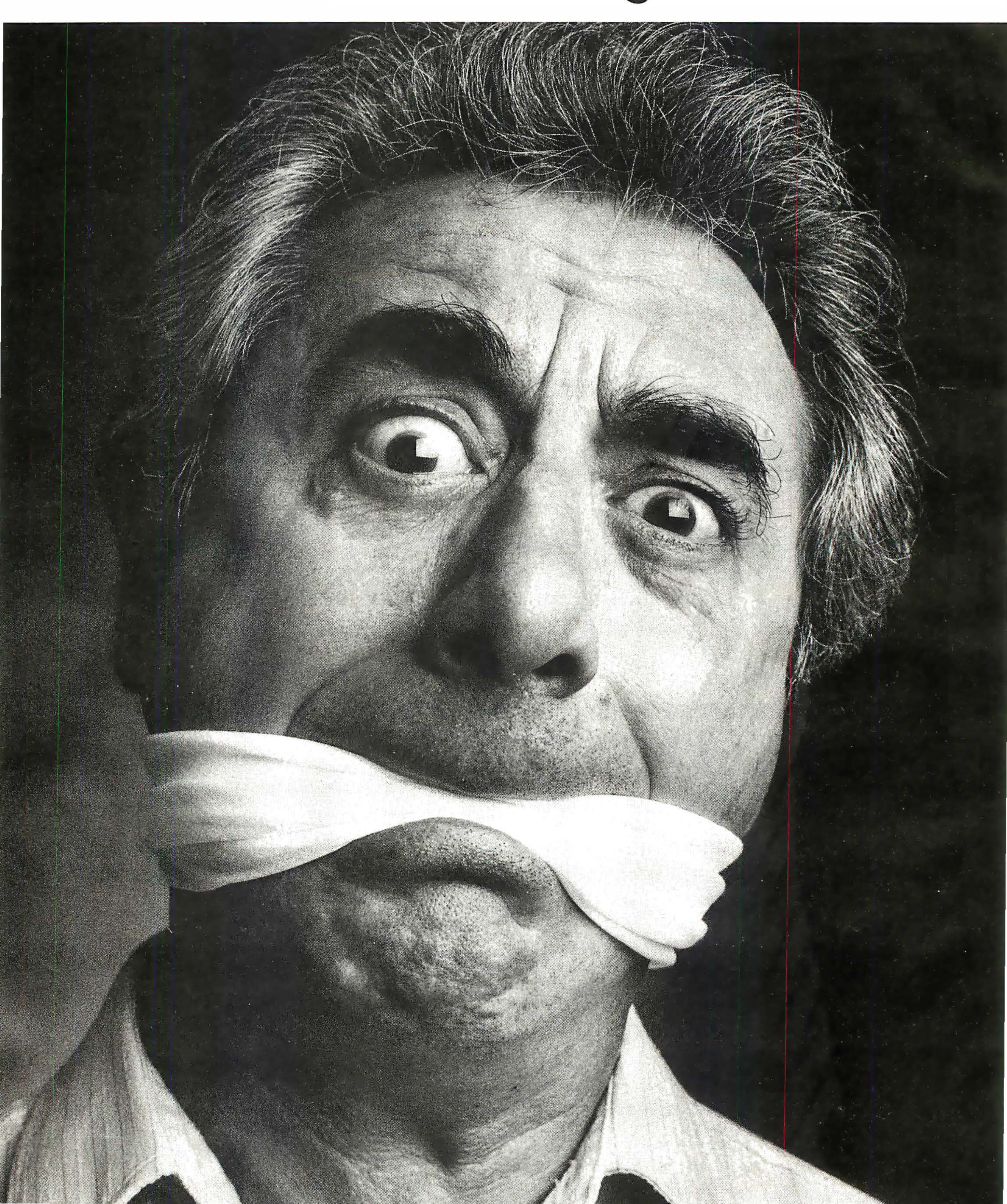


18005 Courtney Ct. City of Industry, CA 91748
(818) 810-1291

See You At COMDEX Booth #116 and 120

Circle 437 for Dealer inquiries. Circle 438 for End-User inquiries.

To communicate voice the ordinary modem



and data simultaneously, leaves a lot to be desired.

Introducing the Tel-A-Modem.

Now you and your personal computer can talk on the same phone at the same time.

Let's say, for example, certain data you were transmitting via your personal computer to a remote computer user needed some verbal explanation to go along with it. With the ordinary modem it couldn't be done. Not simultaneously.

You'd have to first call the user to inform them that data was coming. Hang up. Redial in order to connect modems. Transmit the data. Hang up. And then call back with your explanation. If you had additional input to transmit and discuss, you'd have to begin the whole process again. Talk about frustration.

Code-A-Phone's solution to this problem is the Tel-A-Modem. An innovative two-line desk telephone integrated with an intelligent modem capable of transmitting voice and data simultaneously.

Of course, the genius of Tel-A-Modem doesn't end with its unique communication capabilities and state-of-the-art convenience.

Specially designed for use with RS-232C compatible computers and terminals, it offers a full spectrum of both telephone and modem cost effective features, including: single button selector for voice or data on either line; full-duplex mode; automatic answer/originate modes; 300 and 1200 baud data transmission rates; automatic selection of baud rates; switch dialing for tone-dial or pulse-dial systems; memory autodial; and modem status LEDs.

So much for words.

For more information and the name of your nearest Tel-A-Modem dealer, call 1-800-547-4683. That is, just as soon as your computer gets off the phone.

In Oregon, Alaska and Hawaii, call 1-503-655-8940.

Code-A-Phone®
A SUBSIDIARY OF CONRAC CORPORATION



See us at

COMDEX™/Fall '84

November 14-18, 1984
MGM GRAND HOTEL, Las Vegas, Nevada

Circle 64 on inquiry card.

LIFETIME WARRANTY!

WHO CARES?

DataTech cares...because you do!

We're so sure of the premium quality of DataTech Diskettes, that we give you a **lifetime warranty!** *That's confidence!* DataTech cares so much, we insist on these extra quality features that meet or exceed industry specifications as outlined by ANSI.

wabash® DATATECH DISKETTES

LIFETIME WARRANTY • 100% ERROR FREE

— **Flat jackets**—for maximum diskette alignment with the head ensuring a strong, consistent signal.

— **Jackets** feature **radius edges** to insert easily in the disk drive, minimizing jamming and head damage.

— **Pillowed jacket liners** cushion the diskette for constant cleaning action and quiet operation.

— **Certified 100% error free**

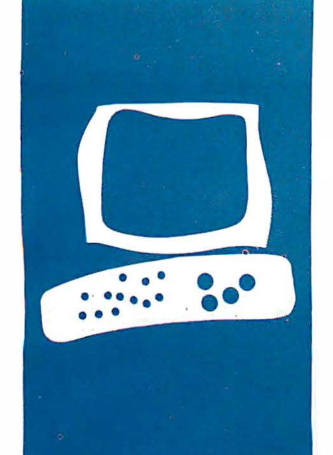
— **Unique easel-back case** functions as a library box for convenient, permanent storage and easy diskette access. Index label is packed inside each box for content identification.

Call 1-800-323-9868 for compatibility information and the name of your nearest dealer.

wabash DATATECH

A KEARNEY-NATIONAL COMPANY

State-of-the-Art Magnetic Media



H·A·R·D·W·A·R·E R·E·V·I·E·W

The Mannesmann Tally Spirit 80 Printer

A low-cost dot-matrix printer that's Epson-compatible

BY MARK J. WELCH

Mannesmann Tally's Spirit 80 printer doesn't represent any breakthrough in technology, performance, or price, but it follows the gradual improvement of price and performance that's been occurring over the past few years.

To some extent, the Spirit 80 is a "clone" of the Epson MX-80 or RX-80 in that it uses Epson-type control codes. The Spirit 80 takes up more desk space, but it is more attractive, quieter, slightly faster, and it has a slightly better print quality than the Epson MX-80. A parallel interface is standard; a serial interface is optional.

The Spirit 80's best selling point, however, is its price: though it has a list price of $399, it is advertised by discounters for less than $300. The Epson RX-80 FT—Epson's replacement for the MX-80—is discounted to about $400 (from a list price of $499), making the Mannesmann Tally a better bargain for similar performance.

SPEED

The Spirit 80 compares favorably with the Epson RX-80 in printer benchmarks (see "The Art of Benchmarking Printers" by Sergio Mello-Grand, in the February BYTE, page 193). The RX-80 is slightly faster in some tests but slower in others. It should be noted, however, that the RX-80 is advertised as a 100-character-per-second (cps) printer, while the Spirit 80 is advertised at 80 cps. (Interestingly, the Star Micronics Gemini-10X printer, advertised at 80 cps, beats them both in all but one test.)

PRINT MODES AND SPEED

The Spirit 80 prints 10 characters per inch (cpi) normally, 5 cpi in double-width mode, and 18 cpi in compressed mode, and it supports emphasized (bold), underlined, italicized, superscript, and subscript printing.

The printer's manual doesn't mention some commands supported by the Epson, but the Spirit 80 seems very compatible with the MX-80. Despite some differences, the printer seems to respond to most Epson commands; WordStar text, for example, was printed accurately, and, though the graphics format is slightly different, Lotus 1-2-3 graphs were also printed using Epson control codes.

The Spirit 80 uses squared print hammers, unlike the Epson or the Gemini, which use more rounded "dots." As a result, spaces between the printed pixels are less visible and characters are clearer on the Spirit. Like the Epson MX-80, the Spirit 80 prints each character as a 7 by 9 matrix; uppercase characters use the top 7 by 7, while lowercase descenders drop into the bottom two pixels. The Spirit 80 characters come closer to those of a typewriter, though not close enough to fool anyone.

Graphics are available with a resolution of 50, 67, 100, or 133 dots per inch. However, an image printed using Epson control codes won't look quite the same on the Spirit 80 because the Spirit has a finer horizontal resolution. The same number of horizontal pixels in a Spirit 80 graph are only about three-quarters as wide as on the Epson. A pie chart printed as a circle by the Epson is oval-shaped when printed on the Spirit 80.

Although software could compensate for the difference in horizontal resolution, one major flaw in the Spirit 80 can't be eliminated. Below each graphics line is a small space, probably one pixel high. This results in horizontal white lines through the graph, which detracts from the visual appeal. The Epson doesn't have these spaces.

Like the Epson, Mannesmann Tally's Spirit 80 has just three top panel buttons: on-line, linefeed, and formfeed. To get the test mode, you must hold down the linefeed button while turning the printer on.

PROBLEMS

If you don't like loud, obnoxious fault alarms, you won't like the Spirit 80. When

(continued)

Mark J. Welch is a BYTE staff writer. He can be contacted at POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.

AT A GLANCE

Name
Spirit 80

Manufacturer
Mannesmann Tally
8301 South 180th St.
Kent, WA 98032
(206) 251-5500

Type
Dot-matrix printer

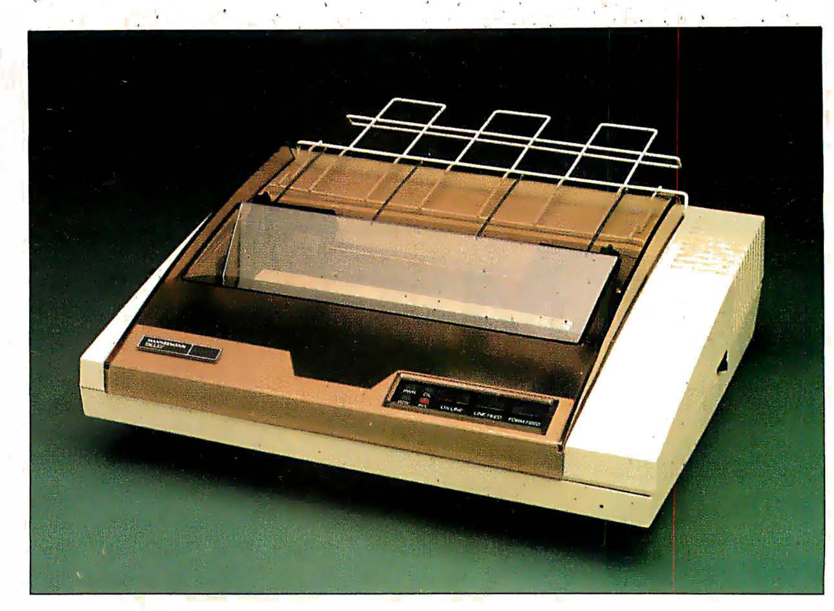
Size
15½ inches wide, 13 inches deep, 5 inches high; 11 pounds

Equipment Needed
Computer with parallel interface; cable; serial printer interface optional

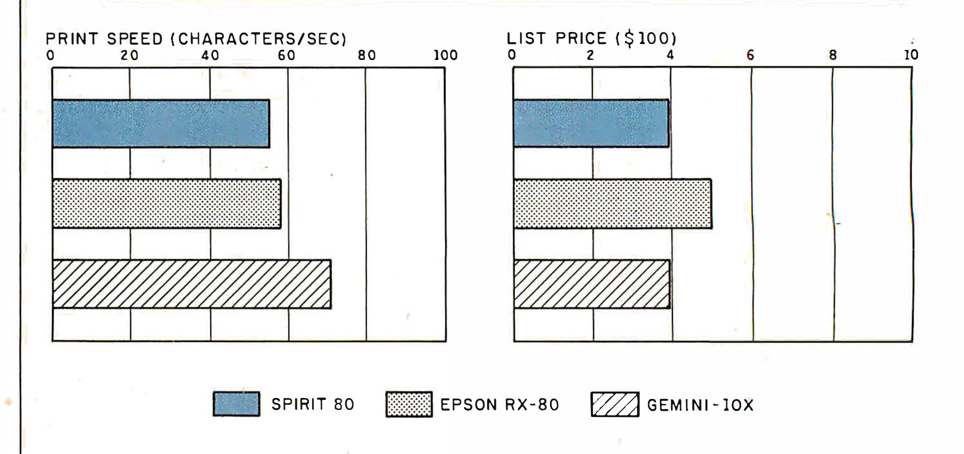
Features
Most control codes are Epson compatible; all common print modes and graphics

Documentation
Operator's manual, 57 pages

List Price
$399



Mannesmann Tally's Spirit 80 printer.



This is the Mannesmann Tally Spirit 80 printe
This is the Epson RX-80. This is the Epson RX
This is the Star Gemini-10X This is the Star

The Spirit 80 printer is compared with the Epson RX-80 and the Gemini-10X (all in draft mode). The pitch for all printers is 10 characters per inch. The print speeds in draft mode were determined by timing how long it took the printers to print 50 lines of 80 *A*s each (see "The Art of Benchmarking Printers" by Sergio Mello-Grand, in the February BYTE, page 193). The prices shown are list prices, including tractor-feed mechanism.

it runs out of paper, it whines until you turn it off or add paper. A few short beeps would be enough. Overall, however, if you hate loud printers, you'll be pleased to know that the Spirit 80 is noticeably quieter than the Epson MX-80 in its normal operation.

Another aspect of this printer I don't like is that the tractor feed pushes the paper, rather than pulling it. The paper jammed several times during page feeds when I first put it in. Though it didn't jam again, the sprockets sounded as if they were tearing into the paper during page feeds and might jam again at any time. However, because the paper exits through a slot on the removable plastic cover, it doesn't jam under the cover, which happens occasionally with the Epson.

With some printers, the paper feeding out can feed right back in again—a situation I never notice until the printer is completely jammed with three layers of paper. You'd have to work at it to get the Spirit 80 to do this.

Documentation

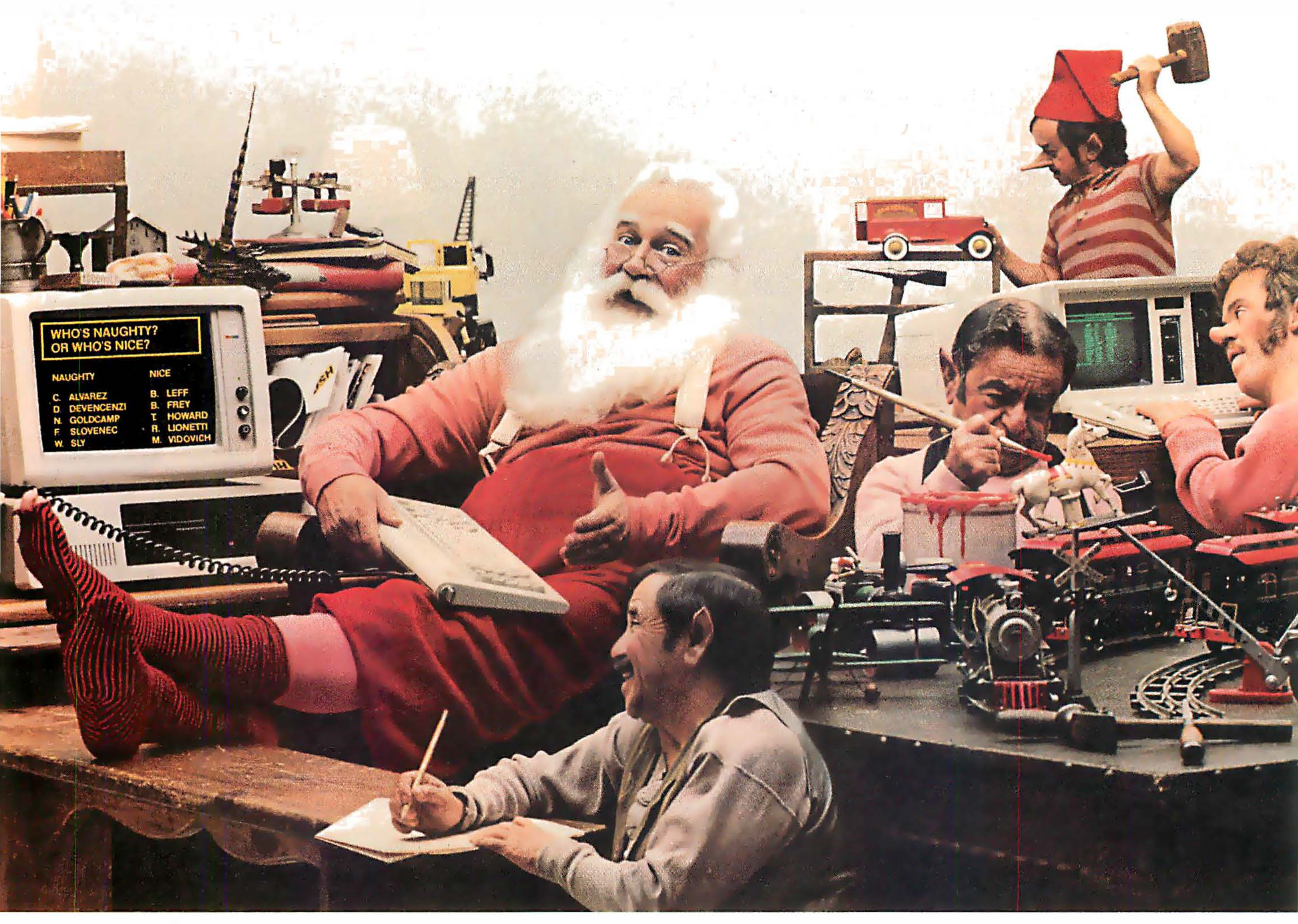
The Spirit 80 manual is short, but it contains all the information a programmer or novice will want. It also includes a complete BASIC program to demonstrate each print mode and command. The appendix is compact and carries a great deal of information.

Conclusions

The Spirit 80 isn't a giant leap forward—but it is a step in the right direction. While it has a few drawbacks, such as the tractor feed that occasionally jams, unwanted white spaces in graphics modes, and an unreasonably loud fault alarm, its advantages far outweigh any problems. It has better print quality than both the Epson RX-80 and the Gemini-10X. Although it is slower than the Gemini, it seems more reliable.

Until a company announces a step down in price or a step up in performance, you should consider the Mannesmann Tally Spirit 80 an ideal alternative in dot-matrix printers. ■

HOW THE MANAG
BIGGEST BUSINESS PU



"With four billion customers and the world's biggest inventory, it's a wonder I'm out the door on time each Christmas Eve.

"But this year, I'll have time to spare. That's because I've got Clout™— the new software program from Microrim® that lets me conveniently get at information from every department in my company.

"How conveniently? By letting me ask questions of my personal computer in my own words. Just like I'm talking to you now."

"IT WRAPS UP FILES FROM LOTUS 1-2-3,™ PFS:FILE,™ DBASE II,™ OUR MAINFRAMES AND MORE."

"Besides the shop up here at the Pole, I have to oversee manufacturing plants all over the world. And at each facility, they keep track of their work by using the leading productivity packages on the market today. Including Microrim's own R:base™ DBMS software.

"In the past, it used to be near impossible to pull

ER OF THE WORLD'S LLS IT ALL TOGETHER.



information together from different sources, without re-entering every bit of the data. But the new Clout takes data files directly from these programs—plus ASCII, DIF, and SYLK files, too. So I can get information from other PCs by sharing floppy disks. Or being part of a LAN. Clout can even read files which have been transmitted from the company mainframe or another PC.

"Anytime I have a question, all I have to do is ask. Clout will scan up to forty of these files automatically, cross-reference five simultaneously, and there's my answer. I don't have to know exactly how the data is organized. Or even in which file it's stored."



"'WHICH WAREHOUSES SHIPPED MORE RED AND GREEN ARGYLE SOCKS THAN PLANNED?'"

"Try typing that into any software package you know. Using exactly those words. Likely all you'll get is a blank stare from the screen.

"But with Clout, I get a clean, crisp list. No computer jargon. No need to check it twice. Just straightforward answers.

"I also use Clout on the corporation's financial files. For example, my elves enjoy a well-deserved bonus as much as the next elf. So I entered, 'Which departments were over quota last quarter?' I was happy to find that there were plenty. But they were even happier to get the bonus."

"BEAT THE CHRISTMAS RUSH. GET A DEMO TODAY."

"Want to see how easy it is to pull *your* business together? For only $14.95 (plus shipping) Microrim will send you a demo/tutorial of Clout. Just call 1-800-547-4000, Dept. 909. In Oregon, or outside the U.S., call 1-503-684-3000, Dept. 909. Or drop by your nearest software store.

"It could be the best present you'll ever give yourself."



FROM MICRORIM®

Requires 256K of memory. Runs on MS-DOS and PC/DOS operating systems. Hard disk recommended.

Circle 308 on inquiry card.



The Brother HR-15 Letter-Quality Printer

The basic print mechanism is simple, yet solid

BY PETER V. CALLAMARAS

Choosing a printer is a big decision. Until recently, most of us opted for dot-matrix printers for two reasons: price and graphics capabilities. But most of us really want a letter-quality printer. After all, a word processor lets you produce professional-looking documents in a short amount of time, right? And a dot-matrix printout is, well, not that professional looking.

But technology has once again come to the rescue. Brother International Corporation's HR-15 printer is a reasonably priced ($599 suggested list) daisy-wheel printer with a respectable speed (13 characters per second).

DESCRIPTION

The HR-15 is a well-designed, well-packaged, and rugged printer. The basic print mechanism is simple, yet solid. The design of the print hammer and daisy-wheel portion of the printer is based on that of the popular Brother electronic typewriter line. The printer is encased in relatively thick, sturdy plastic.

There are six membrane keys on the front panel of the printer labeled Pitch, Line Feeds, Top of Form, Line Spacing, Select/Deselect, and Copy. You select options by pressing the corresponding key. The Pitch key gives you a choice of 10, 12, or 15 characters per inch plus proportional spacing. If you need an extended printout, you can get 225 characters on a single line of 8½-inch-wide paper by using the 15 pitch and the optional Quadro 15 print wheel. Line spacing can be set at single, one and a half, or double spacing. The other print options are self-explanatory.

You can use the Copy key to reprint material stored in the HR-15's 3K-byte buffer (8K-byte buffer optional). The buffer stores approximately a page of text. This page will be reprinted until you stop the copy function with the Select/Deselect key.

I had no trouble using the membrane keys, and they seem relatively impervious to damage from spilled liquids, etc.

Brother International offers a wide variety of ribbons and daisy wheels for the HR-15. They are standard Brother typewriter supplies, both plentiful and affordable.

The ribbons are encased in plastic plug-in cartridges; they come in single-strike film, multistrike film, and reinkable fabric. When you get to the end of a ribbon a buzzer sounds and an alarm light goes on.

Daisy print wheels are available in most standard fonts, including Prestige, italics, script, optical-character reader (OCR), and others (see figure 1 for examples). There is also a proportional daisy wheel that can be used in conjunction with the proportional-spacing setting on the pitch selector.

The HR-15 has standard typewriter controls such as the paper-bail lift bar, platen roller knob, and paper-release arm. It functions like an electronic typewriter converted for use as a computer printer.

To use the basic printer all you have to do is insert a sheet of paper, roll the paper to the start position, and press the Select/Deselect key. You can buy the printer with either a parallel or serial connector on the back. If you buy an HR-15 with a serial-port connector, you will have to set the serial parameters via the DIP (dual-inline pin) switch on the back panel of the printer.

OPTIONS

You can add three options to the basic HR-15 to enhance its capabilities. The most useful of these options, in my opinion, is the tractor-feed mechanism, which retails for $150. It fits into a set of guides built into the printer. Slide it into the guides, plug the paper-out sensor plug into a socket on the back of the printer, and it's set up (see photo 1). The unit works well with microperforated fanfold printer paper. Your final product will look like it came from a dedicated typewriter.

Included with the tractor-feed mechanism is a large plastic noise-reduction cover that

(continued)

Peter V. Callamaras (POB 408, Scott AFB, IL 62225) is an officer in the Air Force. The recipient of degrees in computer technology and biological sciences, he recently received his master's degree in systems management. He has been interested in computers since 1966 and used to be the service-department manager of a computer store.

replaces the unit's standard noise-reduction cover. Although either cover reduces the noise level somewhat, I prefer to put the printer in a noise-reduction enclosure because even when covered the printer is loud.

The cut-sheet feeder option, priced at $259.95, is an alternative to the tractor-feed unit (see photo 2). This feeder is designed to mate with preformed installation holes and guides on the back of the printer. With this option you can insert a stack of letterhead stationery into the mecha-

(continued)

This is a sample of the Standard Print wheel (10 pitch)

This is a sample of the Standard print wheel (12 pitch)

This is a sample of the Proportional print wheel (single pitch only)

This is a sample of the Prestige Italic print wheel (10 pitch)

This is a sample of the Prestige Italic print wheel (12 pitch)

This is a sample of the English Script print wheel (10 pitch)

This is a sample of the English Script print wheel (12 pitch)

This is a sample of the English Symbol print wheel (single pitch o

αβψφε>ληιπκωμονργθστξ×δχυζ∇∞ΨΦ←<Λ¶↑Π§Ω∂∿↓ℓΓΘΣ→Ξ∝Δ≡Υ≃ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 0

This is a sample of the English Quadro print wheel (15 pitch only)

This is is a sample of the OCR-B print wheel (10 pitch)

Figure 1: *Samples of printout from the Brother HR-15 printer using a variety of print wheels.*

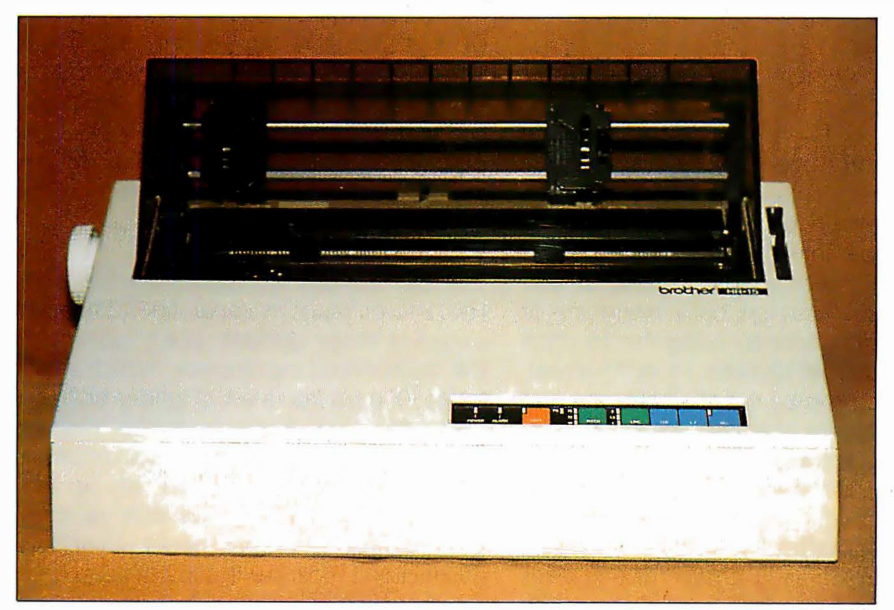


Photo 1: *The Brother HR-15 printer with the optional tractor-feed mechanism attached.*

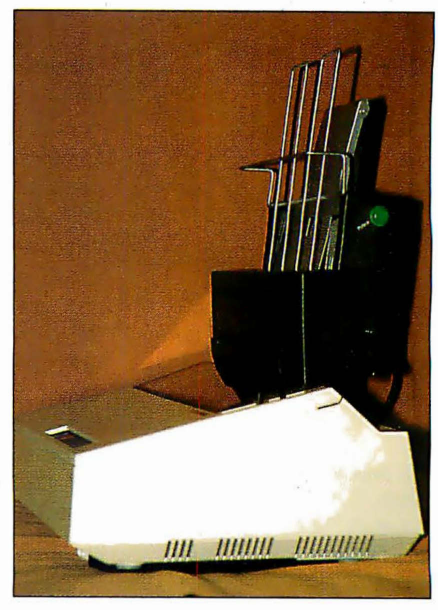


Photo 2: *The Brother HR-15 printer with the optional cut-sheet feeder attached.*

AT A GLANCE

Name
Brother HR-15

Manufacturer
Brother International Corporation
8 Corporate Place
Piscataway, NJ 08854
(201) 981-0300

Type
Letter-quality printer

Size
18 by 6 by 13 inches

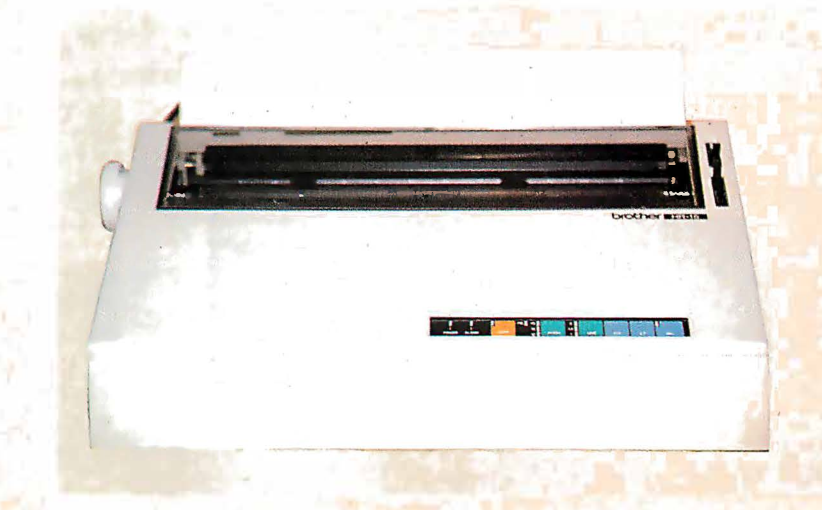
Features
3K-byte printer buffer, interchangeable daisy print wheels, cartridge ribbons (80,000- to 210,000-character print capacity), multicolor printing, boldface, subscripts and superscripts, automatic underlining, double strike, and proportional spacing. Centronics parallel or serial interface with single, one and a half, and double spacing, and 10, 12, and 15 pitch on a 13.5-inch carriage width

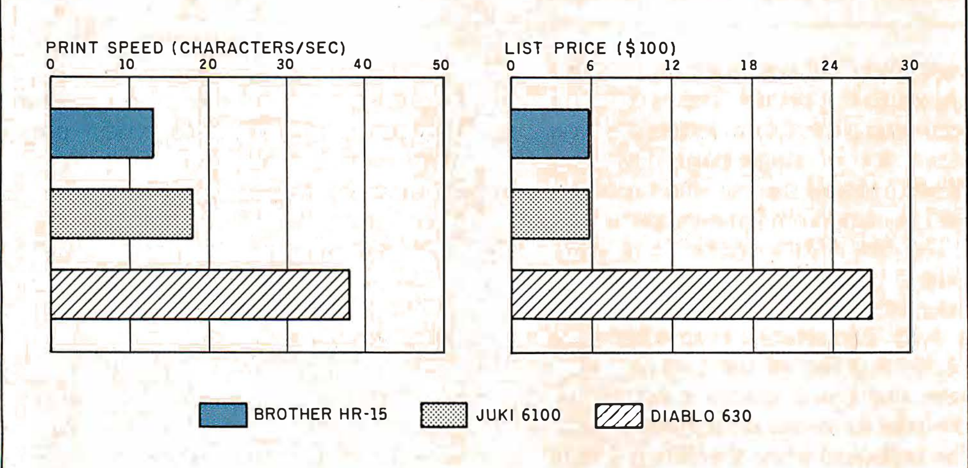
Cost
$599

Options
Tractor-feed mechanism, $150
Cut-sheet feeder, $259.95
Keyboard, $200

Documentation
45-page user's manual

Audience
Any computer user desiring a medium-speed letter-quality printer with adequate throughput for small business use






```
This is the Brother HR-15. This the Brother
This is the Juki 6100 This is the Juki 6100
This is the Diablo 630 This is the Diablo 6
```

The Brother HR-15 printer (using a Prestige 10/12 daisy wheel) is compared with the Juki 6100 (using a Courier 10 daisy wheel) and the Diablo 630 (using a Courier Legal 10 daisy wheel). The pitch for all printers is 10 characters per inch. The print speeds were determined by timing how long it took the printers to print the Shannon test (573 characters, see figure 1 on page 207 of "The Art of Benchmarking Printers" by Sergio Mello-Grand, February BYTE, page 193). The prices shown are the list prices, including tractor-feed mechanism.

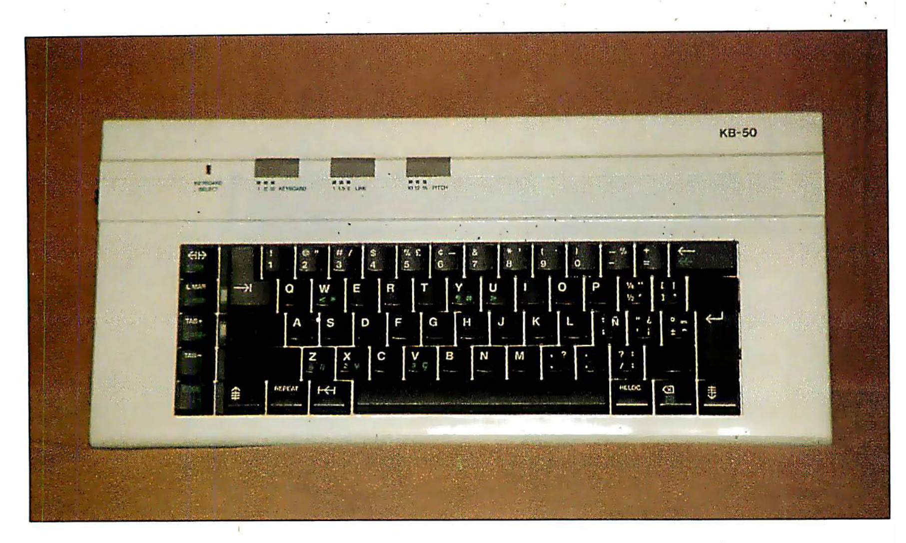


Photo 3: *The Brother HR-15's optional keyboard.*

nism and it will automatically feed the sheets to the printer. This is handy if you send a lot of form letters or if you do a lot of single-page revisions. When I tested the cut-sheet feeder I had no significant jamming problems.

The last HR-15 option is a $200 plug-in typewriter keyboard. This keyboard changes your HR-15 printer into a fully correctable typewriter (see photo 3). It has 96 standard character keys and some special controls. All the print functions are controlled from the keyboard when the Select switch is on. You can set the keyboard to operate in three different formats, depending on the print wheels you are using. For example, if you are using the international print wheel, you can use the English symbol for pound sterling (£) to denote currency. All the alternate symbols (as many as four on a key) are printed on the appropriate keys.

The keyboard has three different resting angles so you can adjust it to your most comfortable typing position. Overall, the keyboard's feel, layout, and switch locations are excellent. I had little difficulty switching between it and an IBM Selectric typewriter, despite the HR-15 keyboard's extra function keys and switches.

Other Features

The HR-15 has a second ribbon holder that can hold a correction ribbon when the optional keyboard is installed. (Unfortunately, the keyboard manual does not tell you what type or size of correction ribbon to use.) You can also use a different colored ribbon in the second ribbon holder for two-color printing capability (when using WordStar, for example).

The HR-15 prints at a rate of 13 characters per second (I did some tests that confirmed this measure). I don't think this speed is objectionable, even when printing long documents. However, I recommend that you use either an onboard or outboard printer buffer to free up the computer when you are printing long documents.

I used WordStar versions 3.1 and 3.3 on my Columbia PC and the printer did not disable any WordStar features that I usually use. I did not, however, run exhaustive tests on the HR-15/WordStar combination because I did not have access to some of the other popular word-processing programs to use for comparison. I did use the HR-15 and WordStar on an Apple II (as well as on the Columbia running the IBM version of WordStar) and again I had no problems.

When combined with WordStar, the printer let me easily change print wheels whenever I wanted a different typeface. The Brother daisy wheels come in plastic carriers that are designed to slip in and out of the print mechanism. It takes about four seconds to change daisy wheels. Open the print unit's cover, press the printwheel release, pull out the original daisy wheel by the built-in finger tab, insert the new wheel, and close the cover. One thing about this procedure did bother me: there is a chance you might damage the unit's cover when you open it to access the print mechanism. The cover is supported on either end by two hinges and the distance between them prevents the cover from being as sturdy as I would like it to be because I might change print wheels several times when printing a single document.

The printer and the optional hardware come with instruction manuals. On the whole, the manuals provide good installation directions, but inexperienced users may find them somewhat difficult to understand. My impression is that they were written primarily for installation technicians and experienced users.

Conclusions

The HR-15 currently is very popular in the marketplace: original equipment manufacturers are buying the Brother unit and repackaging it under their own label. The Comrex CR-II and Dynax DX-15 are examples.

The Brother HR-15 is one of the best low-cost daisy-wheel printers you can buy today. It is sturdy and easy to use. It has a set of six controls that you would expect to find only on much more expensive printers.

The HR-15 is a medium-speed printer that should meet the needs of most personal computer and small-business computer users who want to produce letter-quality documents.

The keyboard option for the HR-15 turns the printer into a fully correctable typewriter, but for most people the tractor-feed unit will probably be the most popular option. The cut-sheet feeder is also useful if you use letterhead stationery often.

The Brother HR-15 gives you exceptional value for your dollar. It could very well become the standard for letter-quality printers in the same way the Epson MX series has become the standard for dot-matrix printers. ■

Personal Computer Networks Are Heading For Data Loss Disaster.

INTRODUCING THE SOLUTION. DATASTORE:™ lan.

The database management software that prevents costly data loss when several users share the same data.

Hardly anyone knows about it until it happens. And then it's too late. There's a collision. An entire database is destroyed. Vital records and information are lost. And untold dollars and man-hours are required to replace them. An entire business is thrown into chaos.

Why does database destruction occur? Because today's leading database management systems were designed for single users only. So when you have more than one employee accessing the same database, look out.

Happily, there is now a simple solution to this serious problem—DATASTORE:lan, the first software designed specifically for personal computer networks. DATASTORE:lan puts an end to data loss once and for all. And, it offers many other sophisticated database advantages as well:

■ SECURITY AND PRIVACY unheard of in single-user database systems. It permits selective access to sensitive information, screening out all those who should not see it. You can even protect data down to the field and record level with DATASTORE:lan.

■ BUSINESS-SIZE CAPACITY for growth. It provides up to 16 megabytes of information per database with no limitation on the number of records, and each record can be up to 16,000 bytes with over 500 fields. In addition, there are 16 key fields, and you can join up to 15 different databases. Obviously, single-user systems pale by comparison.

■ EASILY COMPATIBLE. If you are currently using single user database management software there's no need to re-enter files when you upgrade to DATASTORE:lan. Compatible with leading database management software including dBase II™ and PFS:file.™

■ EASIER TO USE than virtually any other database product on the market. A step-by-step menu leads any user easily through the program.

■ AVAILABLE for IBM PC and compatibles, TI Professional and all leading networks including Corvus, 3Com, Nestar, Novell, Davong and PCnet.™

If you don't want to gamble with your company's data, call us or write to find out more about DATASTORE:lan. Or stop in to Businessland, participating ComputerLands, or other major retailers.

For more information, a full-function demonstration disk, or the dealer nearest you, call toll-free:

1-800-LAN-DBMS

or 1-800-LAN-DATA in California.

Or write:

Software Connections
2041 Mission College Blvd.
Santa Clara, California 95054

BT-11

Name

Address

City State Zip



THE FIRST NAME IN NETWORK SOFTWARE.



Introducing the smartest tools ever created for the business mind.

The Smart Software System.

Smart Software, featuring The Smart Spreadsheet with Graphics, The Smart Word Processor and The Smart Data Manager, is the first software system with the unique intelligence and inherent logic to perform the way you think. Which makes applying the power of a computer to business tasks more effortless and effective than ever before.

It's awesomely powerful, yet amazingly simple. And with its greatly advanced and unprecedented capabilities, it sets new standards by which all other integrated business software will be measured.

ACHIEVING FULL INTEGRATION WITHOUT COMPROMISE

Unlike all-in-one integrated packages, Smart Software is structured on the concept of modular integration. Where each dedicated application can achieve its own maximum potential. So you get the full power and features of dedicated software in an integrated system.

Each application module maintains its own data structure. Yet all are capable of transferring data, passing commands and sharing information automatically.

This unique system of integration also allows for multiple windows; relational files, documents and spreadsheets in memory at once; graphics printed within text; external data interfaces; and open-ended application development.

It's a system of integration without compromise. Integration that is not only better; it's smarter.


SETTLING THE EASE OF USE VERSUS POWER DILEMMA
Smart Software puts to rest the ease of use versus power dilemma with an exclusive feature called "confidence levels."
At confidence level one, beginners don't face intimidating options; yet level three provides experts with all the power they want.
This feature enables Smart Software to grow in sophistication as the user's confidence increases or needs expand. Even more importantly, a variety of users in the same company, with different experience, can each work comfortably at their own level of ability with the same applications.
This one, innovative idea could revolutionize the way all business software is designed to work. And only Smart Software has it.
CREATING CUSTOM APPLICATIONS BY SIMPLE MENU SELECTION
Perhaps the most significant aspect of Smart Software is its unique "project processing" capability. It allows the user to set up customized projects, like a monthly sales report system or multi-year business plans, simply by doing them once.
There's no need to learn a complex programming language. The user merely makes simple English command selections. Smart Software then remembers to complete the project in the same way again at the touch of a button. Not by memorizing keystrokes (like a macro), but by automatically learning your custom sequence of commands and freely adjusting to changes and edits.
No other integrated system has a capability that even comes close to Smart Software's project processing.
HELPING PEOPLE TO WORK SMARTER, NOT HARDER
Smart Software was created to work for you, relentlessly. Structured to integrate between applications, automatically. And designed to perform multi-faceted business projects, brilliantly.
See your local computer dealer for a demonstration, or call 800-GET SMART to order a Smart demonstration disk.**
Smart Software is currently available for the IBM PC, IBM PC/XT, the new IBM PC/AT and IBM compatibles.
Circle 211 on inquiry card.
The Smart Software System
The Smart Software System
INNOVATIVE Software
*Lotus 1-2-3, WordStar and dBase II are registered trademarks of Lotus Development Corporation, MicroPro International Corporation, and Ashton-Tate, respectively. In Kansas, call (913) 383-1089.
**The $10 charge for the disk is refundable with the purchase of any Smart Software.
© 1984 Innovative Software, Inc.

Analysis of SAM

I am amazed that you should publish an article comparing statistical analysis packages ("Statistical Software for Microcomputers," by James Carpenter, Dennis Deloria, and David Morganstein, April, page 234) without allowing the software authors to check it before publication. In particular, the details and comments on the SAM package were quite misleading, perhaps reflecting bias against the only non-American system.

For example, one of the unique features of SAM is its cluster-analysis option—yet this form of analysis is nowhere mentioned in the article. Table 10 is printed over two pages in such a way that it gives the impression that SAM does not include multivariate analysis. In fact SAM is one of the very few packages that features both discriminant analysis and factor analysis, etc.

The comments on SAM claim that it was one of the "weaker" packages yet fail to point out that it was the most accurate system when compared with others running on the same hardware. SAM will also read DIF and dBASE II files as well as creating correlation files and frequency table files—again this wasn't mentioned in the article.

The inaccuracies are numerous and the subjective commentary highly partial.

R.E. Downes
International Software
Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire
England

No doubt Mr. Downes has forgotten that, in fact, we sent him a copy of the original draft in September of 1983. Subsequently, Jim Carpenter spoke to Mr. Downes by telephone and received several suggested changes to the tables. Mr. Downes suggests that the details and comments on the SAM package were quite misleading. We would like to examine each of his specific points, since we do not agree with that remark.

First, we should observe that Mr. Downes sent us, as we noted in the article, only an Apple version of the SAM package.

Mr. Downes indicates that SAM was "the most accurate system when compared with others running on the same hardware." Table 11 does not confirm this. Microstat was the most accurate program run on the Apple with the six independent variables test, and TWG ELF was the most accurate run on the Apple with the three independent variables test.

Mr. Downes says that SAM reads both dBASE II and DIF files. Neither the documentation nor the program he sent us indicates this. We would be very pleased to examine newer documentation or program versions that have this capability. Why did Mr. Downes not tell us this discrepancy when we spoke to him on the phone?

We agree fully with Mr. Downes that SAM's cluster-analysis capability is unique and we would have served readers better by commenting on it in the review. To be candid, none of us have ever used this method but know that it is of value to some researchers.

To say that SAM was among the weaker packages does not imply that it is weak. It is far easier for us to write a review of the excellent work of all the developers, Mr. Downes's group included, than it is to prepare and document a complex statistical analysis program. We applaud International Software and the other developers for their truly valuable contributions but remain unchanged in our comments regarding comparisons of the various programs.

David Morganstein
Germantown, MD

Editor's Note: *It is not BYTE's policy to send copies of reviews to manufacturers before publication.* —Rich Malloy

LISP

As I've recently started learning LISP on an Apple II+, I was very interested in your article comparing muLISP and IQLISP ("LISP for the IBM Personal Computer," by Jordan Bortz and John Diamant, July, page 281). I have a question and a couple of observations.

First the question: I bought muLISP in March 1984. As my dealer didn't keep it in stock, it was ordered from Microsoft and I received muLISP-80 version 2.15. I see that the version you were using was muLISP version 4.05. Even allowing that you were using a different implementation, the jump from 80-2.15 to 83-4.05 in under six months seems rather large. Question: have I been ripped off?

Bortz and Diamant pointed out that muLISP didn't report an error on unbound atoms and allowed you to take the CAR and CDR of atoms. MuLISP has a feature called auto-quoting: if a muLISP atom is imagined as having two pointers, then, when muLISP encounters a name it doesn't recognize, it creates an atom with the first pointer (the atom's value) pointing to itself and the second pointer (the atom's property list) pointing to NIL. This means that all atoms are bound (to themselves, at least) and that they do have a CAR (the value pointer) and a CDR (the property pointer pointing to NIL). An advantage of auto-quoting is that a sequence like

```
(SET A B)
(SET A C)
```

will always work in muLISP and involves a lot less typing than the QUOTE-ful alternative. A big disadvantage is that typing errors produce completely valid atoms that you can't get rid of; on a 56K-byte system like mine, this can get pretty annoying. I think your reviewers should have explained auto-quoting rather than simply dismiss it as poor error-checking.

I couldn't persuade your benchmark factorial function to work with my version of muLISP, as your function doesn't include the magic word LAMBDA. As muLISP doesn't require COND or T in a function like this, my version looked like this:

```
(DEFUN FACT (LAMBDA (X)
((LESSP X 2) 1)
(TIMES X (FACT (SUB1 X))) ))
```

and this ran about 2 percent–3 percent faster than a similar definition that included COND and T.

Finally, your reviewers complained that there was no documentation to cover the compatibility packages that came with their version of muLISP (I didn't get them with mine). As the only reason for including a MacLISP emulation would seem to

(continued)

RELIABILITY RUNS IN OUR FAMILY.

Face it. A computer terminal is like an employee of your company. You have to be able to count on it to do its job. Not just its first day on the job, but every day for years to come. Because reliability translates to productivity, and productivity relates directly to profits. That's why at ADDS we design reliability into all of our products. And our years of engineering and manufacturing experience translates to a quality record that is unsurpassed in the industry.

You can count on ADDS to have a Viewpoint™ for any job that requires a terminal. For example, the ADDS conversational Viewpoint + gives you dynamically allocated function keys, visual highlighting and keyboard adjustable screen contrast—all at an extremely competitive price.

What's more, you can count on the ADDS Viewpoint to get along with everyone in your company. Its plain language menu allows you to select operating characteristics from the keyboard so quickly and easily, time-consuming operator manual references are practically eliminated its first day on the job. And the Viewpoint + is an ergonomic study in how to comfortably match man with machine.

So if you're considering a terminal purchase for your company, consider the ADDS Viewpoint. Give us a call. We'll share even more of our family secrets with you. You'll find how beneficial it can be to have Viewpoint reliability run from our family to yours.



IT ALL ADDS UP.

ADDS

Applied Digital Data Systems Inc.
A Subsidiary of NCR Corporation
100 Marcus Boulevard, Hauppauge, NY 11788 USA
Tel. (516) 231-5400 • Telex 510-227-9886
Fax (516) 231-7378

See us at Comdex Booth 2420.

Viewpoint is a registered trademark of Applied Digital Data Systems, Inc.

VIEWPOINT + GRAPHICS
Low Cost 4010 Graphics



VIEWPOINT 60 +
Smart Editing Terminal



VIEWPOINT 78
3278-2 Compatible



VIEWPOINT 78 COLOR
3278-2 Compatible and Color



be to allow LISP novices to work through Winston & Horn's "LISP," presumably the Soft Warehouse felt that any attempt at more than minimal documentation might be a little superfluous. Perhaps they should include the Winston & Horn book as part of the muLISP package—after all, doesn't everyone who gets a LISP package go out and buy it?

MICHAEL M. MASON
Worksop, Nottinghamshire England

PRODOS

Haven't you folks at BYTE heard of the new Apple II operating system, ProDOS? You must have, since it has been available since early this year and you published a fine article by Rob Moore describing the new system in your February issue.

In recent months you have published a number of reviews of various computers and compared their respective performances versus the IBM PC and the Apple II. Why do you continue to use the old operating system (DOS 3.3) for these various tests rather than the new ProDOS system?

I would hope that in the future a fine, objective magazine like BYTE would strive to provide its readers with the most up-to-date test results so that fair comparisons can be made.

MARTIN KALMAN
Friday Harbor, WA

We agree. ProDOS is a big improvement. Many application programs, however, are not yet available for it. Multiplan, for one, will not be available for ProDOS until early next year. Despite this, we will upgrade our Apple IIe BASIC and system benchmarks shortly. —Rich Malloy

JUKI 6100 PRINTER

I was interested in the review by G. Michael Vose of the Juki 6100 printer (August, page 305). I've been using the 6100 with my Zenith 110 and Peachtree's 5000 programs for about three months and I'd like to offer my views on these products.

The Juki user's manual is far better than the Peachtree manual.

The Juki isn't kind to ribbons. If you let the ribbon-loading lever snap into position, it may cut or cause other problems for the ribbon. It must be eased ever so gently into position. The lift/lower actions of the ribbon transport/guide mechanism

(continued)

SuperSoft Languages
When Performance Counts

A programmer's most important software tool is the language compiler or interpreter he uses. He has to depend on it to work and work well.

At SuperSoft, we believe it. That's why we offer three excellent compilers: SuperSoft FORTRAN, SuperSoft C, and SuperSoft BASIC. They answer the programmer's need for rock solid, dependable performance on microcomputers.

SuperSoft FORTRAN

With large code and data.

SuperSoft FORTRAN version 2.0 with large code and data space is now available under MS DOS and PC DOS. It gives you the power to compile extremely large FORTRAN programs on micros. It allows double precision and complex numbers, full IEEE floating point, and a full range of other important features for the serious FORTRAN programmer.

Both 8087 support and a RATFOR preprocessor are optionally available.

FORTRAN (CP/M-80 & 86, MS DOS, PC DOS): $425
Small model under PC DOS and MS DOS: $325
8087 support: $50
RATFOR: $100

SuperSoft C

SuperSoft C is a high-powered, full-featured C compiler designed for serious C applications. It is fast – both in compilation and execution, and it is packed with more than 135 library functions (all delivered in source code form). SuperSoft C produces optimized assembly code, and object code can be ROMed.

SuperSoft C (for CP/M-80, CP/M-86, MS DOS, PC DOS): $350





SuperSoft BASIC

The SuperSoft BASIC compiler lets you get serious with business and financial programs. It uses BCD math to give you highly accurate results for demanding applications. SuperSoft BASIC is a true native code compiler that is generally compatible with Microsoft's BASIC interpreter. And an additional bonus – no run time license fee is required.

SuperSoft BASIC Compiler (for MS DOS, PC DOS, and CP/M-86): $300

Also available for programmers:

Star-Edit, a full-featured programmer's text editor: $225.00
Disk-Edit, an invaluable programmer's disk data editor: $100.00

To order call: **800-762-6629**

In Illinois call **217-359-2112**

In conjunction with SuperSoft, Supersoft FORTRAN was developed by Small Systems Services, Urbana, IL, a leader in FORTRAN development.

Japanese Distributor: ASR Corporation International, TBL Building, 7th Floor, 1-19-9 Toranomon, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 105, Japan Tel. 03-05025550. Telex 222-5850 ASRTYO J.

European Distributor: SuperSoft International Ltd., 50 The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England TN2 5TE. Tel. 0892-45433. Telex: 95441 Micro-G.

PC DOS is a trademark of International Business Machines.
MS DOS is a trademark of Microsoft.
CP/M-80 and CP/M-86 are trademarks of Digital Research, Inc.



SuperSoft, Inc., 1713 S. Neil St.,
P.O. Box 1628, Champaign, IL 61820

Circle 386 on inquiry card.

cause ribbon mispositioning/folding at the takeup area, causing the ribbon to be caught in the takeup winding spindle at the right, most often under the ribbon cartridge, which breaks or binds the ribbon. Sometimes I can salvage the ribbon by freeing the ribbon, then winding more onto the takeup reel, straightening as I go, but it's annoying and messy. I'd like to be able to stop that vertical movement, for when I find a better fabric ribbon, but I can find no instructions in the manual for doing so. The metal shield in front of the ribbon is too easily bent, which prevents full vertical travel of the ribbon, which causes underline misses when the shield scrapes the carbon from the film. The vertical movement caused constant misalignment of the only fabric ribbon in a Selectric II cartridge I have been able to find—the IBM Tech III, IBM part #1136391. That ribbon twisted almost immediately each time printing started, so I just had to replace it; $15 wasted. The ribbon guides let the ribbon slip out too easily given the constant vertical movement; what good is easy loading if the ribbon won't stay in place? The clear plastic shield between ribbon and paper accumulates flake too easily, obscuring the point at which the top of the paper must be placed to get full use of the sheets, and there's no apparent way to easily remove that shield for cleaning.

The power supply failed on my first machine three days after I got it. My dealer, ICS, replaced it without question. The metal ribbon shield started interfering with the print wheel this week, so the serviceman will have to replace that, he said. My warranty runs out next week, so I'm starting to get nervous. The external clip that holds the cable plug in place will cut your fingers as you try to remove the plug; a less-hostile clip method would cost no more.

My questions are: Do you know of other fabric ribbons available for the Juki? And what is required to make the Juki print out a chess position graphically using Mychess running under ZDOS?

JAY H. BECKERMAN
Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Having read Mr. Vose's excellent review of the Juki 6100 printer, I thought your readers might find these additional observations useful.

Juki has prepared a very user-friendly 164-page owner's manual that is available without charge to qualified Juki owners through their dealers. This overcomes the problems encountered with the supplied 44-page documentation.

In addition to the Courier 10 print wheel provided with the printer, Juki sells two others: Prestige Elite 12 and Roman PS. I paid $7.95 each for these at my Juki dealer. The mechanically (but not typographically) compatible Triumph/Adler print wheels from a Triumph/Adler dealer are available in a wide range of type styles including 15 pitch. These cost about three times as much as the Juki wheels and, as a comparative self-test will quickly reveal, differ from the Juki wheels in 8 positions used by infrequent accent marks.

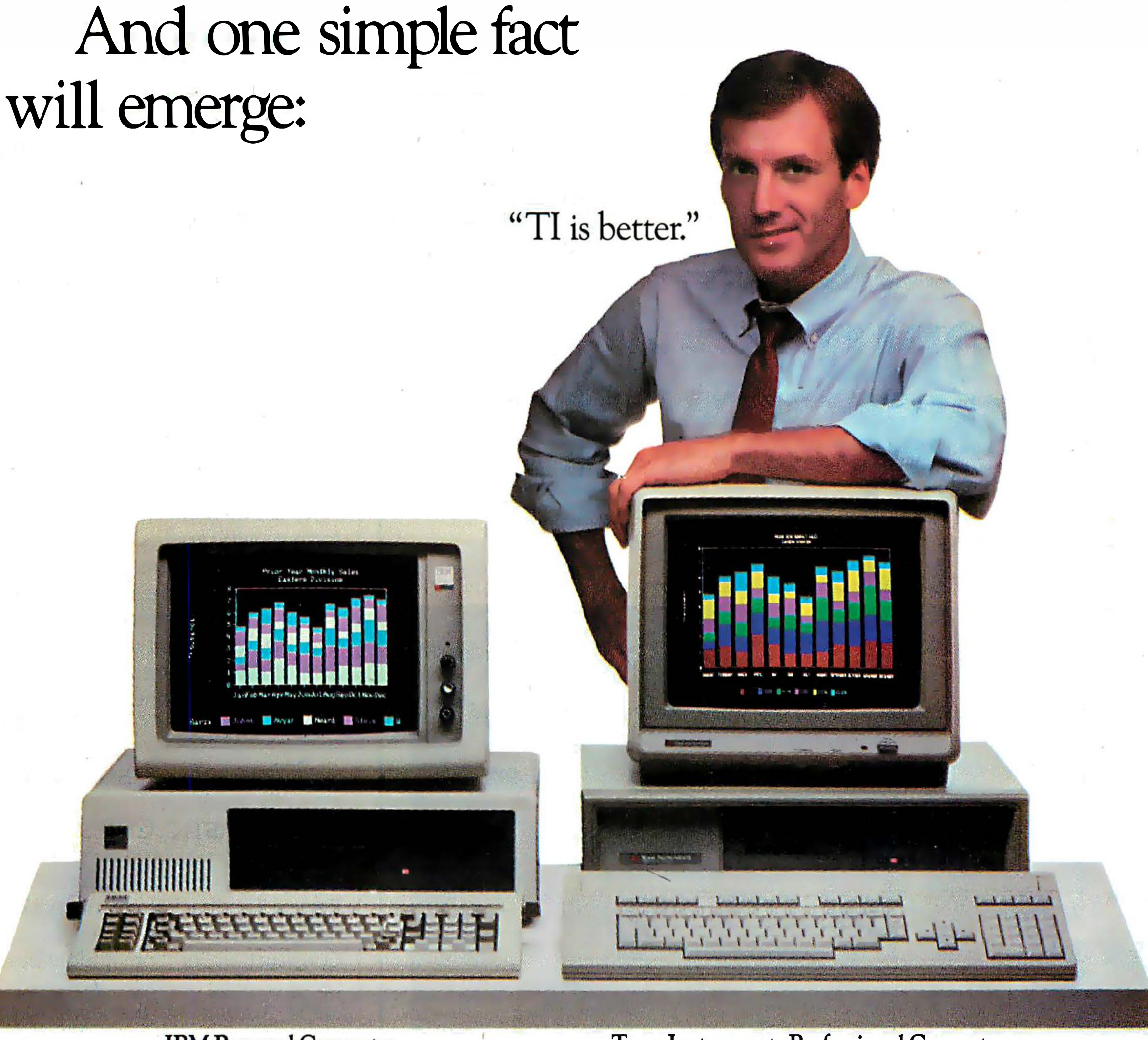
The Juki wheels' lack of a true apostrophe can be extremely disconcerting. The character that Juki has assigned to the hexadecimal 27 position is more of an acute accent. Presumably it is intended

(continued)

Dare to Compare. Come in. Sit down. Run both PCs. IBM vs. TI. Side by side. Compare how they run powerful software. Like 1-2-3™ from Lotus.™ Or BPS Business Graphics.™ Or MultiMate.™

Compare speed. Keyboards. Graphics. Service and support. Compare everything a PC can do for you.

And one simple fact will emerge:



IBM Personal Computer
(1-2-3 from Lotus)

Texas Instruments Professional Computer
(1-2-3 from Lotus)

Take TI's "Dare to Compare" challenge today. Selected dealers want you to see for yourself how the TI Professional makes the best software perform even better. You'll also learn how TI backs you with outstanding service and support, including an optional 24-hour customer support line and extended 1- or 5-year warranties. Call us toll-free at 1-800-527-3500 for your nearest TI dealers.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

Creating useful products and services for you. 2764-48

to serve both needs, but it looks terrible as an apostrophe, particularly if you are doing quotes within quotes. It just looks wrong. For this reason, a Triumph/Adler wheel is best if you are preparing English-language text where appearance is important. The Triumph/Adler wheels can also get you in trouble at times, such as when printing out a SuperCalc 2 spreadsheet with borders. What you get instead of vertical bars for column separators are paragraph signs. It looks very awkward.

Being able to use standard IBM typewriter ribbons is a great convenience. I have found that the Tech III multistrike ribbon is of sufficiently high quality for nearly all uses—including correspondence—and its long life lessens the likelihood of running out of ribbon in the middle of a page. When preparing originals for offset printing, however, a single-strike ribbon such as Tech II will markedly improve the quality of the end product, and it is easy enough to switch ribbons back again.

STUART C. DOBSON
Irvington, NY

TOOLWORKS C/80

It was gratifying to see our Toolworks C/80 used as one of the comparison compilers in the review of three CP/M-80 C compilers (June, page 303). It's nice to see that our $49.95 compiler still matches up well with those costing much more.

But Toolworks C/80 would have done ever better if Christopher Kern had used version 3, which has been the current version since August 1983. It generates better object code and comes with an expanded library of over 45 functions. The library includes the string functions that Mr. Kern noted were missing in C/80 2.0, coded in fast machine language, which greatly speeds up the sort benchmark.

The most important improvement in version 3 is the optional C/80 Mathpak, which adds true float and long data types (not just subroutines) to the language. We sell that Mathpak separately at $29.95 to keep the price of the compiler down.

We compliment BYTE for its new review format, with graphs clearly showing differences in performance. As a leader in low-priced software since 1980, The Software Toolworks depends greatly on objective reviews to point up the differences (or lack of them) between our products and more expensive ones.

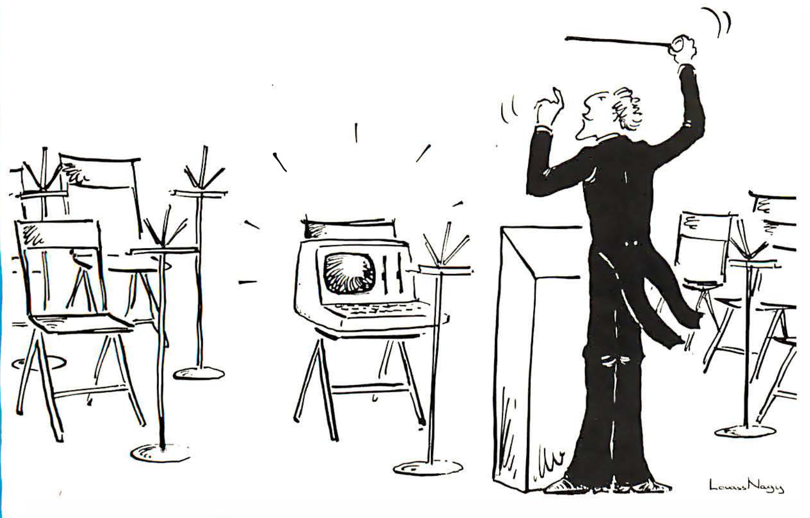
WALT BILOFSKY
The Software Toolworks
Sherman Oaks, CA

NEW PLASTIC CHIPS

In regard to Harry J. Kuhman's letter in Review Feedback (June, page 374) about hangs and crashes while using Pinball Construction Set, Commodore has started using plastic-package video controller chips instead of the ceramic-package chips. These plastic chips run hotter than the ceramic ones and after using the C64 with some games that have a lot of screen activity the chip will overheat and lock up. This can also occur when scrolling through a file with a text editor. Pulling the reset pin low with an external reset switch will not reset the chip; the only cure is to power down and let the machine cool off.

A very helpful service technician at a

(continued)



Would you hire an entire band when all you need is one instrument? Of course not.

So why use a whole orchestra of computers when all you need is one to develop software for virtually any type of micro-processor?

The secret? Avocet's family of cross-assemblers. With Avocet cross-assemblers you can develop software for practically every kind of processor — *without having to switch to another development system along the way!*

Cross-Assemblers to Beat the Band!

Development Tools That Work

Avocet cross-assemblers are fast, reliable and user-proven in over 4 years of actual use. Ask NASA, IBM, Xerox or the hundreds of other organizations that use them. Every time you see a new micro-processor-based product, there's a good chance it was developed with Avocet cross-assemblers.

Avocet cross-assemblers are easy to use. They run on almost any personal computer and process assembly language for the most popular microprocessor families.

Avocet Cross-assembler	Target Microprocessor	CP/M-80	CP/M-86 IBM PC, MSDOS**
XASM04 *NEW*	6804	$ 250.00	$ 250.00
XASM05	6805	200.00	250.00
XASM09	6809	200.00	250.00
XASM18	1802/1805	200.00	250.00
XASM48	8048/8041	200.00	250.00
XASM51	8051	200.00	250.00
XASM65	6502/65C02	200.00	250.00
XASM68	6800/01, 6301	200.00	250.00
XASM75	NEC 7500	500.00	500.00
XASM85	8085	250.00	250.00
XASM400	COP400	300.00	300.00
XASMF8	F8/3870	300.00	300.00
XASMZ8	Z8	200.00	250.00
XASMZ80	Z80	250.00	250.00
XMAC682 *NEW*	68200	595.00	595.00
XMAC68K *NEW*	68000/68010	595.00	595.00

Your Computer Can Be A Complete Development System

Avocet has the tools you need to enter and assemble your soft-ware and finally cast it in EPROM:

VEDIT Text Editor makes source code entry a snap. Full-screen editing plus a TECO-like command mode for advanced tasks. Easy installation - INSTALL program supports over 40 terminals and personal computers. Customizable keyboard layout. CP/M-80, CP/M-86, MSDOS, PCDOS $150

EPROM Programmers let you program, verify, compare, read, display EPROMS but cost less because they communicate through your personal computer or terminal. No personality modules! On-board intelligence provides menu-based setup for 34 different EPROMS, EEPROMS and MPUs (40-pin devices require socket adaptors). Self-contained unit with internal power supply, RS-232 interface, Textool ZIF socket. Driver software (sold separately) gives you access to all programmer features through your computer, lets you download cross-assembler output files, copy EPROM to disk.

Model 7228 Advanced Programmer —Supports all PROM types listed. Super-fast "adaptive" programming algorithm programs 2764 in 1.1 minutes.

Model 7128 Standard Programmer — Lower-cost version of 7228. Supports all PROM types except "A" versions of 2764 and 27128. Standard programming algorithm programs 2764 in 6.8 minutes.

Model 7956 and 7956-SA Gang Programmers — Similar features to 7228, but program as many as 8 EPROMS at once. 7956-SA stand-alone version copies from a master EPROM. 7956 lab version has all features of stand-alone plus RS-232 interface.

EPROM: 2758, 2716, 2732, 2732A, 2764, 2764A, 27128, 27128A, 27256, 2508, 2516, 2532, 2564, 68764, 68766, 5133, 5143. **CMOS:** 27C16, 27C32, 27C64, MC6716. **EEPROM:** 5213, X2816A, 48016, I2816A, 5213H. **MPU (w/adaptor):** 8748, 8748H, 8749, 8749H, 8741, 8742, 8751, 8755.

7228	**Advanced Programmer**	**$ 549**
7128	**Standard Programmer**	**429**
7956	**Laboratory Gang Programmer**	**1099**
7956-SA	**Stand-Alone Gang Programmer**	**879**
PDV	**Driver Software**	**95**
481	**8748 Family Socket Adaptor**	**98**
511	**8751 Socket Adaptor**	**174**
755	**8755 Socket Adaptor**	**135**
CABLE	**RS-232 Cable (specify gender)**	**30**

HEXTRAN Universal HEX File Converter — Convert assembler output to other formats for downloading to development systems and target boards. Also useful for examining object file, changing load addresses, extracting parts of files. Converts to and from Intel, Motorola, MOS, RCA, Fairchild, Tektronix, TI, Binary and HEX/ASCII Dump formats. For CP/M, CP/M-86, MSDOS, PCDOS $250

Ask about UNIX.

AVOCET'S SUPERB 68000 CROSS-ASSEMBLER — With exhaustive field testing completed, our 68000 assembler is available for immediate shipment. XMAC68K supports Motorola standard assembly language for the 68000 and 68010. Macros, cross-reference, structured assembly statements, instruction optimization and more. Linker and librarian included. Comprehensive, well-written manual. XMAC682 for MK68200 has similar features.

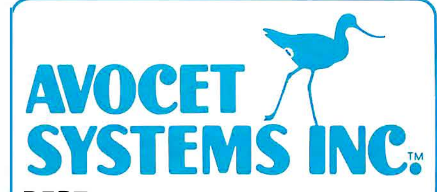
Call us toll-free for some straight talk about development systems.

1-800-448-8500

(in the U.S. Except Alaska and Hawaii)

VISA and Mastercard accepted. All popular disc formats now available --please specify. Prices do not include shipping and handling -- call for exact quotes. OEM INQUIRIES INVITED.

*Trademark of Digital Research **Trademark of Microsoft



DEPT. 1184-B
804 SOUTH STATE STREET
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
302-734-0151 TELEX 467210

Circle 32 on inquiry card.

local dealer helped to find the problem and replaced the plastic video chip with a ceramic one; the problem disappeared.

I hope this information will help Mr. Kuhman and other BYTE readers with similar lockup or hang problems.

R. SUNLEY
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada

FOUR LOGOS

I liked the review "Four Logos for the IBM PC" by Mark Bridger (August, page 287). It was a well-written, in-depth, and fair review.

I was especially pleased with the text box "Recursion: Therein Lies a Tail" (page 300), because Mark Bridger realizes the importance of optimizing tail recursion and making the best use of stack space.

IBM Logo (from Logo Computer Systems Inc.) was written in machine code by people who were determined to get performance. Tail recursion and list processing are optimized.

I could not resist the temptation to rewrite the recursive version of your Sieve program (listing 6, page 301) to make it more efficient (by making it tail recursive and by building up the lists with FPUT).

The new version can find all of the prime numbers between 1 and 1500 on an IBM PC with only 128K.

```
TO SIEVE :N
PR SIEVE2 BF IOTA :N [ ]
END

TO SIEVE2 :LIST :RESULT
IF EMPTYP :LIST [OP REV :RESULT [ ] ]
OP SIEVE2 (SHRINKIT (FIRST :LIST)
 :LIST [ ] ) FPUT FIRST :LIST :RESULT
END

TO REV :LIST :RESULT
IF EMPTYP :LIST [OP :RESULT]
OP REV (BUTFIRST :LIST)
 (FPUT (FIRST :LIST) :RESULT)
END

TO SHRINKIT :N :LIST :RESULT
IF EMPTYP :LIST [OP REV :RESULT [ ] ]
LOCAL "T MAKE "T (FIRST :LIST) / :N
IF NOT :T = INT :T
[MAKE "RESULT FPUT (FIRST :LIST)
 :RESULT]
OP SHRINKIT :N (BF:LIST) :RESULT
END

TO IOTA :N
LOCAL "T MAKE "T LIST :N
REPEAT :N - 1
 [MAKE "T FPUT ((FIRST :T) - 1) :T]
OUTPUT :T
END
```

IAN MACMILLAN
Logo Computer Systems Inc.
Lachine, Quebec
Canada

COMPAQ PLUS

Mark Dahmke's review of the Compaq Plus (July, page 247) was very informative except for one small bit of misinformation.

Mark was pleased to see that Compaq was now supplying technical information with its machine, such as how to open the cabinet, how to install add-ons, set memory switches, etc. This is not entirely correct.

This information is not supplied, it must

be sought out. Compaq will try to answer questions, but it publishes no technical information of any kind. No instructions for any modifications to the Compaq, such as adding an 8087, are provided.

One is referred to the IBM technical manual for memory and I/O maps, and since Compaqs are sold on the basis of their compatibility to the IBM PC, one can only hope that the technical information contained in this volume is valid for the Compaq.

David Korst
Canoga Park, CA

Sanyo 550/555

I'd like to take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoyed Bill Sudbrink's review of the Sanyo MBC-550/555 computers (August, page 270). This system certainly deserves the kind of attention your magazine offers. I think it is fair to say that no other MS-DOS computer on the market today offers as much value and performance for the money as the Sanyo. I have been using my 555 for nine months now and have few complaints. About the only thing that would make it a better machine is if software developers would do the little work needed to rewrite certain IBM-specific programs so that they would run on the many Sanyos out there.

There were a few minor errors in Mr. Sudbrink's article that I'd like to correct also. First, the 550 comes with WordStar 3.3—not the earlier 2.4 version stated in his review. Also, Sanyo now offers purchasers the choice of receiving either a bundle of IUS's "Easy" software packages or the MicroPro "Star" bundle at their option.

Brad Scholz
Norwalk, CT

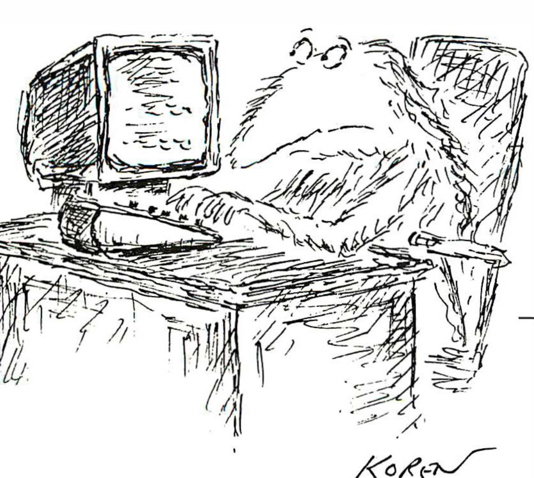
I read with interest Bill Sudbrink's review of the Sanyo MBC-555. I purchased the Sanyo as an expensive way to back up my Columbia 1600-4, which we use at the office. There was a curious problem in the WordStar program that was bundled with the machine. When I installed WordStar and attempted to set the function keys similar to the way we had set them at the office, I discovered that, while I was able to redefine the function keys, the install program did not allow me to change the message that appeared at the bottom of the screen. I was able to take the program into the office and use the WordStar install program, which we had purchased for the Columbia, to install that particular feature and had no difficulty doing so.

I enjoyed the review and enjoy the magazine considerably.

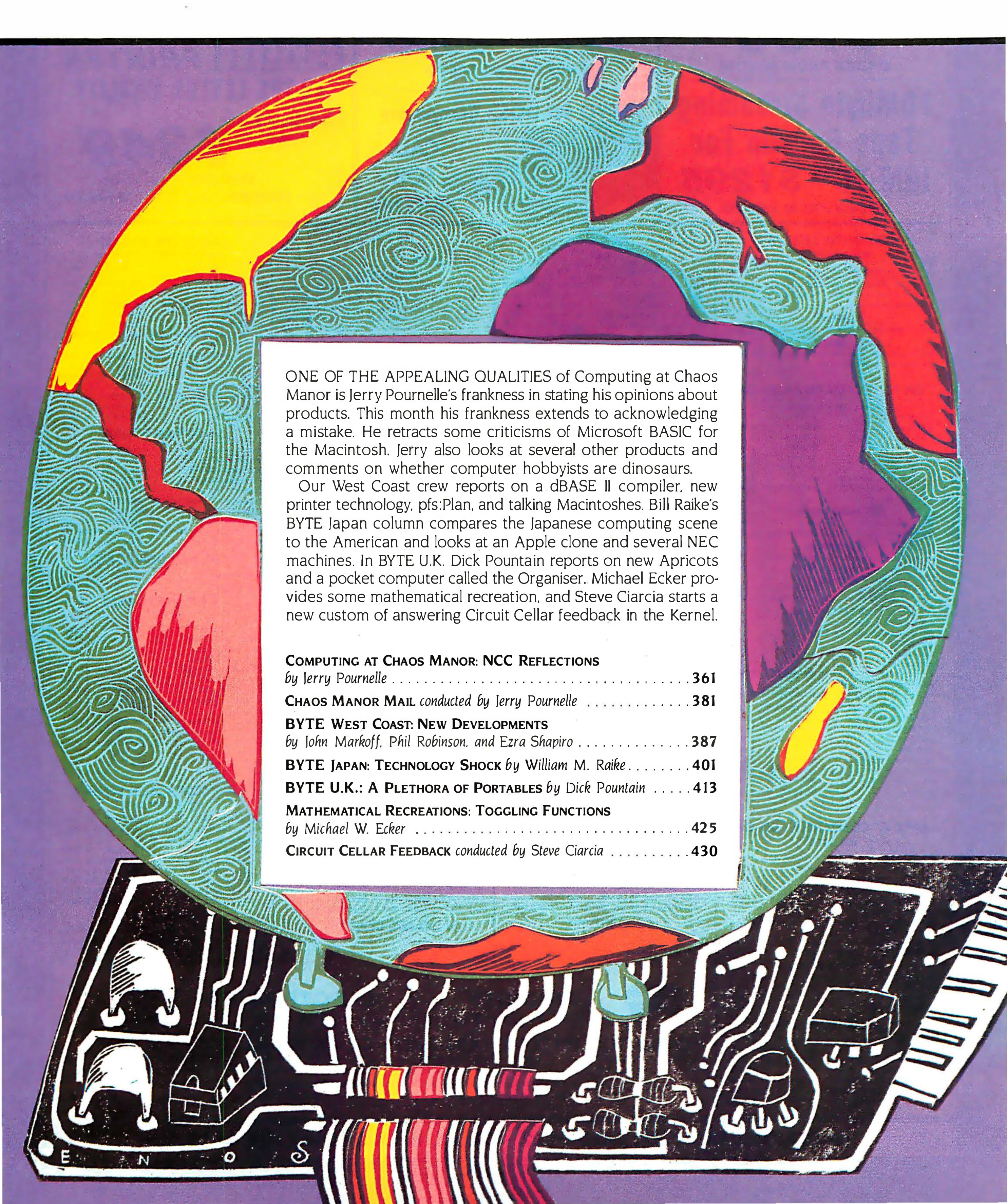
Robert C. Sacks
Lilburn, GA

I bought a Sanyo 4050 and have tried to get the Sanyo company to answer a number of questions about upgrading the memory, recommended communication packages, disk formats, etc., with absolutely no success. Three phone calls have been ignored as well as three letters; the last one having been sent by registered mail on June 28. Perhaps you or your readers can tell me how to get this company to respond?

Harvey J. Coopersmith
Elmhurst, NY ■



Kernel



ONE OF THE APPEALING QUALITIES of Computing at Chaos Manor is Jerry Pournelle's frankness in stating his opinions about products. This month his frankness extends to acknowledging a mistake. He retracts some criticisms of Microsoft BASIC for the Macintosh. Jerry also looks at several other products and comments on whether computer hobbyists are dinosaurs.

Our West Coast crew reports on a dBASE II compiler, new printer technology, pfs:Plan, and talking Macintoshes. Bill Raike's BYTE Japan column compares the Japanese computing scene to the American and looks at an Apple clone and several NEC machines. In BYTE U.K. Dick Pountain reports on new Apricots and a pocket computer called the Organiser. Michael Ecker provides some mathematical recreation, and Steve Ciarcia starts a new custom of answering Circuit Cellar feedback in the Kernel.

PRIORITY ONE ELECTRONICS

SUPER SAVING BARN BURNERS!

IBM-PC™ COMPATIBLE HARD DISKS & CONTROLLER

10Mbyte Internal

$795

ORDER FROM BELOW

10Mbyte Streaming Tape Backup For IBM-PC™ $1295

ORDER FROM BELOW

PROMETHEUS PRODUCTS INCORPORATED

1200 Baud Modem Cards

FOR IDM PC™	FOR APPLE II, II+, IIe
$299	$399

ORDER FROM BELOW

SANYO MS-DOS™ Computers



CALL FOR PRICING

DATAGARD™ SURGE SUPPRESSOR

$29.95

BKWBRDG115S (Sh. wt. 3 lbs.) List Price: $49.95

Abati PRINTER

18CPS LETTER QUALITY

Qume Compatible Parallel **$349**

BKABTLQ20P (Sh. wt. 25 lbs.)

BKABTLQ20T Tractor Feed **$189.00**

COMPUTER SYSTEMS

MORROW DESIGNS

Description	Part no.	Price
MicroDecisionw/5Mbyte hrddisk&termin	BKPOBMOSM05	$199900
Basic80.SuperCalc.Personal-PearLand Pilot software for MO5 above	BKMOSMD11SOFT	$ 35000
IBM PC™		
w/dual ½ height floppies & 256K RAM	BKIBMCPO256TEA	$1999.00
SANYO		
MBC550-2 MS-DOS 1 dbl/sd drive sys-tem w/Grn screenmonitor & 80cps printer	BKPOBSY0999	$ 99900

IBM PC™ COMPATIBLE ADD-ONs

Description	Part no.	Price
III Hard Disks with Controllers		
10MB Internal	BKIIIHOPCI10	$ 79500
10MB External	BKIIIHDPCX10	$ 895.00
15MB Internal	BKIIIHDPCI15	$ 995.00
15MB External	BKIIIHDPCX15	$1095.00
30MB Internal	BKHDPCI30	$179500
30MB External	BKIIIHDPCX30	$1895.00
III 10MB Streaming Tape Backup	BKIIISTXI0	$1295.00
54K RAM expansion for IBM PC™ contains 9-4164's 1 lb	BKPDBIBMMEM9	$ 4500
VIDEO CARDS		
IBM color video card 2lbs	BKIBM1504910	$ 25000
IBM Monochrome Card 2lbs	BKIBM1504900	$ 25000
MONITORS		
IBM 12" green screen 18lbs	BKIBM5151001	$ 27500
TAXAN 12" green screen for IBM 18lbs	BKTAX121	$ 16900
TAXAN 12" amber screen for IBM 18lbs	BKTAX122	$ 17900
IBM 13" color RGB 28lbs	BKIBM5153001	$ 68000
TAXAN 12" color RGB w/cable 28lbs	BKTAXRGB420	$ 49500
STD CARDS (2 lbs. each)		
Dual RS232, 1 Cent parallel, clock cal, game paddle port, and 256K RAM card (populated to 64K)	BKSTBSRIO	$ 31900
1 cent paralleland 1 RS232port, clock/cal and game port card	BKSTSIO	$ 19900
1-RS232, 1-cent par, Clock/cal, game port and 384K card (populated to 64K)	BKSTBRIOPLS	$ 28900
Graphics Plus II RGB, Mnochrome, par port	BKSTBGRPLS2	$ 399.00
QUADRAM CARDS (2 lbs. each)		
EXPANDED QUADBOARD	BKOORODBROXPD	$ 23900
QUADBOARD II	BKOORODBROIIO	$ 22900
QUADCOLOR I™	BKOOROOCLRI	$ 21900
QUADCOLOR II™	BKODROOCLRII	$ 44900
QUAD 512 (64K installed)	BKODROD51	$ 25900
QUADLINK	BKODRODLINK	$ 53900
Serial int card 1-RS232	BKDDRRS232	$ 8900
Parallel card	BKOORIPIC	$ 8900

APPLE II™ COMPATIBLE ADD-ONs

Description	Part no.	Price
DISK DRIVES		
INDUS GT for Apple II w/software	BKINOGTAPPLE	$ 26900
CONCORDE Apple II disk drive add-on	BKCRDC111	$ 17900
CONCORDE Apple II 4 drive controller	BKCRDC130	$ 7500
CP/M™ CARDS		
MICROSOFT Premium card IIe w/CP/M™ and MBASIC™	BKMSF357760	$ 29900
MICROPRD Z80B 6MHz card, 64k RAM, CP/M™, and Wordstar 3.3™	BKMPRWOSTRZA	$ 299.00
HAYES Micromodem IIe	BKDCH701400	$ 24900
DATASPEC 97 function key keyboard	BKDSCAPLK8825	$ 19900
PRACTICAL PERIPHERALS		
Graphicard	BKPRPGRAPHICARD	$ 8500
Printerface	BKPRPRINTERFACE	$ 5900
Microbuffer II (serial)	BKPRPMB2PLUS16S	$ 18900
Microbuffer II (parallel)	BKPRPMB2PLUS16P	$ 18900

VIDEO MONITORS

Description	Part no.	Price
SANYO 12MHz 12" Amber 18 lbs	BKSYODM2212	$ 7900
SANYO 18MHz 12" Green 24 lbs	BKSYODM8112CX	$ 129.00
SANYO 18MHz 12" Amber 24 lbs	BKSYDDM8212CX	$ 12900
TAXAN 18MHz 12" Green 18 lbs	BKTAX115	$ 13900
TAXAN 18MHz 12" Amber 18 lbs	BKTAX116	$ 13900
SANYO 13" RGB color 7MHz 30 lbs	BKSYODM7500	$ 37900
TAXAN 12" RGB color 6MHz50 lbs	BKTAX210	$ 319.00

PRINTERS

STAR

Description	Part no.	Price
Gemini 10X 20 lbs.	BKSTRGEM10X	$ 259.00
Gemini 10X for IBM PC 20 lbs.™	BKSTRGEM10XPC	$ 32900
Gemini 15X 26 lbs.	BKSTRGEM15X	$ 37900
Gemini 15X for IBM PC™S 26 lbs	BKSTRGEM15XPC	$ 44900
Serial interface for GEMINI X series	BKSTRSERINTX	$ 5900
Serial interface with 4K buffer	BKSTRSERINTX4K	$ 11900
COEX 80FT - parallel 21lbs	BKCOX80FT	$ 17900
MANNESMANN TALLY		
MT160L80 col. 21 lbs	BKTALMT160L	$ 57500
MT180L 132 col 28 lbs	BKTALMT180L	$ 79900
TOSHIBA		
P1340 serial 30lbs	BKTSHP1340S	$ 777.00
P1340 parallel 30lbs	BKTSHP1340P	$ 77700
P1351 parallel 35lbs	BKTSHP1351P	$129900
Bidirectionl traclr forP1351 6lbs	BKTSHA04003	$ 195.00
Single bin cut sheet feeder for P1351 15lbs.	BKTSHA05002	$ 995.00

MODEMS

Description	Part No.	Price
PROMETHEUS		
ProModem 1200 baud auto dial/ans 4 lbs.	BKPRMPM1200	$ 359.00
ProModem IBM-PC™ card w/software	BKPRMPM1200B	$299.00
ProModem Apple II card w/software	BKPRMPM1200A	$399.00
ProModem for Macintosh w/cable & software	BKPRMPM1200M	$499.00
Alpha/num display for ProModem	BKPRMDISPLAY	$ 79.00
Options processor for ProModem	BKPRMOPTPRO	$ 79.00
64K Memory exp. for options processor	BKPDBPRMEXP64	$ 5900
HAYES		
1200 Baud Smartmodem 4 lbs.	BKDCH0400P	$ 47900
1200 Baud for IBM-PC™ w/software	BKOCH1200B	$ 42900
300 Baud Smartmodem	BKDCH0200P	$ 249.00
Micromodem II for Apple	BKDCH701400	$ 24900
MISCELLANEOUS		
CH SYSTEMS Sleuth modem/computer security device 3 lbs.	BKCHSSLEUTH	$429.00
MURA 300 Baud modem 2 lbs.	BKMURMM100	$ 7500

5¼" Double Sided Double Density Diskettes

$1.60 EACH In Packs of 25

BK5D25 ($1.60 X 25 = $40.00/pack) (Sh. wt. 3 lbs. per pack)

$1.40 EACH In Boxes of 250

BK5D250 ($1.40 X 250 = $350.00/box) (Sh. wt. 30 lbs. per box)

$1.20 EACH In Cartons of 1000

BK5D1000 ($1.20 X 1000 = $1200.00/carton) (Shipped freight collect)

These prices are so low, the manufacturer has requested to not be identified.

DISK DRIVES

Description	Part no.	Price
8" DRIVES		
SIEMENS Single side dbl/density 18lbs.	BKSIEFOD1008	$ 12500
2 to 5 Drives $110.00 each / 6 or more Drives $9900 each		
WORLD DISK DRIVES Double side dbl/density 18lbs	RKWOD2008P	$ 21900
2 to 5 Drives $19900 each / 6 or more Drives $189.00 each		
QUME TRAK 842 dbl side, dbl dens 18lbs	BKOMETRAK842	$ 45900
MITSUBISHI dbl side, dbl dens 18lbs	BKMITM289463B	$ 37500
TANDON ½ height sgl side, dbl dens 9lbs	BKTNDTM8481E	$ 31900
TANDON ½ height dbl side, dbl dens 9lbs	BKTNDTM8482E	$ 38900
5¼" DRIVES		
PANASONIC 40trk ½ height, dblside 3lbs	BKPANJA5512N	$ 149.00
2 to 9 Drives $1390 each / 10 or more Drives $12900 each		
TEAC 96tpi ½ height, dbl side 3lbs	BKTEA55F	$ 16900
2 to 9 Drives $159.00 each / 10 or more Drives $14900 each		
TANDON 100-2 40trk dbl side 4lbs	BKTNDTM1002	$ 19900
2 to 9 Drives $19000 each / 10 or more Drives $18500 each		
5¼" HARD DISK		
QUANTUM 42Mbyte Hard disk 9lbs	BKOTM0540	$1495.00
MICROPOLIS 52MByte	BKMCP1304	$219500
MICROPOLIS 43 MByte	MBKMCP1303	$159500

PRINTER BUFFERS

Description	Part no.	Price
64K Microbuffer (serial) 2lbs	BKPRPMB1S54	$ 249.00
64K Microbuffer (parallel) 2lbs	BKPRPMB1P64	$ 24900

DISK DRIVE ENCLOSURES

Description	Part no.	Price
8" ENCLOSURES		
ParaDynamics dualdesktop 35lbs	BKPDN2200D	$ 47900
ParaDynamics dualrack mount 35lbs	BKPDN2200R	$ 49900
JMR Dual desktop 30lbs	BKJMR2C8	$ 22900
5¼" ENCLOSURES		
JMR Single 5lbs	BKJMR1C5	$ 5900
JMR Dual full height 9lbs	BKJMR2C5	$ 8900
JMR Dual full height w/internaldata cable 9lbs	BKJMR2C5C	$ 9900
JMR Dual half height vert mount 7lbs	BKJMR2SV5	$ 6500
III Single hard disk enclosure 16lbs	BKIIIH05001	$ 23900
JMR Dual hard disk enclosure20lbs	BKJMRHDC52	$ 29900

8" MAXELL DISKETTES

Description	Part no.	Price
8" dbl/dens single sided 1lb.	BKMXLFD1128M1200	$ 27.50
8" dbl/dens double sided 1lb.	BKMXLFD2XDM1200	$ 34.95

S-100 CPU BOARDS

Shipping weight on all S-100 boards 2lbs. each

Description	Part no.	Price
MACROTECH 80286 & Z80	BKMACM1286	$1395.00
CompuPro CPU-Z	BKGBT51060	$ 269.00
CompuPro 8085/88 dual processor	BKGBT51080	$ 399.00
SDS SBC-300 4MHz	BKSDS38095	$ 599.00
SDS SBC-300 8MHz	BKSDS38092	$ 699.00
ADVANCED DIGITAL SuperSix w/floppy controller, 128K RAM	BKADCSUP6128	$ 699.00
ADVANCED DIGITAL 4MHz SBC, 5¼" floppy controller, 64K RAM	BKADCSBC15	$ 595.00
ADVANCED DIGITAL 4MHz SBC, 8" floppycontroller, 64K RAM	BKADCSBC18	$ 595.00
CROMEMCO DPU 68000 and Z80A	BKCRMDPU	$ 669.00
CROMEMCO SCC	BKCRMSCC	$ 495.00
CROMEMCO ZPU	BKCRMZPU	$ 395.00

S-100 RAM BOARDS

Description	Part no.	Price
CompuPro RAM 16 / 64K	BKGBT52016	$ 249.00
CompuPro RAM 23 / 128K	BKGBT520232	$ 599.00
SDS ExpandoRAM III/696	BKSDS38097	$ 499.00
SDS ExpandoRAM IV	BKSDS38088	$ 825.00
CROMEMCO 512K MSU	BKCRM512MSU	$1995.00
CROMEMCO MCU Memory control unit	BKCRMMCU	$ 399.00
CROMEMCO 256Kz	BKCRM256KZ	$1295.00
CROMEMCO 64Kz	BKCRM64KZ	$ 695.00
CROMEMCO 2MegaByte RAM CARD	BKCRM2048MSU	$8995.00
MACROTECH 1 Megabyte	BKMACMAXM	$2195.00

S-100 RAM DISK BOARDS

Description	Part no.	Price
CompuProM-Drive/H® 512K	BKGBT52012	$ 899.00
SDS RAM disk256K	BKSDS38082	$ 64900

S-100 I/O BOARDS

Description	Part no.	Price
CompuPro Interfacer 1	BKGBT133A	$ 139.00
CompuPro Interfacer 4	BKGBT53040	$ 349.00
CompuPro System Support 1	BKGBT56010	$ 350.00
SDS 4 port Async. serial	BKSDS38096	$ 449.00
SDS 8 port Async. serial	BKSDS38093	$ 529.00
SDS 8 port 4-Async. 4-sync.	BKSDS38094	$ 649.00
CROMEMCO TU-ART	BKCRMTRT	$ 319.00
CROMEMCO QUADART	BKCRMODRT	$ 695.00
CROMEMCO Intelligent C-BUS™ I/O multiprocessor	BKCRMIOP	$ 495.00
CROMEMCO 4 port isolated parallel	BKCRM4PIO	$ 329.00
CROMEMCO 8 port parallel interface	BKCRM8PIO	$ 249.00
CROMEMCO GPIB IEEE-488 interface	BKCRMGPIB	$ 595.00
CROMEMCO DAC12	BKCRMDAC12	$ 495.00
CROMEMCO ADC12	BKCRMADC12	$ 495.00
CROMEMCO D+7A	BKCRMD+7A	$ 295.00

S-100 CONTROLLER BOARDS

Description	Part no.	Price
FOR FLOPPY DISKS		
CompuPro DISK1 DMA	BKGBT54018	$ 399.00
SDS VersaFloppy II with CP/M 3.0™ (a special implementaion by SDS)	BKPOBVF2CPM3	$ 29900
SDS VersaFloppy III	BKSDS38099	$ 59900
with 5¼" unbanked CP/M 3.0™	BKPDBVF339145	$ 74900
with 8" unbanked CP/M 3.0™	BKPOBVF339146	$ 74900
with 5¼" banked CP/M 3.0™	BKPOBVF339147	$ 74900
with 8" banked CP/M 3.0™	BKPOBVF339148	$ 749.00
CROMEMCO 64FDC	BKCRM64FDC	$ 595.00
FOR HARD DISK		
CompuPro DISK3 Seagate ST500 series	BKGBT54030	$ 558.95
ADVANCED DIGITAL Seagate 500	BKADCHDC10015	$ 39900
CROMEMCO STDC Seagate 500	BKCRMSTDC	$ 79500
CROMEMCO SMDI smd compatible	BKCRMSMDI	$ 795.00



PRIORITY ONE ELECTRONICS

9161 Deering Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311-5887



ORDER TOLL FREE (800) 423-5922 - CA, AK, HI CALL (818) 709-5111

MINIMUM PREPAID ORDER $15.00. Terms U.S. VISA, MC, BAC, Check, Money Order, U.S. Funds ONLY. CA residents add 6½% Sales Tax. Include MINIMUM SHIPPING & HANDLING of $3.00 for the first 3 lbs., plus 40¢ for each additional pound (20¢ if within California). Orders over 70 lbs. sent freight collect. Just in case, include your phone number. Prices subject to change without notice. We will do our best to maintain prices through November, 1984. Credit card orders will be charged appropriate freight. We are not responsible for typographical errors. Sale prices for prepaid orders only.

Circle 340 on inquiry card.

ORDER TOLL FREE (800) 423-5922 - CA, AK, HI CALL (818) 709-5111



COMPUTING AT CHAOS MANOR

NCC Reflections

BY JERRY POURNELLE

I don't usually write about software that isn't running at Chaos Manor. Once in a while I may take someone's word for something, but when I do, I find I often regret it. There's no substitute for personal experience.

Case in point: I reported in the July issue that Bruce Tonkin had found a number of bugs in Microsoft BASIC for the Macintosh.

I shouldn't have.

What I said was true: the version Bruce was using, 1.0, did not implement mouse functions; and he did report some problems. Alas, some of those "problems" turn out to be rumors he'd heard, and even as we were speaking, Microsoft had replaced 1.0 with 1.1, which does hook into the Macmouse.

I routinely send manuscript copies of my reviews to affected companies so that they can complain about errors. (I don't pay any attention to other kinds of complaints.) Somehow, though, the copy sent to Microsoft went astray.

The best news, though, is that Microsoft is now bringing out Microsoft BASIC 2.0, which has graphics, the ability to use pull-down menus, and lots of other goodies. Note: as I write this, I have only 1.1, which works fine. I've been promised 2.0, which I should have long before you read this. More when I know more. Meanwhile, my apologies.

INVASION OF THE PRODUCT SNATCHERS

I sometimes think this industry is going to dissolve in hype.

Case in point: at NCC I made contact with some people at a major hardware house, which I'll call the Glubnautz Company to protect the innocent. They asked me why I never reviewed their products.

"I only write about what I'm using, and I've already got a good thingummy."

"Would you try one of ours if we sent it? We think you'll like it better than the Brand X you're using."

"Sure. Love to."

"Fine. We're also introducing Finkleduddy, a revolutionary new software product. Can we get you to try that?"

"Yeah, sure, it sounds interesting. You do know that I'm not BYTE, and stuff you send me doesn't get to the BYTE product-review editor, and stuff you send to BYTE doesn't get to me."

"Yeah, sure, we read your column all the time. Can we have your card?"

So I gave them a card. In fact, I gave them two: one with the BYTE address and phone and one giving the real address and phone for Dr. J. E. Pournelle at Chaos Manor. Alas.

Two weeks later, the phone rang at 8:30 a.m. My staff doesn't get here before 9:00, so I got out of bed and staggered into the office. A voice with a cultured accent asked for Dr. J. E. Pournelle. I reluctantly admitted that was me.

"Hi, J. E. I'm Joe Gland, media relations specialist for the Glubnautz Company. How're you doing? Hey, J. E., I see you're with BYTE. Great magazine. We were just up to New Hampshire. Must have missed you when we were there."

"Yeah, well, I don't get to New Hampshire very often. I live in California."

"Oh? Hey, yeah, that's right, it says so on the card here. Look, J. E., you gave your card to one of our people at the booth at NCC, right? You want some information on our new Finkleduddy software. Great product. Really great. Revolutionary."

"That's not quite the way it was." Patiently I tried to explain that it was his people who had approached me and wanted me to evaluate his company's products.

"Well, we sent a copy of the Finkleduddy program to BYTE already."

Sigh. I tried once more. "As I explained to the people at your booth, I am not BYTE."

"Your card says here you're with BYTE."

"I write a column."

"Oh, do you? Hey, J. E., that's great! If I

(continued)

Jerry Pournelle holds a doctorate in psychology and is a science-fiction writer who also earns a comfortable living writing about computers present and future.

send you Finkleduddy, when will you send it back?"

"I don't usually return software."

"Oh. Well, J. E., it's a pretty valuable program. Look, I'll send you our press kit on the Finkleduddy program."

"Please don't bother," I said. "I have 12 cubic feet of unreviewed software already. I certainly don't need any product descriptions."

The conversation dwindled downward from there. It was obvious that Joe Gland, the "media relations specialist," had never read a copy of BYTE in his life. I found out later from the New Hampshire staff that when he'd visited the BYTE offices, it had become obvious that Mr. Gland had never read *any* computer magazine, nor had he ever used a microcomputer. He'd come straight out of a consumer products environment, probably something to do with selling soap. He apparently used my initials because he didn't know my first name, and the Gladhander Association rescinds the membership of anyone using honorifics like "Mister" or "Doctor."

Whatever he'd been trying to do, he has certainly undone the relationship his engineering people tried to build while I was at NCC. I have to cope with a mountain of software and hardware that I feel some obligation to review. I'm always looking for good stuff, advertised or not, but let's face it, there's no real shortage; yet Mr. Gland wanted me to beg for his sacred products, which he would grudgingly send on 30-day loan, doling out the precious gold to media peasants who in his imagination must be panting with anticipation.

In other words, he didn't know the territory.

The horrible part is that he's not unusual. These "product representatives" from the consumer products outfits have descended in force; dozens of companies, including some old-line outfits, have employed them. It's as if the micro community were the victims of a curse. It's the invasion of the product snatchers, creatures determined to sell computers and software the same way you'd hype Procter & Gamble soap.

It has to stop. Look: how can it possibly benefit a company to employ "media relations specialists" who haven't read any of the media they "specialize" in relating to?

Are We Dinosaurs?

The product snatchers think computer hobbyists are out-of-date crumb balls, aged hackers dreaming of the days when we owned this field. We are, they think, obsolete fools unwilling to move aside and let the common people have their day. Query: do the common people deserve "media relations specialists"?

Is the world better off when computers and computer programs are thought of as "the product"? I would have thought that good programs, like good books, have authors who have poured something of themselves into their work, and that it's demeaning to refer to such efforts as "product" as if it were no more than yet another bar of soap.

Leave that, though: is the hacker a dinosaur? Is BYTE doomed, as computers become more and more popular? Must all computer magazines become business oriented or vanish?

No.

First, let's look at some data. Alas, this is the year of the computer book. There are so many of them, and bookstore managers are so unfamiliar with computer books, that almost no single title—including my own—will do very well. Oh, mine are making money for both me and the publisher, but less than we'd expected. Fortunately, I didn't insist on one of those truly monstrous advances, so my publisher—Jim Baen—will still be in the computer-book business two years hence.

Individual books aren't doing well—but the total sales of computer books this year is expected to exceed total sales of fiction.

There's a huge market out there. True, the book salespeople, and the public, don't yet know who to trust and what to buy, and it's going to take

(continued)

COMPUTER WAREHOUSE

CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-528-1054

PRINTERS

Brother
- DX-15 ... $369
- HR-25 ... $649
- HR-35 ... $875

C-Itoh
- A10-20 ... $459
- F-10 Parallel or Serial ... $909
- 55 CPS Serial or Parallel ... $1189
- 8510 Parallel (Prowriter) ... $315
- 8510 SP ... $435
- 8510 SCP ... $509
- 8510 BPI ... $335

Computer International
- Daisywriter 2000 W/48K ... $985

Comrex
- CR-2 Parallel ... $339
- CR-2 Serial ... $499
- CR-2 Keyboard ... $129
- CR-3 ... Call

Datasouth
- DS180 ... $1149
- DS220 ... $1469

Diablo
- 620 ... $729
- 630API ... $1609
- 630 ECS ... $1999
- 630ECS/IBM ... $1879
- Series 36 ... $1245

Epson
- All Printer Models ... Call

Inforunner
- Riteman ... $249

Juki
- 5500 ... Call
- 6100 ... Call
- 6300 ... Call

NEC
- 2010 ... $639
- 2015 ... $639
- 2030 ... $639
- 2050 ... $669
- 3510 ... $1215
- 3515 ... $1215
- 3530 ... $1215
- 3550 ... $1359
- 7710 ... $1649
- 7715 ... $1649
- 7730 ... $1649
- P2 ... Call
- P3 ... Call

Okidata
- All Printer Models ... Call

Panasonic
- 1091 ... $299
- 1092 ... $445

Qume
- Letter Pro 20 Parallel or Serial ... $619
- 11/40 W/Interface ... $1369
- 11/55 W/Interface ... $1569

Silver Reed
- EXP400 ... $289
- EXP500 Parallel ... $355
- EXP500 Serial ... $419
- EXP550 Parallel ... $419
- EXP550 Serial ... $419
- 770P ... $849
- 770S ... $849

Star Micronics
- All Printer Models ... Call

Tally
- MT 160L ... $555
- MT 180L ... $769
- Spirit 80 ... $255

Toshiba
- P1340 Parallel or Serial ... $719
- P1351 Parallel or Serial ... $1249

DISK DRIVES

Iomega
- Bernoulli Box for IBM
- 10 Megabyte ... $2095
- 20 Megabyte ... $2895

Rana
- Elite I ... $199
- Elite II ... $269
- Elite III ... $399
- Controller (W/Drive Only) ... $69
- 1000 W/DOS for Atari ... $305

TEC MAR
- Graphics Master ... $449
- 128K Dynamic Memory ... $225
- 256K Dynamic Memory ... $299
- Captain 128K ... $299
- Captain 256K ... $399

SPECIALS OF THE MONTH

COLUMBIA COMPUTERS

All systems include fifteen software packages with a $3,200 value.

1600-1 1600-1V 1600-4 1600-4V Columbia VP

PRICED TOO LOW TO ADVERTISE

Call for Prices.

TECMAR · HARD DISK SUB-SYSTEMS

Macintosh
- 5 Megabyte Removable ... $1480
- 10 Megabyte Fixed ... $1480
- 10 Megabyte Fixed/5 Megabyte Removable ... $2450
- Dual 5 Megabyte/both removable ... $2450

IBM
- 10 Megabyte in Mini Cabinet ... $1775
- 15 Megabyte in Mini Cabinet ... $2050
- 5 Megabyte Removable in Mini Cabinet ... $1495

VIDEO TERMINALS

ADDS
- A-2 Green ... $469
- A-3 ... $469
- Viewpoint 60 ... $485
- Viewpoint 90 ... $849

Altos
- Smart II ... $699

Qume
- QVT 102 Green ... $449
- QVT 102 Amber ... $469
- QVT 103 Green ... $816
- QVT 103 Amber ... $850
- QVT 108 Green ... $449
- QVT 108 Amber ... $519

Televideo
- 910 ... $439
- 910+ ... $559
- 914 ... $515
- 924 ... $635
- 925 ... $700
- 950 ... $905
- 970 ... $985
- 800A (User Station) ... $979
- Personal Terminal ... $385

Wyse
- 50 ... $489
- 75 ... $565

Zenith Z-29 ... $599

DISKETTES

Maxell
- MD-1 (Qty 100) ... $175
- MD-2 (Qty 100) ... $225

Scotch
- 5¼ SS/DD (Qty 100) ... $175
- 5¼ DS/DD (Qty 100) ... $245

Elephant
- 5¼ SS/SD (Qty 100) ... $155
- 5¼ DS/DD (Qty 100) ... $218

FUJI MD1D (Qty 100) ... $159

COMPUTERS
- **Altos** All Computer Models ... Call
- **Columbia** ... Call
- **Eagle** All Computer Models ... Call
- **Leading Edge** Personal Computer ... Call

NEC
- PC-8201 Computer ... $459
- PC-8201A-90 Battery Pack ... $17
- PC-8206A 32K Ram ... $305
- PC-8271A-01 AC Adapter ... $17
- PC-8271A-02 AC Adapter ... $17
- PC-8281A Recorder ... $89

Northstar All Computer Models ... Call

Sanyo MBC-77 Portable ... Call
- MBC-550 System ... Call
- MBC-555 System ... Call
- MBC-550-2 System ... Call
- MBC-555-2 System ... Call

Televideo
- 802H ... $4285
- 803 ... $1765
- 803H ... $2850
- 806/20 ... $4640
- TPC-1 ... $869
- TPC-2 Dual Drive ... $1749
- TPC-2 Single Drive ... $1509
- 1605 ... $1729

Zenith
- Z-150 Single Drive ... Save 25%
- Z-150 Dual Drive ... Save 25%
- Z-150W/10 Megabyte ... Save 25%
- Z-160 Single Drive ... Save 25%
- Z-160 Dual Drive ... Save 25%

MODEMS

Anchor Automation
- Mark XII ... $235

Hayes
- Smartmodem 300 Baud ... $189
- Smartmodem 1200 Baud ... $459
- Smartmodem 1200B Baud (IBM) ... $389
- Micromodem IIE (Apple) ... $214

Racal-Vadic All Models ... Call

US Robotics Password 1200 ... $319

MONITORS

Amdek
- All Monitors ... Call

Princeton Graphic
- HX-12 ... $479

Sanyo
- CRT-30 ... $99
- CRT-36 ... $149
- CRT-50 ... Call
- CRT-70 ... $549

Sony
- 19" RGB (KX1901A) ... $709
- 25" RGB (KX2501A) ... $1089

Taxan
- 12" Amber ... $125

Zenith
- ZVM-122 Amber ... $95
- ZVM-123 Green ... $95
- ZVM-124 ... $129
- ZVM-133 Color/RGB ... $410
- ZVM-135 Color/RGB W/Audio ... $459

SONY®

Walkman
- FM/Stereo Cassette (WM-F-10) ... $99
- Stereo Cassette w/Auto Reverse (WM-10RV) ... $105

Watchman
- B&W TV (FD-20AEB) ... $179
- B&W TV w/AM (FD-25A) ... $189
- 4" B&W TV (FD-40A) ... $179
- B&W TV (FD-20A) ... $159

Video Recorders
- Beta Video Recorder (SL2300) ... $329

Beta Movie
- Beta Movie Camera (BMC-220K) ... $1329

Other Sony Products ... Call

Order Line: 1-800-528-1054

Order Processing & Other Information: 602-954-6109

COMPUTER WAREHOUSE

2222 E. Indian School Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona 85016



Store Hours: Mon-Fri 10-5:30 Saturday 9-1

Order Line Hours: Mon-Fri 8:30-5:30 Saturday 9-1





Prices reflect 3% to 5% cash discount. Product shipped in factory cartons with manufacturer's warranty. Please add $8.00 per order for UPS shipping. Prices & availability subject to change without notice. Send cashier's check or money order... all other checks will delay shipping two weeks.

10/84

a while for them to learn; but learn they will. Just as science-fiction readers have learned to trust certain authors, and editors, and publishing houses, so those interested in computers will learn to recognize certain names and publications. Many readers already have; it's the bookstore managers who haven't yet. They will; and it will be the hobbyists who show the way, as well as write many of the books.

Meanwhile, the computer field moves fast: today's miracle is tomorrow's old hat. It's much easier to get stung buying a computer than buying a car. The only defense is either to learn more about the machines—or find people you trust who do know about them. Pournelle's Law: if you don't know what you're doing, find people who do. As long as the field keeps moving, there'll be a need for BYTE.

Not everyone interested in computers will want to really get their hands dirty studying them—but quite a few will. After all, most people who read books don't try to write them, but there are still a vast number of writers, potential writers, and would-be writers out there. It will be the same for programs and programmers. Just as most books are not written by salaried writers, within a few years most commercially successful programs will not be written by salaried programmers. They will be published by software houses but not written by staff writers.

When BYTE first began, hobbyists were the entire micro community. This column was an unusual feature in BYTE because it dealt with *using* these little beasts, not just playing about with them or hacking their insides. Indeed, it was originally called the User's Column to distinguish it from the rest of the magazine, which largely appealed to true hackers.

Things have changed a bit now. For one thing, I've learned a bit of hacking. For another, there are millions of small computers out there, most used by people who pay so little attention to what's in the machines that they make me look like an expert. Once we BYTE types, hobbyists and hackers and users alike, were the whole of the micro community. Now we're only a small part of it.

We're still an important part. Far from being a bunch of old dinosaurs, we're the cutting edge of a real micro revolution. Part of our job is to protect "the rest of us" from the invasion of the product snatchers.

We have our work cut out.

NCC

The National Computer Convention was dull this year. The most exciting thing I saw had nothing to do with micros: it was an Intergraph design-automation system, and it was pretty wonderful. A big computer has a complex mouse that controls a large drafting table. You can draw extremely complex circuits, using conventional symbols, and specify the characteristics of all the components, such as the various chips you've sketched in.

When you're finished, the Intergraph will simulate the circuit. It analyzes waveforms, does fault simulation, shows you the circumstances under which each logic gate is activated, and in general does about everything you'd do if you'd actually built the hardware.

Computer-assisted-design (CAD) systems aren't all that new, but I've never seen one as complex, yet easy to use, as the Intergraph.

I wonder when I can get that for a micro?

An Audience with Ma Bell

AT&T had a big display at NCC, with the 3B2/300 tabletop computer, as well as the new Olivetti-manufactured PClone. The clone didn't interest me very much; from the specs it's Yet Another, with no special features. I do

(continued)

LOOK WHO BUYS SOFTWARE FROM US!

IBM • XEROX • NCR • CHEVRON • GTE • SPERRY • JFK SPACE CENTER • ARAMCO • AT&T • BENDIX • PRICE WATERHOUSE • HEWLETT PACKARD • GENERAL ELECTRIC • GENERAL DYNAMICS • TRW • KAISER CEMENT

If you order software from us, you're in good company. You see, some of our best customers are America's biggest corporations.

Maybe they're attracted by our low, low prices (big companies are price-conscious too!).

Or maybe when you're an "IBM", you're looking for something extra. Like the personal service, giant inventory, and in-depth technical support you'll find at 800-SOFTWARE.

You see, when you call us, we'll take care of you like our business depends on it. Because it does. Which means when you place an order, you can be sure we'll fill it promptly. And that our unique Order Tracking System™ is keeping tabs on your order every step of the way.

Most important, we'll be there if you need us after your software arrives. We'll make sure that you'll receive the finest technical support and customer service in the industry. And that's a promise. If you purchase in large quantities, you'll be delighted by the service our National Accounts Program provides.

Next time you're looking for low price and great service, do what IBM, General Electric, and a lot of other big companies do. Pick up the phone and give us a call.

We'll show you why some hard-headed companies buy their software from us.

CHECK OUT ALL OUR INCREDIBLE BUSINESS SOFTWARE PRICES:

Lotus 1-2-3 $319	**dBase II/III** $309/$399	**Framework** $399	**WordStar Pro Pack** $299
Lotus Symphony $449	**Crosstalk** $105	**SuperCalc 3** $219	**Hayes Modems 1200/1200B** $499/$425

AMDEK™	
Monitors	CALL
ASHTON-TATE™	
dBase II/III	$309/$399
Framework	$399
Friday!	$219
AST™ PRODUCTS	CALL
ATI™ & CDEX™ TRAINING	CALL
DIGITAL RESEARCH™	CALL
FOX & GELLER	CALL
HAYES™	
Smartmodems	
1200/1200B	$499/$425
All Other Products	CALL
HERCULES™	
Graphic Card	$375
IMSI™	
4-Point Graphics	$129
PC Paintbrush	$149
LIFETREE™	
Volkswriter Deluxe	$179
LOTUS™	
1-2-3	$319
Symphony	$449
MAXELL™ DISKETTES	CALL
MEMOREX™ DISKETTES	CALL
MICROPRO®	
WordStar	$209
WordStar Prof Package	$299
InfoStar	CALL
ChartStar	$239
TelMerge	$ 99
All Other Products	CALL
MICRORIM™	
RBase 4000	$309
MICROSOFT®	
Multiplan	$149
Word w/Mouse	$359
Fortran	$269
All Other Products	CALL
MICROSTUF™	
Crosstalk	$105
MULTIMATE™	$299
NORTON UTILITIES™	$ 59
QUADRAM™	CALL
ROSESOFT™	
Pro Key	$ 99
SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS™ (PFS)	CALL
SORCIM/IUS™	
SuperCalc 2/3	$159/$219
EasyWriter II System	$195
IUS Easy Business Accounting	$299/mod.
All Other Products	CALL
WESTERN UNION EASY LINK®	FREE

WE ALSO CARRY HUNDREDS OF OTHER PRODUCTS!

VISA



AMERICAN EXPRESS

WRITE:
800-SOFTWARE, INC.
940 Dwight Way, Suite 14
Berkeley, CA 94710

800-SOFTWARE

TO ORDER CALL TOLL FREE:
800-227-4587 or 415-644-3611

- ☐ Dealer inquiries welcome.
- ☐ Quantity discounts available through our National Accounts Program.
- ☐ Purchase orders accepted. Please call in advance.
- ☐ Call for shipping charges. Overnight delivery available.
- ☐ We do not add surcharge for credit card purchases.
- ☐ Prices may change. Above prices are for IBM-PC and compatibles.
- ☐ International orders welcome: TELEX #751743 800-SOFTWARE UD
- ☐ Compuserve Key Word "GO-EH."
- ☐ Member of Direct Marketing Association and Better Business Bureau.

Circle 2 on inquiry card.

remain interested in the 3B2/300, which runs UNIX. The 3B2/300 in combination with the Teletype 5620 "Blit" bit-mapped terminal looks like a really wonderful programming environment.

Incidentally, the Pyramid Technology Corporation thinks so, too. The company makes fairly expensive multiuser minicomputers and has done some pretty impressive things with them. Pyramid's people had to sweat blood to adapt the Teletype 5620 to their machine, but they've done it.

One thing I didn't know: just what are the practical limits of the 3B2/300? That is, how many jobs can it be doing before it slows down to a crawl? It seemed an interesting question, so I devised an experiment: keep adding tasks, each task simulating a user, until the text editor slows down enough to be annoying to a fast typist such as me. That's no exact measure, but it will give a ballpark figure. Since my son Alex, who's been studying UNIX at UCSD, was along with the camera, we headed for the AT&T booth at a time when they didn't have many visitors.

The booth was big, and it was crowded with AT&T people in three-piece suits despite the 105-degree Las Vegas weather. AT&T people at shows have a badge system. Lowest in hierarchy have paper badges in plastic holders. Then come short white plastic badges. Then wider white badges. Then (I am *not* making this up) short gold badges. The senior officer present wore a wide gold badge.

He'd never heard of Pournelle and had barely heard of BYTE (even though nearly everyone at the show was carrying the July BYTE with my AT&T comments in it). One thing he was sure of: he hadn't the authority to authorize that kind of test, and he was pretty sure there was no one in Las Vegas who could. (Technology Division Vice-President Jack Scanlon was at the show as a speaker, but one presumes he was off duty or something; or maybe *he* hasn't the authority?)

"Alas," said I. "That's too bad. I guess I'll have to concentrate on your clone. Okay, Alex, get some pictures—"

"Oh no, no, we can't authorize you to do that. You're not supposed to take pictures on the show floor," said the Wide Gold Badge.

Nobody else in the show objected to Alex taking photographs, and the Apple people even moved their crowds around so we could get better shots. I don't think AT&T knows the territory. Anyway, that's why I have nothing to report on the new AT&T machines.

Man, That's Compatible!

The Zenith display was just down the aisle from AT&T. The Zenith account reps aren't product snatchers. They normally know the machines, and when they don't know, they have people who do.

One of them, Mark Foster, a senior systems engineer from the St. Joseph, Missouri, plant, had been waiting for me. He writes most of the firmware (the code in the read-only memory or ROM) and wanted to show me just how compatible the Zenith Z-150 really is. While he was at it, we went over some of the built-in debugging features of the Z-150. It has a lot of them, all impressive. The Z-150 isn't just a PClone; it's a distinct improvement.

It is also compatible. Mark Foster is compulsive about that. For instance, there's one public-domain program that wouldn't run on the Z-150. It was driving everyone nuts until Mark found that it was actually doing a comparison with the checksum on the IBM copyright notice. No one knows why the programmer went to all that trouble—but the program will run on the Zenith Z-150 now.

Foster has gone to extreme lengths

(continued)

Prescription: SemiDisk.™

... just what the doctor ordered!

SEMIDISK II

If you've been "patient" with slow disk drives for too long, SemiDisk will relieve your suffering.

Fast-acting.

The SemiDisk, a super-fast disk emulator, stores and retrieves data much faster than either a floppy or hard disk. This is especially useful with programs such as editors, assemblers, compilers, spelling checkers, and large capacity data base managers.

Easy to apply.

Installation is as easy as plugging the SemiDisk into an empty slot of your computer, booting up normally, and running the installation software provided. No assembly language programming is required.

Comes in regular and extra-strength.

SemiDisk I is the standard model for S-100, for use with CP/M® 2.2. SemiDisk II is just as easy to use, and offers extra speed and flexibility for custom S-100 applications. There are also SemiDisks for TRS-80 Model II, IBM PC, and Epson QX10.

Contains gentle buffers.

CP/M®80 installation software includes SemiSpool, which temporarily stores print data in the SemiDisk, and continuously feeds the printer as it becomes ready for data. This buffering action allows the computer to be ready for other uses immediately after issuing a print command, while the printer is printing.

No blackouts: A cure for emulator amnesia.

The optional Battery Backup Unit (BBU) plugs into the SemiDisk, and supplies power even when the computer is off. It contains a battery which keeps the data alive during prolonged power outages of four hours or more.

Stops head-aches.

Unlike a hard disk, which can 'crash' its head on the rapidly rotating disk surface, and a floppy, which grinds the disk constantly, the SemiDisk has no moving parts to break or wear out. No buzzing, clicking, grinding, or other noise. Just ultra-fast, silent data transfer.

Won't bruise your wallet.

And now the really good news! SemiDisk's price won't raise your blood pressure.

	512K	1Mbyte
SemiDisk I, S-100	$995	$1795
SemiDisk II, S-100	$1245	$2095
SemiDisk, TRS-80 II	$995	$1795
SemiDisk, IBM PC	$945	$1795
SemiDisk, Epson QX10	$995	

SEMIDISK

SemiDisk Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box GG, Beaverton, Oregon 97075
503-642-3100

Call 503-646-5510 for CBBS/NW and 503-775-4838 for CBBS/PCS, both SemiDisk-equipped computer bulletin boards (300/1200 baud).
SemiDisk, SemiSpool trademarks of SemiDisk Systems. CP/M trademark of Digital Research.

to make the Z-150 compatible and knows of no program that will run on the PC and won't run on the Zenith. Even as he was telling me this, Philippe Kahn, president of Borland International, came around to test his new Sidekick program on the Z-150. If you read last month's column, you'll know I'm quite fond of Sidekick (except for the name). Naturally I stuck around.

It works fine. There is one oddity. When run in the color mode, one of the windows generated by Sidekick appears to be the wrong color, or at least a different color from what it displays on the PC itself. Neither Kahn nor Foster knew why. I last saw Foster muttering to himself, and I wouldn't be at all surprised if the next iteration of the Z-150 ROM changed that color.

Shortly after we returned from NCC, I received a new set of ROMs for our own Z-150. Since I was going to be inside the machine anyway, I figured I might as well fill it up with memory.

Neither operation is particularly difficult. The Zenith Z-150, unlike the IBM PC, doesn't have a motherboard; *every* board, including the one holding the central processing unit, is a plug-in. Getting the main board out of the machine takes a little effort; not much, but you do have to bend it somewhat, since it's just a millimeter or so too long. Once out, installing the new ROMs was simple enough. There are also plenty of sockets for new memory. As usual, we used 4164-type 64K-bit dynamic-memory chips, which we obtained from California Digital; they're currently advertised for $5.95 each and install in sets of nine. Each set adds 64K bytes of memory (eight chips for the memory itself and one chip to store the parity check).

The Z-150 does parity generation and checking for reliability. So does the IBM PC, of course, but there's a difference. With the Zenith Z-100 series (Z-100 through Z-161), the machine performs a register dump on finding a parity error and then exits to the system monitor (DOS). If you want to continue the program, type "G" and the machine will try to pick up where it left off. At least that's what Mark Foster tells me; I've never had a parity error, so I've never used the feature. It seems a reasonable thing to do, though.

The Z-150 is well made, quiet, and free of glitches. I have only one problem with it. Mrs. Pournelle, weary of being switched from machine to machine, has claimed the Z-150 as her own to use until she finishes her reading-instruction book/program. Since the Z-150 has far and away the best color display I've ever seen for any PClone—it scrolls smoothly, without

(continued)

3.5" HDC

New

RAM 2KB

ROM 8KB

HDC: FORMATTER, ECC, S/P·P/S CONVERTOR, COMPARATOR, DMA

DISK (DRIVER/RECEIVER)

ENCODER/DECODER

SASI I/F

HOST (DRIVER/RECEIVER)

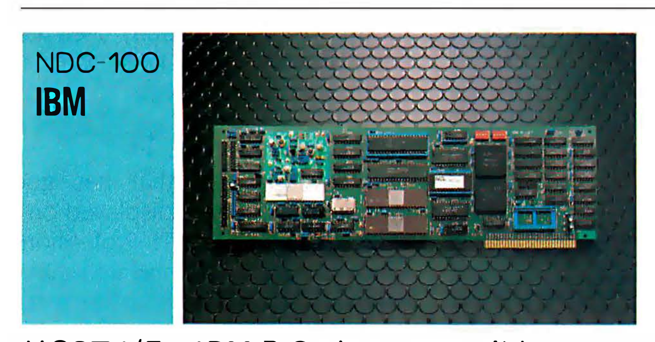
MPU Z80

VC O

HOST I/F: SASI
Sector Length: 256B/512B
Data Buffer: Full-sector dual buffer
Data Transfer Rate: **1MB/S** (DMA MAX)
Voltage Source: +5.0V(800mA), +12.0V(100mA)
Size: 5.75" wide, 4.02" deep
Disk I/F: ST506 disk drive compatible

5.25" HDC SERIES

NDC-100
IBM





NDC-100
SASI



HOST I/F: IBM P.C plug compatible
Sector Length: 512B
Data Buffer: Full-sector buffer
Data Transfer Rate: 500KB/S (DMA MAX)
Voltage Source: +5.0V, 2.0A
Size: 13.20" wide, 4.02" deep
Disk I/F: ST506 disk drive compatible

● IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corp.

HOST I/F: SASI
Sector Length: 128B/256B/512B
Data Buffer: Full-sector buffer
Data Transfer Rate: 500KB/S (DMA MAX)
Voltage Source: +5.0V, 2.0A
Size: 7.80" wide, 5.60" deep
Disk I/F: ST506 disk drive compatible

National Computer Ltd.

UASON OFFICE IN CALIFORNIA PHONE:(408)734-1006 FAX:(408)744-0709
AKEBONO BLDG. 2-6-12 IWAMOTO-CHO CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN PHONE:(03)863-6705 TLX:J27542 FAX:(03)864-4581

※See us at COMDEX/Fall 84, Booth #M-237

Circle 299 on inquiry card.

flashing—I don't get to play Cygnus's Star Fleet I in color as often as I like.

Color versus Monochrome

There's one other problem with the Z-150, but it's generic to nearly all PClones and, for that matter, to most of the microcomputers I've yet seen.

If you use the Z-150 with its color screen for word processing, the letters are just a bit fuzzy. It's not too noticeable at first, but it's enough to tire the eyes after working several hours. The 150 comes with both composite and RGB (red-green-blue) color output as standard, so it's only necessary to plug in a high-resolution monochrome monitor to clear up the situation. True, that involves having two monitors if you want color as well, and it's a nontrivial exercise finding a place to keep two monitors; but with the Z-150 you have that choice. When you buy an IBM PC, you have to choose one or the other (or buy an extra board).

Mrs. Pournelle has been using the color monitor. This was mostly because the only good monochrome monitor I have (other than the one that came with the IBM, and that has the wrong kind of plug) is the 9-inch amber-screen monitor that belongs to Adeline, my Otrona. Today, though, we plugged in the Otrona monitor to the Z-150, and it's a great improvement for word processing, which is what she's doing to get her book out; so I fear I've lost the Otrona screen.

The "fuzzy image" problem is hardly unique to the Z-150. It's at least as bad for both the Z-100 and the IBM PC. Indeed, I have yet to see a color-monitor system I could write books with. High-resolution monochrome works fine, though, on both Zeniths (100 and 150) and the IBM PC itself. Incidentally, since Adeline mostly gets used on trips (I wrote some of this column with her in my Las Vegas hotel room), we have generally used Adeline's amber screen with Zorro the Z-100. She doesn't seem to mind.

The Exceptional TI

The one machine that has good monochrome letters displayed on its color screen is the TI Professional, which has great color *and* well-shaped letters. Nothing comes up to my standards: I use a memory-mapped video board into a high-resolution 15-inch Hitachi black-and-white monitor, which gives pleasing letters I can see from five feet away. I sure wish somebody would make something that good for new machines. The TI Professional, though, is plenty good enough, even for people with eye problems.

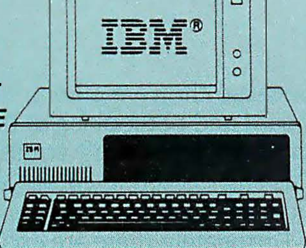
It has one problem: there's a rapidly blinking cursor that's optimally designed to drive you mad. Peter Flynn thinks there's a way to turn that off.

(continued)

COMPUTER HUT™

COMPARE OUR SERVICE & PRICE!

SPECIAL OF THE MONTH



IBM-PC & XT & PORTABLE CALL FOR PRICE

DISK DRIVES

Tandon TM100-2 DS/DD $185
MATSUSHITA JA 551 169
TEAC FD-55B Slimline 179
SHUGART SA-455 half-high .... CALL
MAYNARD WS1/WS2/WS3 .... CALL
SYSGEN — Harddisk & Tape .... CALL

ME MAYNARD ELECTRONICS
Floppy Disk Controller $129
FDC w/Par. Port or Ser Port .... CALL
SANDSTAR SERIES .... CALL

QUADRAM
Quadboard expand to 384K .... CALL
Quadcolor .... CALL

AST RESEARCH
MegaPlus II 4-Funct 64K + s/w $279
6-Pack 5-Funct 64K + s/w $279
I/O Plus $129
MonoGraphPlus .... CALL

STB .... CALL

MICROLOG
Baby Blue $359
Baby Blue II 64K $499

GRAPHICS BOARDS

TECMAR
Graphics 720 × 400 16 colors $499

HERCULES
Hi Res Mono Graphics 720 × 348 .... $335
Color Graphics w/Par Port .... CALL

PC PRODUCTS
COLORPLUS 640 × 200, 16-Color w/Par Port + s/w $389

PARADISE
Multidisplay $349

EVEREX Graphics Edge .... CALL

MODEMS

Hayes
Smartmodem 1200 .... $489
Smartmodem 1200B $419
NOVATION, ANCHOR .... CALL

PRINTERS

EPSON
FX80 .... CALL FX100 .... CALL

brother
HR-15 Par .... $399 Ser $399
HR-25 .... $649 HR-35 .... CALL

DYNAX
DX-15 Par .... $399 Ser $399

C-ITOH
STARWRITER A-10 .... CALL
STARWRITER F-10P $1095

star MICRONICS
Gemini 10X .... $289 15X $399
Radix .... CALL

OKIDATA
84P .... CALL 84S .... CALL
92P .... BEST 92S .... BEST
93P .... PRICES 93S .... PRICES

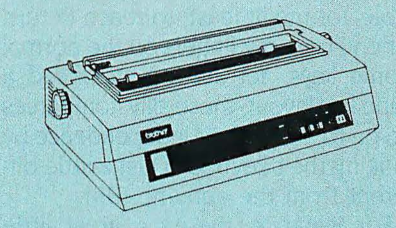
NEC
3510 .... $1375 7730 .... $1895
3530 .... $1375 2030 .... $749
3550 .... $1675 2050 .... $895

TOSHIBA
P1351 .... $1499
P1340 .... $839

DAISYWRITER
2000 w/48K Buffer $995

IDS Prism .... CALL





ANY PRODUCT NOT LISTED? CALL

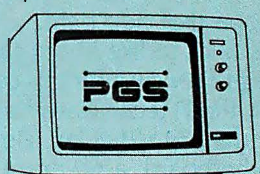
COMPUTERS

COLUMBIA DATA PRODUCTS, INC. .... CALL
TAVA PC .... CALL
COMPAQ® .... CALL

MONITORS

AMDEK
Video 300G .... $145 300A $155
Video 310A $179

PGS
HX12 Hi Res RGB monitor .... BEST PRICES
MAX-12 Hi Res Mono.
SR-12 Super Hi Res RGB



SOFTWARE FOR IBM-PC

Volkswriter $135 VW delux $199
R:base 4000 .... $319
Harvard Proj. Mgr. $279
Crosstalk $129
PFS: File $119
PFS: Graph $109
PFS: Report $109
PFS: Proof $89
FLASH COM .... CALL
LOTUS .... CALL
Word Perfect $279 WordStar .... CALL
dBase III $499
Multiplan .... $135 Multimate $299
Microsoft Word $269
Framework .... CALL

AND LOTS MORE

CANADIAN COMPUTER HUT

AUTHORIZED DEALER

MICROCONTEXT INC.
5253 Ave Du Parc
Montreal Que H2V4P2.
(514) 279-5114

Published Prices are for U.S.A. Only
Please call for Canadian Prices

EAST COAST

COMPUTER HUT
OF NEW ENGLAND INC.
101 Elm St. Nashua, NH 03060



For Orders Only — (800) 525 5012



MID-WEST

COMPUTER HUT INC.
524 S. Hunter
Wichita, Kansas 67207
(316) 681-2111
For Orders Only — (800) 572 3333

All products usually in stock for immediate shipment and carry full manufacturers' warranty. Price subject to change — this ad prepared two months in advance. You get the lowest price. We honor personal checks — allow 10 days to clear. COD up to $300 add 2%. Visa, MasterCard add 2%. For shipping & insurance add 2% or $5.00 min. for small Items and $10 min for monitors, printers, etc. We accept company checks and P.O.'s from Fortune 1000 Companies.

IBM is a trademark of IBM Corp. · Return authorization and order status call information line · Circle 81 on inquiry card.

The Zenith Z-150 has quite the nicest keyboard of any computer I know, including the Archive keyboard I'm using to write this with.

I sure hope that he's right.

There's a lot to like about the TI. I was going to review it for this column, but today the TI technicians came out and did things to Big Tex. He got a new motherboard, a new processor, and a whole mess of other stuff. Alas, one of the new boards is so thick that the TI people had to remove the speech board, which is a pity; I was just getting used to the idea of using the TI as my telephone. It will dial numbers and let you talk through its headset (as well as accept voice commands).

There's much software for the TI, although not as much as for the PC or the Z-150. Alas, alas, Sidekick, Borland's nearly indispensable notebook/calculator utility, won't work with Big Tex. The good news is that I'm trying to put the TI people and Borland's Philippe Kahn in touch with each other; Philippe thinks it wouldn't be much trouble to get Sidekick working with the Professional if TI will send him a machine and the information he needs.

With Sidekick and the voice capability restored (and I'm betting TI will figure out how to get all that working at the same time before you can read this), Big Tex may just become the "master machine" to control a lot of the others here, provided that I can get that blinking cursor under control. I would like a good color/monochrome combination, and the TI has both, as well as an excellent keyboard. I may even use it as a terminal to control a genuine IBM PC.

At the moment, though, it won't even read the directory of standard IBM PC disks, so I can't even play Star Fleet I with it. I suppose there's some kind of conversion routine, but I'll never get it implemented before I have to send this off. More when I know more.

THE KEYBOARD MYSTERY

The IBM PC comes with an infuriatingly excellent keyboard.

That is: I find the sculpting, touch, and feel of the genuine IBM PC keyboard highly acceptable; excellent, in fact. On the other hand, the key layout, with that extra key between the Z and Shift, and the tilde (~) between the quotation marks and Return, is enough to make a saint weep, especially when you remember that IBM manufactures the Selectric with its wonderful keyboard.

Practically nobody likes the IBM keyboard: so what did I see all over NCC?

Why, I saw PClones with key layouts identical to the IBM but without the excellent touch and feel of the IBM. Worse, there's a plethora of keyboards that have the same goofy layout, in that there are extra keys between the Shift and the Z, and between the quotes and Return—but they aren't even the same keys that IBM put there! This is insanity cubed. The extra key near the Z is bad enough; but putting that extra key on the Return row makes it physically impossible, for me at least, to reach Return when I have my fingers on the normal home keys. Yet, having sacrificed a sane key layout, these silly companies go on to assert their independence by making their keyboard just a little different from the genuine IBM.

For instance, there's a great little Australian lap-sized computer, but I'll probably never be able to use it because my little finger's not long enough to reach Return when my index finger is on the "J" home key. Dumb.

I know why this happens: there's some kind of regulation, perhaps a union rule, that forbids anyone involved with keyboard and display design to be a touch-typist. The design engineers are pecking about with two fingers; what does it matter to them how the keys are laid out? More: because they are staring at the keyboard and not looking at the screen, they don't notice ugly scrolling, screen flashing, flickering cursor, and other distractions.

Fortunately, there are exceptions as well as remedies.

The simplest remedy is to learn to live with the IBM PC keyboard. This you can do if you buy one of those programs that rearrange the IBM PC's keyboard. There are a number of them. I use Magic Keyboard, which is run as part of my PC's start-up procedure. Magic Keyboard is a small demon that sits at the top of memory and turns those badly placed keys into about what you'd like them to be. It toggles on and off with Control-1, while Control-3 toggles the PC in and out of graphics mode, making it easy to draw figures on the PC screen.

Another remedy is to buy a Zenith Z-150 instead of a PC. The Z-150 has quite the nicest keyboard of any computer I know, *including* the Archive keyboard I'm using to write this with. For that matter, the TI Professional's keyboard is really excellent, laid out like a Selectric.

You can also buy a Key Tronic KB 5151. We've installed one on the IBM PC ("installed" = unplug old, plug in new keyboard) and it works fine. The 5151 has all the keys of the IBM PC keyboard plus some extras; and they're *much* better laid out. It's not quite a Selectric, but it's close enough. There's even a stiff-springed Reset key set where you can't possibly hit it by accident. It accomplishes the same result as the "Control-Alternate-Delete" kludge the PC wants.

The Key Tronic layout is good, it looks nice, and the keys are well shaped. Alas, I find I like the feel of the genuine PC keyboard far better than I do the 5151's. This is, of course, a matter of personal taste, and there's nothing *wrong* with the Key Tronic's feel; indeed, I'm sure that many typists will prefer the 5151, which has a soft inaudible mechanical click and good travel.

The Key Tronic 5151 keyboard measures 8½ by 20 inches, as opposed to

(continued)

the IBM's 7¾ by 18 inches. The size difference isn't really noticeable unless you have space problems. It has nice little lights to tell you if the Caps Lock and Num Lock keys are on or off, something the IBM keyboard badly needs. The cursor control keys are much more sensibly arranged, too. It may be just what you're looking for. Recommended, but try it first to be sure you like the feel.

More MacThoughts

Apple had a new two-story booth at NCC. The upper story was filled with minibooths, about as small as the library carrels they assign you in graduate school. Developers of Apple software were given use of these minibooths in shifts.

There are a lot of them, with some pretty impressive stuff. Probably the most impressive was a package that attaches to the print head on the Macintosh's Imagewriter (printer). Once the device, which contains a light source and an electric eye, is in place, the software package causes the print head to scan across whatever document is in the Imagewriter. The scanner sends a stream of data back to the Mac, and Hey Presto!, your document, whether words or pictures, is digitized into a MacPaint file.

There was also a program to produce poetry, namely rhymed couplets. I was reminded of the public poet in *Kismet* and his introduction song, "Fine Rhymes Have I."

There was a C compiler, said to be full Whitesmiths C.

There was a program to generate musical scores.

There were several database programs.

With the exception of the digitizer, all these programs and many more had certain things in common:

1. They were demonstrated by their owners, and audience suggestions were in general not implemented.
2. The developers said they were ready "now."
3. They promised review copies within

(continued)

I've developed a definite love/hate relationship with my own Mac.

a few days but had none I could take home.

4. The review copies haven't come as of September 5, two months after NCC.

As I said, the digitizer was an exception: its owner said he couldn't possibly ship a review copy before September. I have a recent letter confirming that. For the rest, the software will be ready Real Soon Now; at least we can all hope so. The C compiler would be especially important, since it might enable us to write some new Mactools and utilities.

Meanwhile, I've developed a definite love/hate relationship with my own Mac. On the one hand, it writes *wonderful* letters. I find that I like doing illustrated manuscripts, printing a fried egg in the middle of a line, and simply being silly with boldface, shadow, etc.

On the other hand, it's painfully slow, and sometimes its limits are just silly. For example, after you create and store a document of any length at all, you may not be able to print it. Attempts to print produce quite a lot of disk activity lasting a minute or more, followed by the message, "Disk Full. Please Try Again."

Trying again produces the same result, and indeed you can probably stay there trying until you starve. Eventually you get the picture: this is no temporary problem. You have to do something, like erase stuff off your disk. Indeed, it turns out that you can't have very much at all on the MacWrite system disk if you want documents more than a page long. Okay. Query: why does it try to save the document for so very long before it discovers there's not enough room? Surely it could check that first.

Falling in Love with Love

What I find interesting is that everyone loves the *idea* of the Macintosh; but when pressed they don't care for the actual implementation. Everything is going to be fixed when we get hard disks and the 512K-byte memory "Fat Mac," and meantime we ought to be grateful that there's a machine to rival the IBM PC.

Macintosh is the machine for "the rest of us," the nonhackers of this world. What's interesting is that it's the hacker types who are the most passionate defenders of Mac. They don't *use* it much if they have one at all. They do their work on something else. After all, it's the machine for the naive user. Since the naive user doesn't know what small computers can do, he's not going to notice the Mac's problems; he's too busy getting his work done.

That view may even be correct. Certainly the Mac is easier to learn than the IBM PC. Whether it's easier to *use* is a different story.

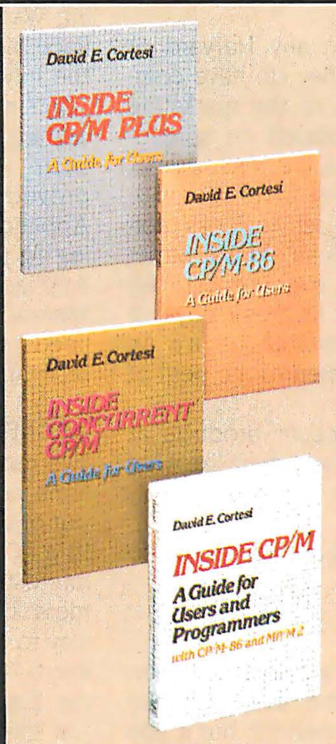
I keep hoping. I really do. I don't want to see an IBM-dominated world. I have more faith in American technology than the "we must save the Mac at all costs because it's the only alternative to Big Blue" school, but I don't want to see Apple and the Mac fail. On the other hand, I'm getting very weary of the promises and hype. There was a full-page ad in the *Wall Street Journal* weeks ago showing Macscreen after Macscreen, each with a new and different application program up and running. In the real world, though, those programs will be available Real Soon Now.

Progress is happening. Dr. Michael Hyson has a new version of MacFORTH that doesn't crash unless he does something egregiously wrong. As I said earlier, there's a good Microsoft BASIC. At NCC I saw a C compiler, even though I don't have it weeks after it was promised.

(continued)

CBS Computer Books—as advanced as you are

NEW!
A powerhouse trio of MACHINE-SPECIFIC CP/M GUIDES by the #1 author in the field
DAVID E. CORTESI



Inside CP/M Plus: A Guide for Users
With this clear guide to the updated version of CP/M for 8-bit machines, you can take advantage of all the features offered by one of today's hottest operating systems. Complete with reference section of CP/M PLUS commands. $18.45

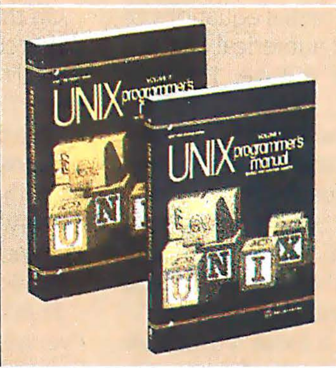
Inside CP/M-86: A Guide for Users
The first complete guide to CP/M for16-bit computers. Emphasis is on quicker start-up times and better use of automated command sequences. Includes detailed coverage of CP/M-86 system commands. $17.45

Inside Concurrent CP/M: A Guide for Users
Everything you need to know about the new multi-tasking system for16-bit machines—presented in tutorial sections that will soon have you performing file transformations without special programming. Includes a complete reference table of CONCURRENT CP/M commands. $18.45

...And the Cortesi bestseller that started it all

Inside CP/M: A Guide for Users and Programmers
"That rare gem, the well done introductory computer book."—*Personal Computer Age*. "A landmark work...by far the best CP/M guide I've seen."—*Microcomputing.* $26.45

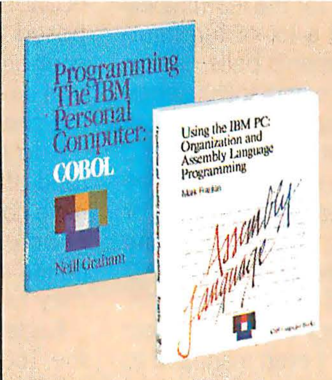
With all eyes on UNIX, we bring you Bell Labs' official documentation!



UNIX Programmer's Manual: Volume 1
By Bell Laboratories. This invaluable reference is your prime source for information on the use of system calls, special languages, compiler-writer tools, and all other aspects of the UNIX operating system. $35.45

UNIX Programmer's Manual: Volume 2
By Bell Laboratories. The companion to Volume 1 provides supplementary information conveniently organized into the areas of basics, editing, language tools, document preparation, and system maintenance. $35.45

Two musts for sophisticated use of your IBM PC



Programming the IBM Personal Computer: Cobol
By Neill Graham. Only an expert like Graham could introduce the IBM PC version of Cobol so clearly. He shows users how to construct a Cobol program, compile it, link it to previously written routines, and execute it. $20.45
Also available with disk at $40.45

Using the IBM PC: Organization and Assembly Language Programming
By Mark A. Franklin. *The* Assembly Language book for 1984. From basic data types and hardware/software concepts to interfacing with higher-level languages, it contains a wealth of hard-fact information. $20.45



Circle 53 on inquiry card.

CBS/HOLT, RINEHART & WINSTON, Division Marketing Unit, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Even Philippe Kahn is getting in the act: he intends to have a Macintosh version of Turbo Pascal (for $49.95!) before the end of the year.

It could well be that the Mac will become all it was supposed to be. What bothers me is that the early purchasers were made unwitting venture capitalists when they thought they were buying "the computer for the rest of us."

SUCCESS STORY

Philippe Kahn's Borland International has done it again: this time it's a bundle of Pascal software tools called the Turbo Toolbox. I have a test version. By the time you read this, the programs will be for sale. As usual, the price is reasonable. The tools include a B-tree search and a sorting system; I've seen stuff like this, but not as well thought out, sell for hundreds of dollars.

Borland is, nearly single-handedly, transforming the micro industry, largely by doing things right. For example, the indispensable Sidekick utility has already been updated (if you run a PC or PClone without Sidekick, you don't know what you're missing). Borland keeps doing new and better versions of Turbo Pascal. A Modula-2 compiler is already in alpha test, and now Kahn's people are doing a BASIC compiler that will, of course, sell for $49.95.

Meanwhile, the people at Borland pay attention to user complaints. They keep revising their products to make them better, and they keep their prices low.

Philippe Kahn tells the story of how a bunch of venture capitalists visited his company. "We don't need venture capital," he says, "but I thought it would be fun to hear what they had to say."

What they found horrified them. Here was a company started on a shoestring. Most of the furniture comes from secondhand stores, and they use banquet tables for desks. They started out in offices above a garage and took out their first advertisements on credit secured largely by some favorable reviews (including one of mine).

They don't have any Harvard or Stanford MBAs. They do have computers, and most of the marketing decisions are modeled on spreadsheets—in fact, on the spreadsheet whose source they give you with Turbo Pascal. If the activity looks profitable they do it. It's an old Wall Street adage: "Nobody ever went broke making a profit." In these days of "profitability maximization," it's an adage often forgotten to the peril of the maximizers.

Borland sells decent products at good prices, and if you don't like what you get, you can get your money back.

That's the kind of attitude the micro community needs.

TUTSIM

It ain't easy to use, the documentation is terrible, and the user interface leaves a lot to be desired: but if you want to solve differential equations or do really complex numerical analysis on an IBM PC or PClone, Tutsim is what you need.

Tutsim is a very advanced computational program "analog computer," complete with "feedback resistors" and "condensers"; only instead of wires and walls of operational amplifiers and other hardware, you use an IBM PC and this program.

If Tutsim sold at a more reasonable price, I'd say buy it for the learning experience; I've had a lot of fun figuring out how high tennis balls rise on the fifteenth bounce and solving complex meeting engagements. It is possible, given the Tutsim program and documents and an elementary knowledge of calculus, to make your PC or PClone do some pretty amazing simulations, nothing like the big CAD simulators, but still more than worthwhile; stuff like shock absorbers, electronic systems, etc. I even managed to simulate a Richardson arms race. (Lewis F. Richardson tried to model a two-nation arms race using a series of differential equations; more on that in *Strategy of Technology* by Stefan Possony and Jerry Pournelle and "Microcomputers in the Study of Politics: Predicting Wars with the Richardson Arms-Race Model" by Philip A. Schrodt in the July 1982 BYTE, page 108.)

Tutsim has the potential to be one of the best educational tools I've ever seen. If the documents were improved and the price lowered, Applied i could really do well by doing good. A recent letter from Applied i says they're doing all that. Meanwhile, if you need Tutsim, you need it bad. It would be a really super program for the Macintosh.

EAGLE FLIES!

Two months ago I detailed the problems we'd had getting our programs out of the Eagle 1600 and over to an IBM PC. All's well that ends well. The interesting part is that our programmers, now that they know there's a way to get stuff out of the Eagle and into a PC, insist they want to work with the Eagle; it's fast, convenient, and just easier to work with.

On the other hand, fair warning: the Eagle company has problems. There's a creditor committee and a new president. The original founding president is dead, one of the major software designers is dead, and Mr. Kappenman, the Eagle founder I worked most closely with, has left the company. Rumors fly about the long-term survivability of the company.

That's a subject I know little about. I've taken a number of courses in economics and finance, and I'm supposed to know a lot about political economy; but I preserve my reputation as a financial wizard by not making predictions.

I do like Eagle machinery. I'm not fond of the documents. Eagle people have been helpful to me on the phone, but my correspondents give mixed reports, depending on when they called.

Eagle has more or less discontinued the 1600 series. At least, orders are not being taken. The Spirit XL is a very nice portable PClone about 98 percent PCompatible.

My troops like Eagles. So do I. More than that I can't say.

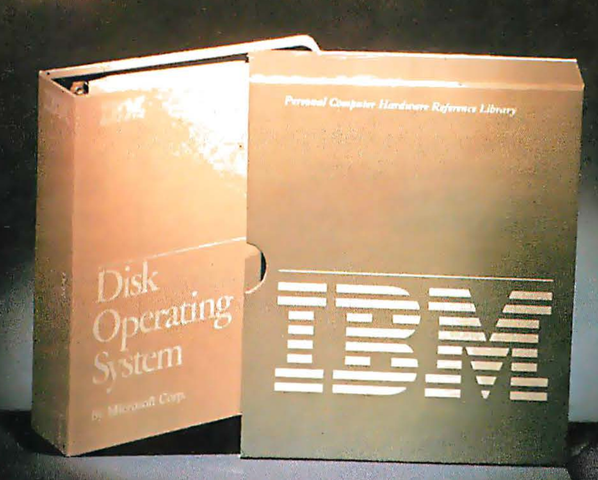
Anyway, our data-transport prob-

(continued)

Command/Assist™

YOUR
DOS MANUAL
ON
DISK

THERE
WHEN YOU
NEED IT!



$49.95

AVAILABLE ONLY FOR
IBM PC, XT AND
COMPATIBLES
USING PC/MS DOS
2.0 or GREATER

NOW TAKE COMMAND OF YOUR DOS

Now your **DOS** manual is available on disk! Think of it, no more searching or fumbling through hundreds of pages to find the command you need. Suppose you want to know how to use a **DOS** command, just type **HELP** and the command name. In the blink of an eye the information is on your screen, full instructions on how to properly use the command, complete with examples. Suppose you can't remember the command you want, just type **HELP** and all the commands are displayed on the screen in alphabetic order. Command/Assist gives you the ability to create custom help displays.

NOW YOU CAN TAKE COMMAND.

Micro Design International Inc.
6566 University Blvd., Winter Park, Fl 32792 • (305) 657-6604

Outside U.S. add $15.00 (Payment must be a bank draft payable in U.S. dollars.)

IBM, IBM PC, XT, and PC-DOS are registered trade marks of INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINE CORP. MS-DOS, a registered trade mark of MICROSOFT CORP.

ORDER YOUR COPY OF **Command/Assist** TODAY!
For Visa and MasterCard orders call:
TOLL FREE 800-221-6444 Ext. 800
(OUR LINES ARE OPEN ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT).

Dealer and Distributor inquiries welcome, Call: **TOLL FREE 800-327-1056 Ext. 5118/IN FLORIDA 800-432-8515 Ext. 5118**
Another quality product from **MICRO DESIGN INTERNATIONAL** your internal Hard Disk solution.

Command/Assist $49.95 Plus $5.00 shipping and handling.
COD orders add an additional $2.50.
Certified Check ☐ M/O ☐
MC/☐ VISA/☐ # ____________
Expires ______/______/______
Name ____________
Address ____________
City ____________
State/Zip ____________

lems were solved in a number of parallel ways. First. Dave Sturgiss of Eagle took copies of our disks and had the Eagle engineers transform them to standard IBM PC format. That worked fine. (Understand: our data-transport problems were with the 1600; there is no such problem with the Eagle Spirit XL or the Turbo PC.)

At the same time, Dave Butterfield of Locus Computing, the Santa Monica outfit that designed much of the AT&T 3B2/300 networking software, managed to read the Eagle disks into a VAX and use the Locus networking system to download onto an IBM PC. That worked fine, too. Thanks, Dave.

The Disk Maker I people are solving the problem generically by teaching Disk Maker I to read Eagle 96-tpi disks.

Finally, the Eagle engineering people swear blind that if your Eagle disks are aligned *just right* they're able to write to an IBM PC format just fine. You may recall that I'd thought it was alignment and sent the troops out to buy a new disk drive rather than try to align the old one. It turns out my idea was right, but the alignment is *really* critical. Anyway, Dave Sturgiss is arranging to have Eagle align both my drives. We'll see how that works.

I have seen and worked with the wonderful Eagle Turbo PC. The company keeps promising me my own copy, but every time one is available a new wave of orders comes in. Sturgiss says he can't even keep one on his desk: the salespeople roam the halls looking for machines to ship. The Turbo PC is about 98 percent IBM PC compatible (Lotus 1-2-3 and Flight Simulator, including the World War I mode, run right out of the box), but in keeping with Eagle's philosophy it does more than that. It has an 8086 (rather than IBM's 8088) and runs faster than the IBM even when the Eagle is in its "slow" or "compatible" mode. It also has a "Turbo" mode that goes like sin.

The Eagle Turbo PC is apparently a souped-up 1600 with added features to make it as nearly IBM PC compatible as Eagle can manage. It has more slots than an IBM; it's faster; and it has a better keyboard arrangement. I would be very glad to hear that Eagle is alive and well.

It's a real dilemma for columnists: if we don't recommend good companies, they may very well die. If we do, and they die anyway, we deservedly get letters from those who bought machines only to find they have orphans.

Eagle has contracted with Bell & Howell to provide servicing, including warranty service, through 1989, so that removes one worry.

Use your own judgment on this one.

Wrap-up

Once again, I'm out of space before I've finished my list.

There are two games of the month: Star Fleet I, which is likely to drive me crazy but I keep coming back for more, and M.U.L.E. from Electronic Arts. M.U.L.E. is a cross between Hammurabi, Diplomacy, and an arcade game, with lots of subtle strategic decisions—provided that you're skillful enough with a joystick to implement what you've decided to do. The kids love it. I like it well enough except for the arcade aspects; I've never been very good at hand-eye coordination. I managed to beat two boys and

ITEMS DISCUSSED

Design Automation System . . . Not Available
Intergraph
One Madison Industrial Park
Huntsville, AL 35807
(205) 772-2000

Macintosh $2495
Apple Computer
20525 Mariani Ave.
Cupertino, CA 95014
(408) 996-1010

Microsoft BASIC for the Macintosh $150
Microsoft Corporation
10700 Northup Way
Bellevue, WA 98004
(206) 826-8080

M.U.L.E. $40
Electronic Arts
2755 Campus Dr.
San Mateo, CA 94403
(415) 571-7171

Sidekick $49.95
Turbo Toolbox $49.95
Borland International
4113 Scotts Valley Dr.
Scotts Valley, CA 95066
(408) 438-8400

Spirit XL $4795
Turbo PC $4995
Eagle Computer
983 University Ave.
Los Gatos, CA 95030
(408) 395-5005

Star Fleet I $49.95
postage and handling $2
Cygnus
POB 57825
Webster, TX 77589
(713) 486-4163

TI Professional . . . . from $2495
Texas Instruments
POB 402430
Department DCA232BY
Dallas, TX 75240
(800) 527-3500

Tutsim . . . . $350–$2000
Applied i
200 California Ave.
Palo Alto, CA 94306
(415) 325-4800

Zenith Z-150 . . . . from $2199
Zenith Data Systems
1000 Milwaukee Ave.
Glenview, IL 60025
(800) 842-9000 ext. 1

5151 Keyboard $255
Key Tronic Corporation
POB 14687
Spokane, WA 99214
(509) 928-8000

3B2/300 . . . . $9950
AT&T
222 Broadway
New York, NY 10038
(212) 669-2584

the computer, though; strategy experience will tell . . .

The PClone of the month is still the Z-150; it's full of surprises, all good ones.

The book of the month is *The Recursive Universe* by William Poundstone (William Morrow & Co.). This is a thought-provoking series of essays on thermodynamics, Maxwell's Demon, the Game of Life, and Fifty Million Monkeys. I read it off and on during lulls in the Olympic modern pentathlon competition. Recommended.

Next month, with any luck, I'll be done with *Footfall* and can clean up some of that threatening pile of unreviewed software. ■

Editor's Note: Rejoice. Footfall *is finally finished. For those who don't know,* Footfall *is the latest Niven/Pournelle science-fiction novel spectacular. Look for it from Ballantine Books next spring.*

More good news. You don't have to go to a computer show to get a signed copy of the Pournelle Users Guide poster. This is a wonderful thing, done by Robert Tinney, showing Pournelle astride a stack of dead computers, ready to do battle with yet another. You can get one free at the BYTE booth at most computer shows. If it's one either Jerry or Robert are at, they'll be glad to sign it.

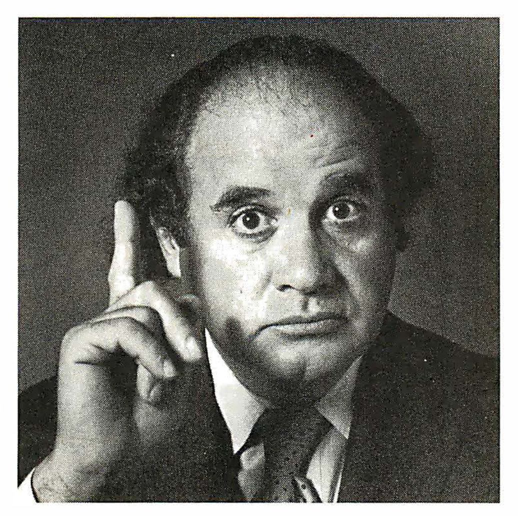
For those who can't go to shows, Workman and Associates (112 Marion Ave., Pasadena, CA 91106, (818) 796-4401) is selling 25 numbered copies signed by Tinney and Pournelle and 1000 signed or inscribed by Jerry alone. If you'd like it inscribed to a certain person, make that clear in the letter ordering the poster. It's sent in a mailing tube, postpaid. Inscribed posters will take a couple of weeks longer, since Jerry does these in batches.

Jerry Pournelle welcomes readers' comments and opinions. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Jerry Pournelle, c/o BYTE Publications, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449. Please put your address on the letter as well as on the envelope. Due to the high volume of letters, Jerry cannot guarantee a personal reply.

Circle 334 on inquiry card.

SAVE OVER $1500 ON YOUR NEXT IBM PC.

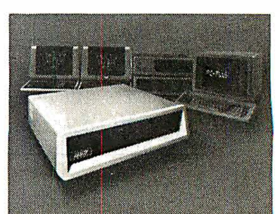
AND YOUR NEXT. AND YOUR NEXT. AND YOUR NEXT.



Until now, adding extra users to your office system has presented some real problems. Additional PCs are costly. And the problems get tougher when you need shared data access and communication between PCs. Alloy's revolutionary PC-PLUS solves these problems. For $1195 for each user processor and the addition of a dumb terminal, PC-PLUS transforms your IBM PC into a powerful multi-user, multi-processor system.

In any system requiring more than one PC, PC-PLUS provides a more powerful and less expensive alternative. PC-PLUS is almost twice as fast as an IBM PC. And PC-PLUS is ten times faster than LANs (Local Area Networks) at half the cost. It also eliminates the cost of LAN controllers, taps, and expensive cabling.

So whether you're adding your secretary or 15 colleagues, Alloy's PC-PLUS can do it at a much lower cost and with higher performance. Best of all, it's available right now. See PC-PLUS in action at Computerland,® Businessland, and at your local dealer. Or call Alloy today at (617) 875-6100.





Computer Products, Inc.

COMDEX™/Fall '84
November 14-18, 1984
Las Vegas Convention Center

Alloy Computer Products, Inc., 100 Pennsylvania Ave., Framingham, Massachusetts 01701. (617) 875-6100, TWX: 710-346-0394
In Europe: Alloy Computer Products (Europe) Ltd., Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England. Tel: 0285-68709, Tlx: 43340

Circle 13 on inquiry card.

C·H·A·O·S M·A·N·O·R M·A·I·L

PANCHO? TONTO MAYBE?

Dear Jerry,

I found Borland's Sidekick to be generally well designed and implemented except for two inconvenient features.

First, it is copy-protected, meaning it can't be copied onto a hard disk or RAM disk for faster operation. The whole utility doesn't reside in memory; it reads from help text files and notepad document files on the disk. Since the whole idea of Sidekick is that it be available at the poke of a key, that means it has to occupy a disk drive all the time or you wind up changing disks very often.

Second, when you try to run GW BASIC with Sidekick in the background, the computer hangs up. You can't break out of it; you can only turn the computer off and on again. This is *extremely* hazardous for computers with integral hard disks. It means a guaranteed head crash unless your particular model of hard disk automatically retracts to a landing track after a certain period of inactivity. Before you can run GW BASIC, you have to reboot to get rid of Sidekick. Again, this is quite time-consuming and therefore inconvenient for a hard-disk user. I was told that Borland is working on that bug and that a GW BASIC-compatible Sidekick is in the works.

These two faults combine to make Sidekick much less useful than it could be. In a machine with one hard disk and one floppy disk, it's more of a kick in the side than a sidekick. In all fairness, I was told that a hard-disk version will probably be offered at a higher cost Real Soon Now.

If your machine has a hard disk, wait for the hard-disk version. If you use GW BASIC a lot, wait for the friendly version to come. If you have only one floppy-disk drive, Sidekick may not be worth the additional disk changing.

Changing subjects, as president of SAPASSLA (the Society of American Programmers Against Silly Software License Agreements) it is my privilege to inform you that at our last meeting you were named honorary chairman for the courageous way in which you have championed the cause of common sense in our young industry. We all owe you a debt of gratitude.

DAVE HAMNER
Hudson, OH

Actually, both you and I have read the documents wrong: you can put Sidekick on a hard disk very easily. All you have to do is copy all the files over (except SK.EXE). Then, when you turn the machine on, you do SK from the A drive. You can then remove the Sidekick disk until the next time you turn the machine off. I'm no fan of copy protection, but I have to admit this is the least harmful kind. Incidentally, Philippe Kahn tells me he's starting a new policy to make life even easier for Sidekick purchasers.

In the fine print of the Sidekick documents, it tells you there's a configuration program that lets you tell it that the notepad and help files are on a drive other than A, and once you've done that configuration you never have to do it again. Thus, the hard-disk version works already—and at no extra cost. I do agree: if you have only one disk drive, Sidekick is probably not worth the effort.

I asked Kahn about GW BASIC. He's never tried it. If you really have problems, Borland will refund your money. Oh—and there's a new version of Sidekick that will even work with the Pro-Key keyboard rearranger. I don't myself care for Pro-Key because it messes about with the machine's registers; I prefer Magic Keyboard. However, for Pro-Key fans, there's a new Sidekick that works with it; maybe it will work with GW BASIC.

Thanks for the election. I'll try to live up to the office.—Jerry

IS TURBO THAT GOOD?

Dear Jerry,

I happen to have a copy of Turbo Pascal version 2.0 for my personal computer and think that it's really the best Pascal available, especially considering the price. However, I am getting a little tired of people's unbounded praise for it. Look—it's very good, but it's not perfect. What really prompted this letter was your remark in June that you haven't heard one complaint about Turbo Pascal. Here are a few.

As part of its ultraefficient operation, Turbo has some compiler-directive defaults that can be extremely frustrating to the novice who doesn't yet know how to set them. For instance, recursion is not allowed, there is no way to stop program execution (e.g., endless loops) without turning the computer off, and subscript checking is not performed. In case the problems of no subscript checking have never occurred to you, consider what would happen if you tried to read a string of length 132 into a variable declared to be of length 5. That's right—it gets read in and possibly writes over the operating system. I've never seen a Pascal (or any other language for that matter) that lets something like that happen!

As those who have Turbo know, when you first get it you have to "install" it. You supposedly have the opportunity to define whatever keys you wish to operate the editor with, including the programmable function keys. Problem is, some programmable function keys (depending on the specific ASCII code they generate) just won't program in; that is, the editor ignores them. Borland promises to fix this in version 3.0. Also (at least on CP/M-80 versions), you must first install the editor commands, then install the terminal; any other sequence used to install the editor commands will not work. The result would be that the default WordStar editor commands are used instead.

I'd also like to point out what I feel is an outright design mistake on the part of Borland. First, a little background. During my upbringing on Pascal, I've learned what I feel to be a rather effective method of inputting sets of data: use the end-of-line (EOLN) function to test for the end of a particular data element (it's set true by a carriage return) and use the end-of-file (EOF) function to test for the end of a data set (this is set true by the end-of-file character Control-Z). If this isn't real clear, imagine reading in several names to several groups. The end of each name is indicated with a carriage return, and the end of each group is indicated by a Control-Z. Every other version of Pascal I've used has al-

(continued)

lowed this sort of control scheme without any hitches, but not Turbo.

The folks at Borland found an obscure paragraph in the manual to justify this. It states that in the special case of reading in strings from the CON: device, if a string read in is terminated prior to its defined length (i.e., entering eight characters for a string defined to be length 10), then a Control-Z is appended to the string. Of course, this Control-Z sets EOF to true even though one has only hit a carriage return.

The Turbo manual (along with every other Pascal book) states that EOLN is set true by either a carriage return or an end-of-file character and EOF is set true only by the end-of-file character. The only justification Borland can offer for this obvious contradiction is that the manual says it's supposed to work that way. There is no sensible explanation for it. One way around this is to change the default I/O device to TRM:, but this can create other problems I don't feel like elaborating on.

I'm not *down* on Turbo, but I am just a little tired of people claiming it's absolutely perfect. Let's face it folks, nothing's perfect or above criticism.

RION T. CASSIDY
San Luis Obispo, CA

Gee, did I go overboard in my first appraisal of Turbo? Possibly. On the other hand, I was so pleasantly shocked to see a good product, marketed intelligently, priced reasonably, and put out by really nice people—

Your points are well taken. Thanks. —Jerry

NETWORKS AND BULLETIN BOARDS

Dear Jerry,

I want you to consider coverage in your column of the telecommunications resources, from local bulletin boards to networks like CompuServe. I'm sure you have had at least some experience with these. Why don't you join in message exchanges on CompuServe's IBM PC Special Interest Group subsystem (just type GO PCS131). By the way, that SIG is not affiliated with nor supported by IBM.

Also, we would like to hear more about your experiences with public-domain software. There are some great programs out there for the IBM PC, like PC-Talk, Newkey, PC-File, and dozens of utilities to browse through files, look at directory contents, and selectively delete files.

These are generally available through CompuServe's SIG databases and also from the local boards. Boards are great sources of info and gossip. Come join in! You'll spend more time than you probably have to spare, but you'll have fun. And just think of the expansion of the effectiveness of your efforts to promote sanity in this industry. Some of the principals of some companies are participating now on CompuServe. For example, Philippe Kahn gets instant give and take about his products there.

LARRY WEISS
Garland, TX

Agreed: now that Footfall *is done I can devote more time to playing about with small computers, and I'd love to. Learning more about what's available from networks and bulletin boards will be one of my first tasks. I'd appreciate tips on where to begin. I've been out of touch too long.*—Jerry

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Dear Jerry,

In the April BYTE (page 64), you mentioned some things about telephone customer software support. Because I work in customer support for a good-sized OEM I was intrigued. You were right on most aspects of the game. It is difficult, boring, and tends to drive the best people out fast.

To show you what the other side of the picture looks like, I transcribed one half of a telephone conversation that is very close to what a real customer-support person finds himself doing for several hours per day. In reading this, you must imagine the poor man (or woman) speaking into a telephone handset, hunched over a pile of mostly out-of-date manuals, in a small room with at least four other people doing the same thing. The name, of course, has been changed to protect the guilty.

"Hey, this is Rupert with Enisoft, what's up?"

"You can't get anything on the screen?"

"Well, is it plugged in?"

"No, look in the back of the terminal."

"No, the back—the side opposite to the side with the screen on it."

"Okay, good."

"Can you see the black cord coming out? Yeah? Okay, is it plugged into the wall?"

"It's lying on the ground? Okay, so you can see the cord part of it. What's the end of the cord doing—I mean, where can you see the end of the cord?"

"It's lying on the ground, too? Okay, well there's our problem. You need to plug it into the wall."

"No, there's a hole in the wall. Can you see it?"

"Okay, now the prongs on the plug—see them, they're on the other side from the cord—no, no, on the plug, not the terminal—they go into the hole."

"It won't go in? Okay, are you sure it's right side up? The single prong should go into the bottom hole . . . No, it sounds like you have it sideways . . . Look, it plugs in just like a vacuum cleaner."

"There is no third hole?"

"Okay, so on that one socket you're looking at there are only two holes, then the screw below that."

"And the plug definitely has three prongs on it. Okay, I'm going to have to get back to you on this."

CHARLES SHAPIRO
Atlanta, GA

Ye gods!

Actually, I think Digital Research has made a ghastly mistake with its new technical-support policy. The other day Jim Hudson told me he spent three weeks *trying to get hold of someone there to tell him why his Digital Research C compiler kept blowing up when he tried to use 8087 math-chip routines.*

Eventually, after DR people continually refused to talk to him until he paid his $250/year technical-support fees, he got hold of someone there who wanted to buy one of his Zenith Z-100 8087 support boards—and told them he wouldn't sell until they answered his question.

The answer was that the compiler, or at least the version he had, didn't support the 8087 math chip although the advertisements said it did.

I don't think anyone should have to pay $250 a year to find out that a product doesn't do what the advertisements say it does.

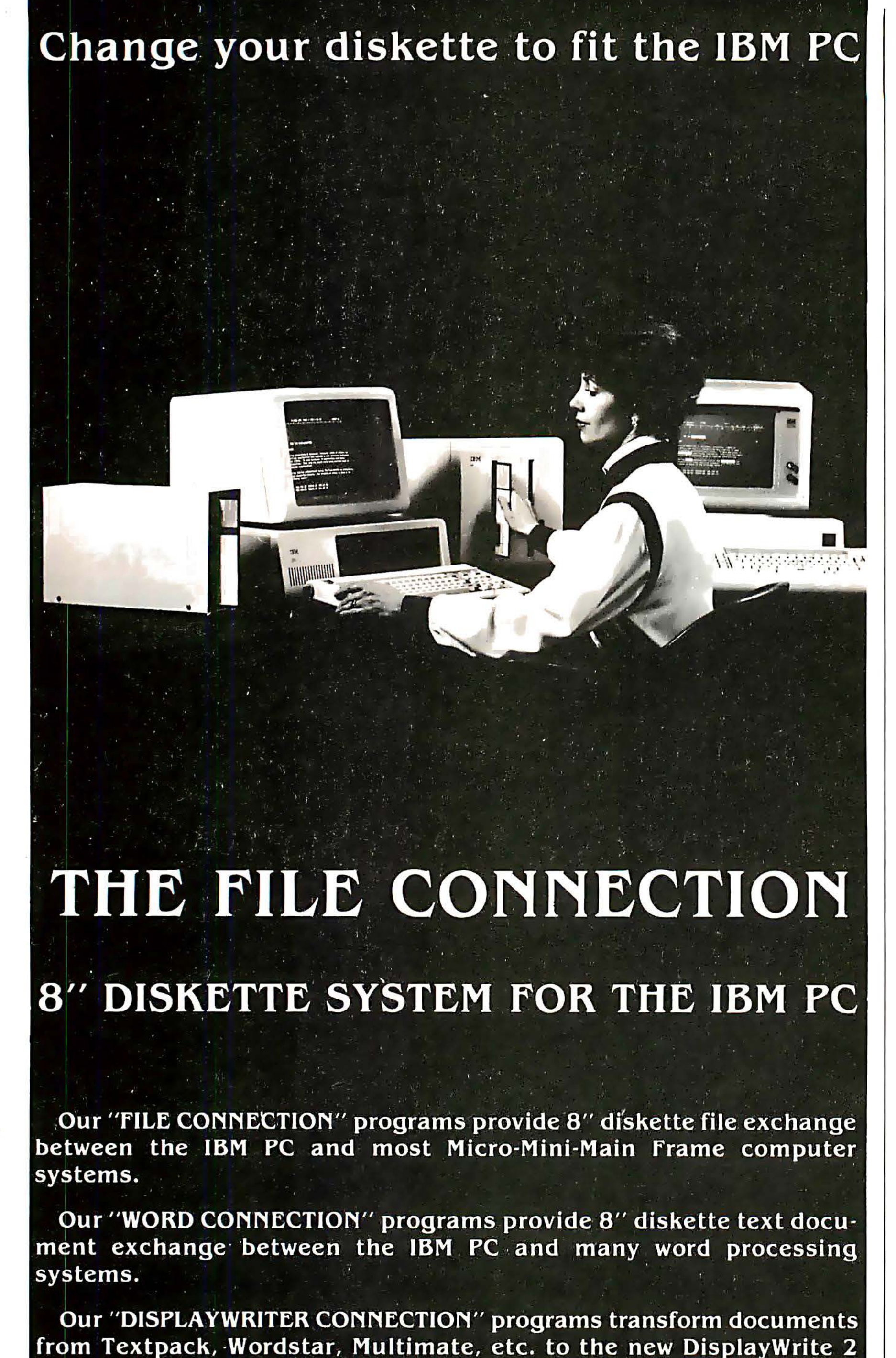
Last minute note: DR people say they agree with me and that they are retraining some telephone receptionists. We'll see. They also say the newest version of the compiler can use the 8087. I haven't seen it.—Jerry

SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGES

Dear Jerry,

I read with great interest Jay Pasachoff's

(continued)



letter to you (April, page 404). Although my current position is that of director of a computing center, my background is in astronomy, which qualifies me to comment on his views.

To begin with, Mr. Pasachoff overstates the case when he writes that ". . . it seems unlikely that scientists will change to Pascal, Modula-2, or whatever." *Some* scientists will undoubtedly never abandon FORTRAN until they are forced to. But many of us adopted better languages a long time ago. When I worked at the U.S. Naval Observatory, a large part of the programming was done in PL/1. Languages such as BASIC, C, and Pascal also are widely used among scientists.

It is simply not true that ". . . physics and astronomy students simply have to learn FORTRAN." Like students of any other disciplines, those in physics and astronomy should be introduced to programming by use of a structured language, such as Pascal. Although a student whose first introduction to programming is by way of FORTRAN may not be permanently brain damaged, as some computing professionals feel, Niklaus Wirth's observation that it is difficult to find a language that incorporates structuring principles to a lesser degree than FORTRAN is certainly relevant. Even FORTRAN-77, which provides some of the control structures so lacking in FORTRAN-IV, still fails to include a number of necessary features, such as recursive subroutines, and remains, in my opinion, an inferior language.

After they have mastered a structured language, physics and astronomy students may want to learn a little FORTRAN to be able to interpret FORTRAN programs written by others or to incorporate FORTRAN subroutines into their own programs. Such needed subroutines can always be linked with a main program written in a structured language. With our VAX-11/780 it is simple, as long as you are careful when passing parameters, to link a main program written in, for example, Pascal, with a FORTRAN subroutine.

Three cheers to you for being unrepentant about FORTRAN and for your pertinent comments. Perhaps with the development of new languages such as Ada and Modula-2 many scientists will finally give up their obsession with FORTRAN and realize that more suitable languages exist for their programming tasks.

RICHARD BRANHAM
Mendoza, Argentina

Thanks for the kind words. I haven't repented yet!—Jerry ■

That power cord may look innocent. But it could suddenly turn against your PC.

It could, for example, hurl a power spike from static or lightning into its delicate circuitry. Wiping out its memory. Or destroying a defenseless component.

Don't risk it. Get a 6-outlet Wire Tree Plus™ surge protector from NETWORX™ It guards against spikes. Filters out RF interference. And it's the *only* device with two phone jacks to protect modems against surges.

Other unique features include separate switches for the CPU and peripherals and a bracket that mounts under the front of the workstation. The illuminated switches are easy to reach, and yet recessed, so you can't accidentally shut down power and lose data.

If you don't need 6 outlets, pick up our 4-outlet Wire Tree™ Or our single-outlet Wire Cube™ that's ideal for portable computers.

That'll take care of power surges. But what if your foot gets tangled in a power cord? Prevent this potential disaster with the Wire Away™ It stores up to four 18-gauge wires and ends the hazardous mess of dangling cords.

All our products are backed by a 5-year warranty. So when you shop for a PC, ask for NETWORX computer station accessories. And don't go home without them.

LURKING BEHIND EVERY COMPUTER IS THE POWER TO DESTROY ITSELF.

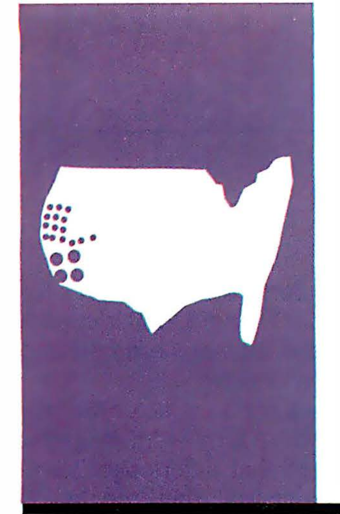


NETWORX™

Computer Station Accessories

Networx, Brooklyn, NY 11237-1587 (718) 821-7555

Circle 304 on inquiry card.



B·Y·T·E W·E·S·T C·O·A·S·T

New Developments

The dBASE Compiler package, new printer technology, pfs:Plan, and talking Macintoshes

BY JOHN MARKOFF, PHIL ROBINSON, AND EZRA SHAPIRO

Ezra Shapiro (McGraw-Hill, 425 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111) is BYTE's West Coast bureau chief. John Markoff and Phil Robinson (1000 Elwell Ct., Palo Alto, CA 94303) are BYTE senior technical editors.

Two of the most widespread database-management programs ever marketed are dBASE II and dBASE III from Ashton-Tate. A key to their success is their programmability. Although the programs themselves are fully functional, their cryptic command structures are a source of frustration for many users. As a result, consultants and programmers have built a lucrative profession out of manipulating the products' built-in programming language to produce menu-driven database packages in which the end user is completely protected from dBASE.

However, it has not all been gravy for dBASE programmers. In order to market an application for dBASE, a developer either had to purchase one copy of Ashton-Tate's RunTime module for each copy of the package he wished to sell, or distribute original, unprotected source code that could easily be pirated.

Today, a package called dB Compiler from Wordtech Systems of Orinda, California, may be the answer to many dBASE programmers' dreams. The program, which consists of a compiler and a linker, is similar in operation to many Pascal compilers. It takes source code written for Ashton-Tate's dBASE products and compiles it into low-level intermediate code (so much like Pascal's p-code, in fact, that authors Richard Sheng, San San Sheng, and Charles Chou refer to it as "d-code"). The dB Compiler program then builds a command file and several overlays (PC-DOS and MS-DOS versions produce an .EXE file and two overlays; the CP/M-80 version yields a .COM file and three overlays) that incorporate emulation of most major dBASE functions and the application programmer's material. A word processor can create original source code for dB Compiler; actual dBASE is required only for interactive program debugging and for database file creation, which dB Compiler does not support.

The dB Compiler package is essentially a self-contained new program that parses dBASE syntax. It handles all dBASE commands and functions except those interactive commands that would drop the user back into dBASE when finished. The program's authors decided that dB Compiler would use interpreted d-code, rather than compile all the way down to assembly language, in order to support the dBASE macro substitution facility.

As Wordtech doesn't impose any license fees for the programs produced with dB Compiler, a developer is freed from the RunTime requirement and can market dBASE applications at a much lower cost than before. In addition, compilation represents an effective form of encryption that protects the author's original source code.

Furthermore, dB Compiler is a handy tool for businesses. A firm that wished to develop a complex dBASE application to be used by a large number of employees on separate microcomputers would have to purchase one copy of dB Compiler and one copy of dBASE—period. The application programs created by dB Compiler could be distributed in unlimited quantities.

Wordtech's principals, Dave Miller and Mike Gardner, are quick to point out that dB Compiler may not offer the same speed increases that other programming language compilers do. Some operations are much faster than they were, while others are a bit slower, depending on the size of the database, the type of data being handled, and the nature and complexity of the manipulations performed. In general, they predict a 20 to 25 percent increase in speed under most conditions.

The current price of the dB Compiler package is $750. A CP/M-80 version was shipped around June 15, generic MS-DOS on July 8, PC-DOS on August 8, and a CP/M-86 version was planned for the end of August. Cross-compilers (to compile source under one operating system for use under another) are available for $350 each. These are all compilers for use with dBASE

(continued)

II. Wordtech plans to develop a 16-bit version for dBASE III and intends to announce a trade-in policy in the near future. The purchase price includes free bug fixes forever and free upgrades for one full year from the date of purchase.

Magnetic Printing Rivals Lasers

Recently a number of U.S. companies, including Hewlett-Packard, have introduced their own versions of the Canon laser printer, and Apple Computer is set to use the Canon as a print-server in its promised network of Macintoshes and Lisas. But as soon as it appeared that the personal computer industry had settled on laser printing as office automation's technology of the future, a new rival appeared on the horizon.

Ferix, a start-up company from Fremont, California, has introduced a novel magnetic printing technology that may potentially undercut low-cost laser printing before it gets off the ground. The first Ferix product, the Model 800 Magnetic Printer, looks like a desktop copier. However, it has an 8085 microprocessor, contains both serial and parallel interfaces, and has both ROM (read-only memory) and RAM (random-access read/write memory) cartridges to allow you to alter fonts. With the addition of a graphics controller, the Model 800 can function as a bit-map printer.

The Model 800 is targeted at almost exactly the same market as the Canon laser printer. It prints 10 pages per minute (14 pages in duplication mode) and is designed for applications that print between 2000 and 10,000 pages per month. The cost of supplies (not including paper) may fall as low as one cent per page. Ferix plans to sell the model to OEM (original equipment manufacturer) distributors for between $2000 and $3000, depending upon the quantity ordered and the features desired.

Ferix uses a semiconductor-like process to produce a thin-film magnetic printing head that differs significantly from traditional ring/core heads that employ wire coils wrapped around a soft magnetic material. Instead, the Ferix technology incorporates an "inside-out" architecture that focuses magnetic flux patterns to produce distinct magnetic boundaries in an array of magnetic heads. Inside-out in this case means that each individual magnetic coil (which is lithographically deposited on a substrate) is actually embedded in a magnetic material shaped like a half doughnut. This approach results in a flux pattern that generates less interference, or crosstalk, between individual heads and produces sharper characters with higher definition. The Ferix head projects the flux pattern through the plane of the substrate instead of off an edge as in traditional recording techniques. Although the manufacturing process of the flexible thin-film head is similar to that of semiconductors, it uses an entirely wet chemistry and 7-micron technology—a much larger scale.

The head array is embedded in a flexible strip that slides across a rotating drum. The heads deposit a magnetic bit-map image on the drum material that is similar to the magnetic material used in conventional floppy disks. After the image is recorded, toner is transferred from the drum to the paper and fused in a manner somewhat akin to a traditional xerographic process.

One of the intriguing aspects of the Ferix process is that once the image is written to the drum, it stays indefinitely, allowing the device to easily function as a copier. The magnetic image is deposited on the drum as if it were an 8½- by 11-inch sheet of paper (three lines at a time in the daisy-wheel emulation mode).

Ferix President Pete Wilson claims that the printer is currently capable of

(continued)



The trouble with conventional hard disk backups is that backing up is all they do. They take and store information—and can take a lot of time and effort doing it—but they don't help you use that information.

RamTape-PC is a complete data storage peripheral that does more than just take data from your PC; it gives you new and advanced capabilities.

It gives you: Electronic disk—a RamTape-PC exclusive. Load data into its 360 Kbyte RAM, without reducing user's memory. Breeze through file editing and spread sheets. With an access time measured in nano-seconds, the electronic disk speeds every function.

It gives you: A floppy library capability—another RamTape exclusive. Store the contents of 32 double-sided floppies on one cartridge: it's more manageable, less expensive. And you access files up to 50 times faster.

It gives you: A choice of hard disk backup, either file or image oriented. A complete 10MB file by file backup requires less than 15 minutes, with no user intervention. Image backup is even faster. The file mode of backup allows great flexibility providing for backup and restoration of specific files which meet selected criteria.

Even with its exclusive features, RamTape-PC costs no more than ordinary backups. So why settle for a system that only takes, when the RamTape-PC gives, gives, gives?

For details contact Qantex, 60 Plant Ave., Hauppauge, NY 11788. Call toll-free 800-645-5292; in NY State 516-582-6060.

north atlantic
Qantex

Circle 348 on inquiry card.

The Model 800 produces excellent gray scales and sharp images.

densities up to 240 by 240 dots per inch, but adds that this is conservative in terms of the potential of thin-film magnetic technology. The current pixel size is 6.5 mils. The speed of the current model is also nowhere near potential; much higher-speed printing should be possible in the near future.

Wilson also says that the printing-head technology is generic enough that Ferix could place it in both higher-performance, more expensive printers and less expensive desktop models that could compete with the high end of the daisy-wheel market.

We are impressed with the printing samples that Ferix showed us, although the one graphics sample was slightly less dense than the output we've seen from laser printers. However, the Model 800 produces excellent gray scales and sharp images.

So far, Ferix is the only U.S. company that has introduced a thin-film magnetic printing technology. Both a French and a Japanese company are currently selling printers based on more expensive magnetic technologies.

Yet Another Spreadsheet

Does the world need another electronic spreadsheet? With a personal computer software market flooded with the likes of Multiplan, SuperCalc, Lotus 1-2-3, and even two VisiCalcs, how can yet another program be added to the deluge? With the introduction of pfs:Plan, Software Publishing of Mountain View, California, is betting that there's room for another contender—at the low end of the market. The company has already scored with this strategy; the success of the PFS family (pfs:Write, pfs:File, pfs:Report, and so on) has firmly established Software Publishing as a leading money-maker in an overcrowded software industry.

They've also been eyeing statistics from Future Computing, the market-research firm, about the purchasers of new personal computers; something like 23 percent of all microcomputer buyers get spreadsheet software at the same time they purchase their machines. That's a hefty market, and with a $140 list price for pfs:Plan, the company hopes to attract a significant chunk of it.

The program represents one of Software Publishing's biggest product-development efforts to date; it

(continued)

Perhaps pfs:Plan's nicest touch is that it can read values from data files written by other programs.

took two years to bring pfs:Plan, developed mostly in Pascal, to market.

The version we saw recently wasn't quite ready to go out the door, but it had a number of interesting aspects. Like other third-generation programs, formulas in pfs:Plan use a very English-like syntax. They are built around user-defined column and row headings, rather than numbers. A typical formula might look like "Profit = Sales – Expenses."

Construction of worksheets as large as those allowed by programs like Lotus 1-2-3 is not permitted by pfs:Plan. However, it is big enough for models based on five-year projections with quarterly columns and summaries. It also includes automatic consolidation, the ability to add in numbers from other spreadsheets, and the ability to clear values from a spreadsheet without destroying headings and formulas (similar to the Zap command in Microsoft Multiplan). And there's an additional feature that isn't seen in other spreadsheets; pfs:Plan allows *targeting*—the ability to constrain one variable in an equation embedded in the spreadsheet. With this feature, for example, you can set gross margin goals and then compute the required sales. The only thing we found that was obviously missing from pfs:Plan was a set of statistical functions, though there is a series of financial functions that can be built into equations.

Perhaps pfs:Plan's nicest touch is that it can read values from data files written by 1-2-3, Multiplan, and VisiCalc (just numbers—not formulas). This feature should make pfs:Plan even more appealing to first-time buyers.

More on SoftOffice

SoftOffice, the icon-based integrated package for the IBM PC and PCjr mentioned in this column in June, will be distributed in the last quarter of 1984 by BreakThrough Software, 505 San Marin Drive, Novato, CA 94947, (415) 898-1919. The price was not announced at press time.

A Smooth Talker

The BYTE Palo Alto office is becoming the BYTE Macintosh office, with software (pre-pre-release versions largely), hardware (such as the Corvus hard disk), and press releases rolling in every day. Amidst a growing chorus of "Yes, the Mac is fun but what can you *do* with it?" we are starting to see some real live software.

Dave Fradin, the president of First Byte, came through the office to show off the Macintosh version of Smoothtalker, a speech-synthesis program. Dave was visiting more than just the BYTE offices; he was on a full tour that included a "talk-off" the following week at Apple, where Smoothtalker and Mactalk would compete "mouth-to-mouth."

First Byte expected to sell 10,000 copies of Smoothtalker between the September 1 release date and December 1. The program was first developed for the Apple III—Dave Fradin used to work for Apple as the business unit manager for the Apple III. First Byte sprang out of PCMA (Professional Computer Marketing Associates), which distributed Apples in Southern California.

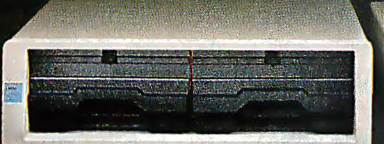
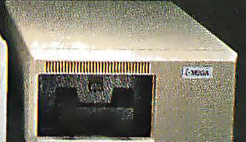
First Byte called up lots of Apple Macintosh owners and asked them if they would like a program like this. Supposedly, 70 percent said yes. When asked how much it would be worth to them, $150 was the figure that was often quoted and will be the price of Smoothtalker. In 1985, First Byte hopes that the computer that

(continued)

THE BRIEFCASE DATA BASE.

CARTRIDGE DATA MANAGEMENT COMES OF AGE.

Today's business microcomputers have generated an information explosion that today's data storage devices—including the highly-touted, high-capacity Winchesters—have been ill-prepared to contain.

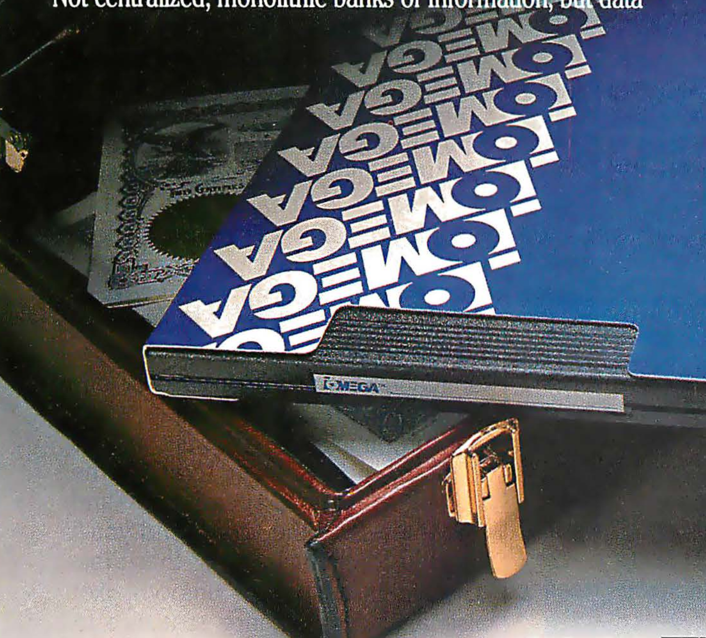
With one notable exception. The Bernoulli Box™ from IOMEGA. Available for the IBM PC, XT, most compatibles, the TI Professional, and Apple's Macintosh,™ the Bernoulli Box delivers unparalleled data base dynamics. Thanks to its removable 10-megabyte cartridges (5-megabyte for the Macintosh) and its proprietary removable disk technology.

And that, more and more, is what your business needs today. Not centralized, monolithic banks of information, but data bases defined by job function and software application. Data bases that give people the versatility to work more productively.

But there is more. More performance and reliability. Transfer rates and access times faster than most Winchesters. No head crashes ever. And cost per megabyte that Winchesters cannot touch.

The Bernoulli Box's cartridge capacity, portability, and absolute interchangeability give your business more options. You can easily build primary data bases. You can package individualized data bases, software and all—for payroll, accounting, marketing—in convenient, dedicated cartridges. You can secure them quickly and economically in backup. And you can pack all of the data into a briefcase, an interoffice envelope, or even a file drawer.

For the dealer nearest you, call 1-800-556-1234 ext. 215. In California call 1-800-441-2345 ext. 215.





IOMEGA Corporation
1821 West 4000 South
Roy, Utah 84067

Circle 222 on inquiry card.

See us at COMDEX™/Fall '84
Booth #4958

THE BERNOULLI BOX™

has speech will have an important edge over the computer that doesn't. Fradin illustrates that appeal with an analogy to Dolby sound: as Dolby is to "hiss elimination," so Smoothtalker will be to speech synthesis in personal computers.

Smoothtalker will be available only on the Macintosh at first but then will be adapted for other machines. It will be available in two forms: as a complete package for individual customers and as modules that can be linked to other software. The modules can be called directly from Pascal, BASIC, or FORTH programs.

There are already two and a half years of work in Smoothtalker, which is written mostly in Pascal and assembly language. It meets the first three criteria imposed by First Byte: adherence to the Macintosh interface, software-only implementation, and a small memory requirement (it uses only 18K bytes). First Byte also claims the Smoothtalker voice will meet their self-imposed criteria: naturalness, intelligibility, and good long-term effect (doesn't fatigue the ear).

Smoothtalker accepts ordinary English text—up to the length of a MacWrite file—and reads it through the Macintosh speaker. It is said to use 1200 rules of pronunciation, which may explain why it was able to handle numbers, symbols (such as +, $, and @), and many abbreviations. Enhancements will include foreign-language pronunciation, a user dictionary (where you can enter whatever pronunciation you want a word to have), and the ability to adjust the sex, pitch, volume, speed, bass, and treble levels of the voice. And you'll be able to change any of these factors within a speech. Smoothtalker also analyzes sentence structure to change intonation for questions and the like.

Fradin claims that the Smoothtalker in its original form—written for the Apple III—used only 20 percent of the power of the 6502 central processing unit. That is one of the claims of Smoothtalker's superiority over Mactalk. Mactalk eats up all the processor's time, says Fradin, which

Companies Mentioned

Ferix
48571 Milmont Dr.
Fremont, CA 94538
(415) 659-0800

First Byte
2845 Temple Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90806
(800) 624-2692 (California only)
(800) 523-8070

Software Publishing
1901 Landings Dr.
Mountain View, CA 94043
(415) 962-8910

Wordtech Systems
POB 1747
Orinda, CA 94563
(415) 254-0900

means the computer can't do anything else while it is speaking. (And please don't let me hear anyone say "Can't talk and do graphics at the same time?") The pre-release version of Mactalk I heard couldn't handle numbers or abbreviations, either.

Smoothtalker has a rasp at the end of its "s" sounds where Mactalk doesn't. The version some heard at NCC (National Computer Conference) had phonemes recorded by an engineer in a garage next to an Orange County airport. The version I heard—recorded by the same engineer but in a sound studio—was supposed to be two orders of magnitude below the version scheduled for September release. The documentation and a spoken tutorial will be on the disk.

Smoothtalker uses a proprietary wave-form compression method along with phonetic smoothing to make a sonorous voice while using only a little RAM. Fradin claims this scheme is superior to the LPC (linear predictive coding) scheme used by many other synthesizers, including Mactalk. Smoothtalker uses a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) to produce the voice. The Commodore 64 and

(continued)

the Atari computers have a DAC. The Apple II and IBM PC will require an add-on DAC board.

Smoothtalker is designed for incorporation into other programs and into computers (maybe as a ROM). The First Byte Company sees the use of Smoothtalker in various applications; for example, imagine your computers being used in the classroom, saying "Don't worry if this is the first triple-integral you've seen." In entertainment it might say "The engines can't take Warp 7 for long, sir."; in custom-product demonstrations, "Dicer-slicer-chopper-grinder, the Wonco does it all!"; as a security measure, "John, I think there's a prowler in the kitchen—let the Dobermans in, quick."; and in text-to-speech for the visually disabled, "The Source: Main Menu." First Byte even tried to appeal to my interests as a writer by suggesting that Smoothtalker could read my words back at me so I could hear their cadence. I'm not so sure I want to hear my words. But, come to think of it, maybe when I can adjust the timbre of the voice to something between James Earl Jones and Richard Burton . . . Thinking of applications for speech isn't a problem; getting good-quality speech is.

One interesting sidelight is that First Byte thinks it has the first program that can advertise itself on radio. Unfortunately, that same discussion led to expected groaners along the lines of "The product speaks for itself" and so on.

Which speech maker, Mactalk or Smoothtalker, is more glib? We haven't seen a final version of either yet and really can't make a final judgment. If the voice on the Smoothtalker version I heard is truly two orders of magnitude below the final version, Smoothtalker will probably win the contest hands down. But for now, both still sound robotic in the 1950s sense. However, I'd love to have those text-to-speech modules to plug into some of my programs, and there is no doubt at this point that Smoothtalker has a much better grasp of all the extras like abbreviations, numbers, and symbols. ■



UNIX™ SYSTEM V. FROM AT&T. SELLING

When you start with products based on UNIX System V from AT&T, you can end up closing the sale. And opening up new markets.

It's another reason why good business decisions are based on UNIX System V from AT&T.

More and more of your customers will be demanding multi-user and multi-tasking systems. The benefits of UNIX System V—portability, reliability, flexibility—make it the ideal software system for this lucrative market.

In addition, AT&T will support UNIX System V with the service, training, and documentation resellers need to prosper.

More choices, more opportunities

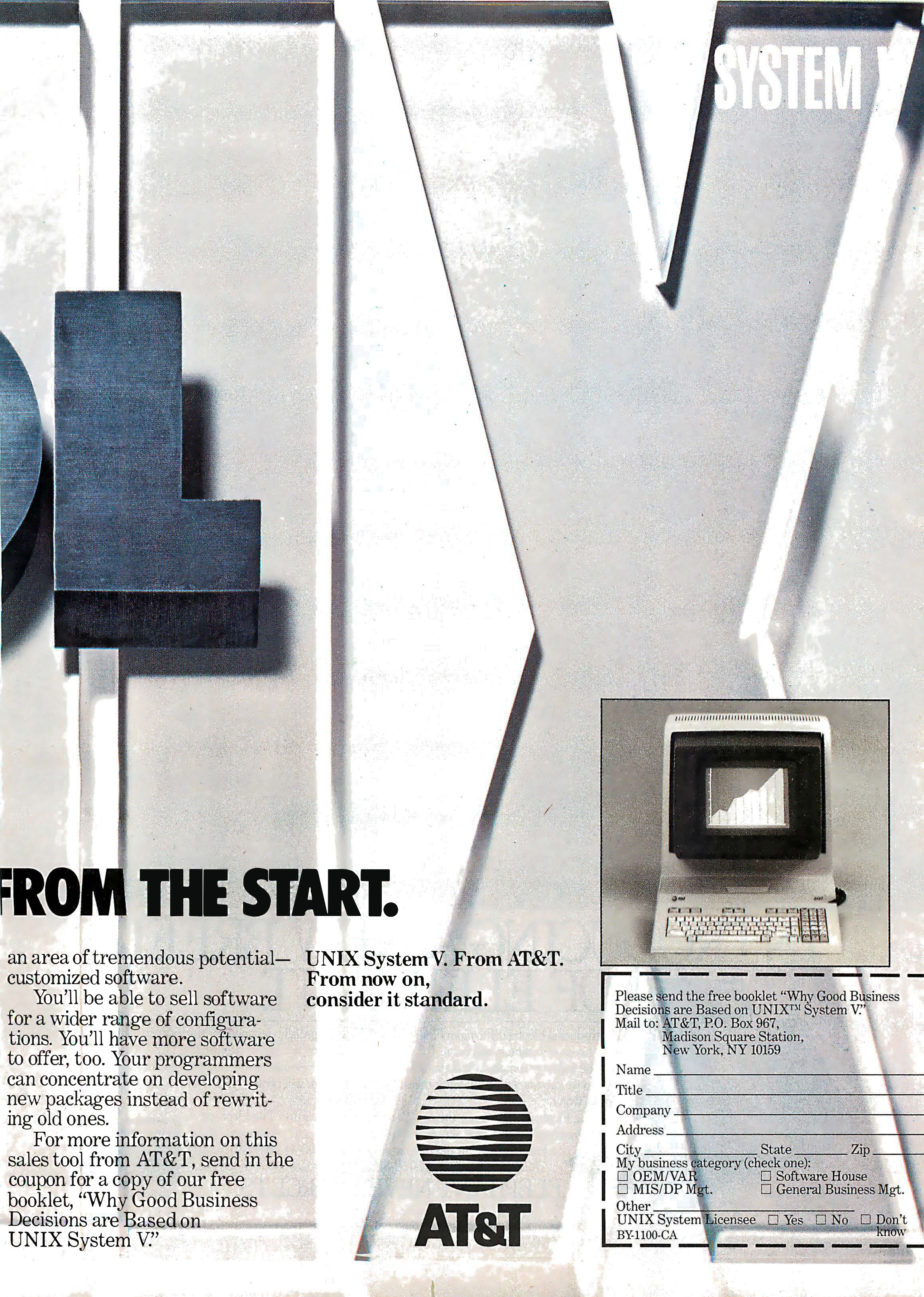
UNIX System V is virtually hardware independent. So you'll be able to configure systems using equipment from a variety of vendors.

You can use the flexibility of UNIX System V as a real selling point to customers who want to add hardware that is compatible with the machines they already have.

And over the long term, UNIX System V offers continuing opportunities to upgrade and expand your customers' systems. End-user flexibility translates into market opportunity for the reseller.

Software that sells

UNIX System V offers another sales opportunity in



SYSTEM V
FROM THE START.
an area of tremendous potential—customized software.
You'll be able to sell software for a wider range of configurations. You'll have more software to offer, too. Your programmers can concentrate on developing new packages instead of rewriting old ones.
For more information on this sales tool from AT&T, send in the coupon for a copy of our free booklet, "Why Good Business Decisions are Based on UNIX System V."
UNIX System V. From AT&T. From now on, consider it standard.
AT&T
Please send the free booklet "Why Good Business Decisions are Based on UNIX™ System V."
Mail to: AT&T, P.O. Box 967, Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10159
Name
Title
Company
Address
City State Zip
My business category (check one):
☐ OEM/VAR ☐ Software House
☐ MIS/DP Mgt. ☐ General Business Mgt.
Other
UNIX System Licensee ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
BY-1100-CA

INTRODUCING A NEW BREED OF ELEPHANT.™

Introducing Elephant Premium Floppy Disks. They're specially designed for the more demanding needs of business, and because they are, we test them at a higher standard. In fact, 150% of the industry standard. And then, they're certified 100% error-free at that more critical level.

So we can say with confidence that Elephant Premium will protect your data when other disks won't.

Plus, Elephant Premium is the only floppy disk that features The Elephant Organizer™—the easiest way ever to store, reference and protect your disks.

For the Elephant dealer nearest you, call 1-800-343-8413. In Massachusetts, call collect 617-769-8150.

The Elephant Organizer™



Dennison

Serving business for over 140 years.

Circle 118 on inquiry card.



Technology Shock

Comparisons
Vectorio III
NEC computers
C batches and pipes

BY WILLIAM M. RAIKE

It's been the better part of a month since I returned to Tokyo after a whirlwind U.S. tour. That two-and-a-half-week Midwest and West Coast trip was my first chance in nearly two years to glimpse firsthand the U.S. personal computer scene, and the changes were too numerous to itemize. Particularly after seeing the diversity of computers and peripheral equipment here in the Akihabara district of Tokyo, the dozen or so U.S. showrooms I walked into made me feel like a visitor from another planet. Reading about the influence of Big Blue didn't prepare me for the reality: near-total shaping of the growth of an entire market by a single product line from a single company.

I saw IBM PCs, more IBM PCs, several IBM PC-compatible machines, the occasional PCjr, various Apples, one DEC machine, and a few assorted portables. I saw lots and lots of applications software on display, the greater part of it for the PC. I saw almost no peripherals, except for the occasional printer. (Presumably it's hard for a retail store to compete with the mail-order pages of BYTE.)

COMPARISONS

Chatting with the people in the stores seemed to produce either incomprehension or surprise when they heard me comment on the lackluster performance of the IBM PC and compatibles in the Japanese market. The fact that virtually no Japanese manufacturers advertise IBM compatibility for their machines in Japan also produced surprise. This phenomenon can be explained mostly by the lack of Japanese-language software (and hardware) for the PC and partly by the intense competition within the Japanese market itself. The high level of competition has resulted in a number of technologically superior machines available at extremely low prices.

Although it may be too early to say, the language gap seems to have given Japanese manufacturers both the time and the leeway to create a substantially different and highly differentiated domestic market. Their challenge will be to exploit that market in the future. What makes their job tough is that they don't have the base of de facto standards that was available to U.S. vendors as a by-product of IBM's long domination that led in turn to the creation of so much outstanding American software.

APPLE CLONE

The most significant exception to the general lack of interest in compatibility here, apart from the Microsoft-inspired MSX standard, is the wide availability of the Apple and Asian-made Apple compatibles. A particularly interesting Apple compatible is a new machine from Honda Trading Company, a small firm in Akihabara. Honda is run jointly by Hiroo Honda and by an American, Pete Perkins, who see their future in bucking big-company domination of the Japanese personal computer market. Honda and Perkins improve their technical and engineering leverage by encouraging young engineering students to participate part-time. Additionally, they spend a significant part of their time in their showrooms, seeing who the customers really are and what they have to say.

One Honda Trading Company product, about to debut, is a 3½-inch microfloppy-disk drive that is otherwise completely plug-compatible with standard Apple drives. Another is the just-released Vectorio III portable computer, the latest in the Vectorio series. The Vectorio III is compatible with all existing Apple II+ hardware and software. It's supplied with one or two built-in 1-megabyte 3½-inch microfloppy-disk drives; standard RAM (random-access read/write memory) is 64K bytes. The processor is the 65C02, a CMOS version (and upgrade) of the 6502 workhorse, running at 1 MHz. The Vectorio III has an RS-232C interface on the board in addition to the RGB (red-green-blue), composite and RF (radio

(continued)

William M. Raike, who holds a Ph.D. in applied mathematics from Northwestern University, has taught operations research and computer science in Austin, Texas, and Monterey, California. He holds a patent on a voice scrambler and was formerly an officer of Cryptext Corporation in the United States. In 1980, he went to Japan looking for 64K-bit RAMs. He has been there ever since as a technical translator and a software developer.

frequency) video outputs, and parallel printer interface; on-board memory is expandable up to 256K bytes; either a serial or a parallel keyboard can be used; and there are five expansion slots on the main board (accessible through a "hacker's hatch" without removing the case) that accept Apple option cards.

The price for the Vectorio III with two disk drives will be around $1200; the complete board (minus the drives, case, power supply, and keyboard) is available for approximately $350.

NEC COMPUTERS

The nearest thing to single-company market dominance in Japan is the NEC line of personal computers. One survey put NEC's market share at 40 percent; whether that figure is precise or not, the company is clearly the powerhouse. However, NEC is only number two in the Japanese mainframe business, behind Fujitsu and ahead of Hitachi.

NEC's PC-8801 MkII has a split personality.

NEC offers dedicated (Japanese language) word processors and a separate line of small "OA" (office automation) computers in addition to its personal computers. The NEC lap-sized portable, the PC-8201, has been out for over a year and is widely available in the U.S.; the PC-8801, which I've owned for more than a year, has been replaced by the PC-8801 MkII.

The MkII is roughly equivalent to the original PC-8801, but with different packaging and a much lower price. It's based on the NEC version of the Z80A (running at 4 MHz), and the main unit includes up to two built-in 5¼-inch, 320K-byte floppy-disk drives, along with the standard 64K bytes of RAM. Also provided are another 48K bytes of graphic video RAM and 72K bytes of ROM (read-only memory). One RS-232C serial port is standard; a second port is optional. The main unit can be installed either in the conventional horizontal position or standing on edge, the smaller "footprint" being helpful on a crowded desktop or in situations that don't permit the monitor to be placed on top of the main unit.

This computer has a split personality. A DIP (dual-inline pin) switch allows you to select either of two banks of ROM: N_{88}-BASIC or the older N-BASIC from the now-obsolete PC-8001. The two are incompatible, and the NEC version of CP/M-80 boots up only from the N-BASIC ROM.

Despite its peculiarities, the PC-8801 MkII is a powerful and useful 8-bit machine and an impressive value. Dis-

(continued)

Raging C.

Concise structure and fast execution make C the ideal language for applications and system-level programming.

And compared with other MS™-DOS C compilers, Microsoft® C consistently produces the fastest executable code.

It supports the full C language and includes an extensive library of subroutines that implement most UNIX™ compatible functions.

Small, medium, compact, and large memory models give you flexibility in selecting the addressing requirements of your software. Programs can be designed to make effective use of the available memory of your computer, up to one megabyte.

MICROSOFT®
The High Performance Software

Microsoft C Compiler provides you with a complete development system including the compiler, run time library, linker and library manager, and full support of MS-DOS 2.0 directory structure (pathnames) and I/O redirection.

How do programmers feel about Microsoft C?

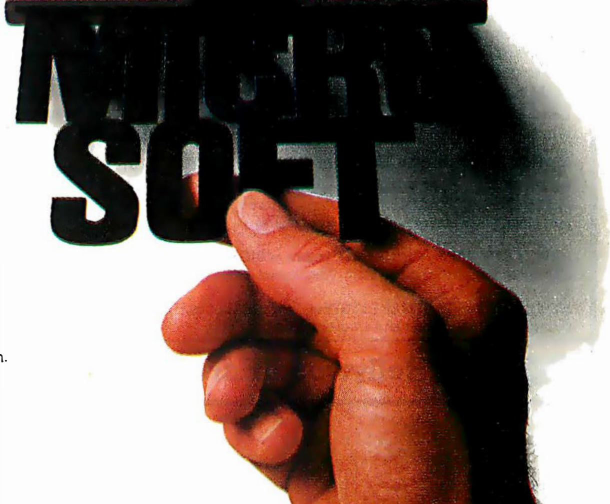
"In the top category for its quick compile and execution time, small incremental code, best documentation, and consistent reliability."**
—Ralph Phraner, *BYTE Magazine*

"Best for software development."
—Bill Hunt, *PC Tech Journal*

"Produces good, tight-running programs."
—Peter Norton, *Softalk*

Call 800-426-9400 to order the raging C. $500*

In Washington State, call 206-828-8088. Ask for operator A6, who will rush you your order, send you more information, or give you the name of your nearest dealer to see Microsoft C in action.



*Price exclusive of handling and Washington State sales tax.
Microsoft is a registered trademark and MS is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.
UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories.
**Reprinted with permission. *BYTE Magazine*, August '83.

Amazingly enough, the two-drive version (the PC-9801F2) can be bought, discounted, for a little over $1300.

counted, a two-drive version sells for about $900.

Two 16-bit NEC computers are based on the 8086 processor, not counting the older model N5200 (sold in the U.S. as the APC). One is the PC-100, introduced late last year, which runs MS-DOS and is sold bundled with Microsoft's Multiplan (the Japanese-language version) and the JS-Word Japanese word-processing program. It is supplied with 128K bytes of user RAM plus another 128K bytes of video RAM and two 360K-byte floppy-disk drives. A mouse is optional.

The most prominent feature of the PC-100 is that the video display can be installed either in the normal position or on its side, providing a total of six different screen formats (three in each position). This seems sort of gimmicky to me, but NEC apparently feels that it's worth the effort. All in all, the PC-100 seems overpriced; it lists for just under $1900, although discounts can no doubt be found.

A far more interesting (and much more popular) machine is the PC-9801F. A slight variation on this machine has been released in the U.S. as the APC III (see What's New, July BYTE, page 44), but the Japanese version incorporates 640K-byte, 5¼-inch floppy-disk drives instead of 320K-byte drives. Its 8086 processor clocks at 8 MHz (compared to 7 MHz for the PC-100), although a 5-MHz clock rate can be selected for compatibility with an earlier version of the 9801. A 128K-byte RAM is standard, expandable to 640K bytes; 192K bytes of graphics RAM and 96K bytes of ROM (including N_{86}-BASIC) are also standard. Available options include an 8087 coprocessor, a mouse, a 68000 processor board, and up to two 10-megabyte hard disks. Both the Japanese-language version of MS-DOS and CP/M-86 are available as operating systems; nothing has been announced yet about the memory-management hardware and UNIX operating system that you can get for the APC III.

Amazingly enough, the two-drive version (the PC-9801F2) can be bought, discounted, for only a little over $1300; the PC-9801E version, without any built-in drives (external drives can be connected, though), is available for only about $700.

While NEC says nothing about IBM PC compatibility for the PC-9801F here in Japan, the APC III in the U.S. is supposedly a PC-compatible machine. Further, utility programs are available for the PC-9801F that convert files from disks in the IBM-PC format to NEC format. Such conversion at least makes the huge body of CP/M-86 and MS-DOS software easily accessible to people (like me) who want good C compilers, modern word processors, and other goodies.

C Across the Sea

Living in the world of CP/M-80, I find various occasions when typing several CP/M commands on the same line (command-line batch initiation) would be convenient. An example is when I want to compile a source program, assemble the resulting object program, and obtain a printed listing of the source code without having to sit in front of the computer the whole time. The CP/M SUBMIT (and XSUBMIT) commands provide batch submission capabilities, but the com-

(continued)

Ferocious FORTRAN.

Microsoft® FORTRAN crunches numbers with a vengeance!

It combines fast and efficient native code compilation with built-in 8087 coprocessor support. The result? Mini and mainframe performance from your MS™-DOS micro.

Based on the '77 standard, Microsoft FORTRAN supports extensive statements and data types—including complex numbers and IEEE single and double-precision floating point accuracy.

Support for large arrays (greater than 64K bytes), separate module compilation, and overlays, allow you to create very large programs—up to one megabyte, with access to more than 65 thousand records in a file as large as four gigabytes.

MICROSOFT.
The High Performance Software

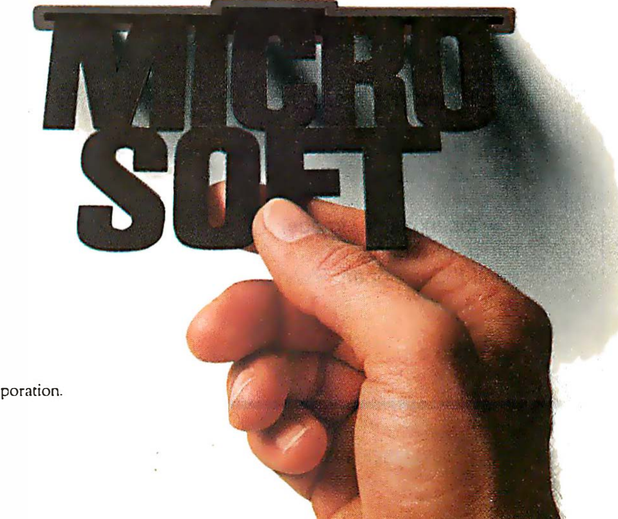
How do programmers feel about Microsoft FORTRAN?

"The first FORTRAN compiler that takes advantage of the full addressing capability of the 8088 and the power of the 8087."
—Jack Wilschke, *Softalk*

"We decided to use the Microsoft FORTRAN Compiler for its INTEGER 4 capability and the flexibility of its 8087 implementation."
—Charlie Huizena & Chip Barnaky, *PC World*

Call 800-426-9400 to order the ferocious FORTRAN. $350.*

In Washington State, call 206-828-8088. Ask for operator A4, who will rush you your order, send you more information, or give you the name of your nearest dealer to see Microsoft FORTRAN in action.



*Price exclusive of handling and Washington State sales tax.
Microsoft is a registered trademark and MS is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

Listing 1: *The /.c program.*

```
/*   /.c — Produces a submit file from the command line          */
/*         and chains to SUBMIT.COM.                             */
/*         To use, separate commands with semicolons.            */
/*         E.g.: / c test ; as test ; pip 1st: =test.c           */
/*         Also partially simulates pipes. For example,          */
/*           / cdir *.c | sort produces the command              */
/*         sequence:                                             */
/*                cdir >1.+++                                    */
/*                sort <1.+++                                    */
/*                era /.sub                                      */
/*                era *.+++                                      */
#include tprintf.c
#include exec.c
main()
{     int f1, pipeflg, i; char c, s[8], *comline, *comstr, *comptr, *itoa();
      comline = 0X82; /* CP/M stores cmd line tail at 0082H */
      i = pipeflg = 0;
      f1 = file ("/.sub", "w");
      while (c = *comline++)
      {     if (c == ';') /* semicolons separate multiple cmds */
            {     putc('\n', f1);
                  while (*comline == ' ') comline++;
            }
            else if (c == '|') /* simulate pipe with temp file i.+++ */
            {     pipeflg = 1;
                  i++;
                  comptr = comstr = alloc(128);
                  fprintf(f1," >%s.+++\n",itoa(i,s)); /*redir. output*/
                  while (*comline == ' ') comline++;
                  while ((c = *comline) != '\0' && c != ';' && c != '|')
                        *comstr++ = *comline++;
                        /* next cmd to comstr */
                  *comstr++ = '\0';
                  strcat(comptr, " <"); /* redir, input */
                  strcat(comptr, itoa(i, s));
                  strcat(comptr, ".+++ ");
                  strcat(comptr, comline);
                    /* comptr now has the rest of the cmd line          */
                    /* with redirected input for the next cmd           */
                  comline = comptr;
            }
            else putc(c, f1);
      }
      putc('\n', f1);
      fprintf(f1, "era /.sub\n");
      if (pipeflg) fprintf(f1, "era *.+++\n");
      fclose(f1);
      exec("submit", "/.sub");
}
file(fname, fmode) /* general-purpose file opener */
char *fname, *fmode;
{     int i;
      i = fopen(fname, fmode);
      if (i > 0) return i;
      printf ("Can't open: %s\n",fname);
      exit();
}
#include stdlib.c
```

mands must exist in advance in a disk file, which is awkward.

There are other times, such as when sorting the output from a text-processing program, that "pipes" come in handy. (A pipe is a way of executing a sequence of programs in such a way that the output of one program is used as the input to the next.) Various operating systems (notably UNIX) offer pipes. While true pipes have the component programs running as concurrent tasks, you can achieve a similar effect under CP/M-80 by using temporary files to hold the intermediate results.

Several commercially available software packages (such as MicroShell, Unica, and C/NIX) offer these and other useful features. More limited programs already exist in the public domain. But it's easy and instructive to implement simple versions in C.

The C program in listing 1, compiled using the Software Toolworks C/80 compiler, allows you to enter multiple CP/M commands on one line, preceded by a slash (/) and a blank and separated by semicolons (;). It then creates a CP/M SUBMIT file and executes the SUBMIT command, which processes the commands sequentially. Upon completion, the SUBMIT file is erased. If a vertical stroke (|) is used as a separator instead of a semicolon, the output of one program is used as the input to the next by redirecting the respective outputs and inputs to temporary files. (Note: individual C/80 programs automatically offer I/O [input/output] redirection. For example, the CDIR program [August BYTE, page 342] can output a file directory to a file called, say, DFILE by typing the command CDIR >DFILE. If your C compiler uses different conventions or does not implement I/O redirection, the program in listing 1 won't simulate pipes correctly. The command-line batch-initiation feature, with the successive commands separated by semicolons, will still be usable though.)

One tricky aspect is to prevent the program from simply recognizing a < or > (less than or greater than sign)

(continued)

Potent Pascal.

Microsoft® Pascal may be the most powerful software development environment available for the MS™-DOS system. It combines the programming advantages of a structured high-level language with the fast execution speed of native code compilation.

And it exceeds the proposed ISO and ANSI standards with logical extensions that make the language more powerful and versatile. For example, programming capabilities even allow you to manipulate data at the system and machine level.

It gives you single and double precision IEEE floating point arithmetic. Numeric operations take advantage of the 8087. Or automatic software emulation is provided if the coprocessor is not installed.

MICROSOFT®
The High Performance Software

Support for long heap allocation and separate module compilation gives you the flexibility to create large programs up to one megabyte.

And the standard linking interface makes it easy to combine Microsoft FORTRAN or assembly language subroutines.

Call 800-426-9400 to order the potent Pascal. $300.*

In Washington State, call 206-828-8088. Ask for operator A5, who will rush you your order, send you more information, or give you the name of your nearest dealer to see Microsoft Pascal in action.



*Price exclusive of handling and Washington State sales tax.

One tricky aspect is to prevent the program from recognizing a < or > as an indication to redirect its own input/output.

on the command line as an indication that its own input or output is to be redirected. (That is, I/O redirection has to be disabled for *this* program so that < or > symbols in the command line can be handled correctly.) Your C compiler might provide compile-time options to accomplish this task; the C/80 compiler doesn't, but it does supply an assembly-language file containing its normal run-time library. Deleting four lines in that file (CLIBRARY.ASM) disables I/O redirection; the lines to be deleted are lines 89 to 92: CPI '<', JZ $B1, CPI '>', and JZ $B2.

The program is reasonably straightforward. It parses the command-line tail (stored by CP/M starting at hexadecimal address 0082 in the CP/M buffer area); places successive commands on individual lines in the file /.SUB (and sets up I/O redirection to temporary files when necessary); adds a line after the last command, which causes the /.SUB file and any temporary files to be erased; and chains to the CP/M SUBMIT.COM program to start execution.

The #include files (TPRINTF.C and EXEC.C) are supplied with the C/80 compiler and contain the code for the formatted output routines and the program chaining feature, respectively. Similarly, STDLIB.C contains various standard C library functions. These files may or may not be needed with your compiler.

Coming Up

The December BYTE Japan will feature hand-held computers, particularly the Ampere Big.APL, and a comparison of several available MSX machines. ■



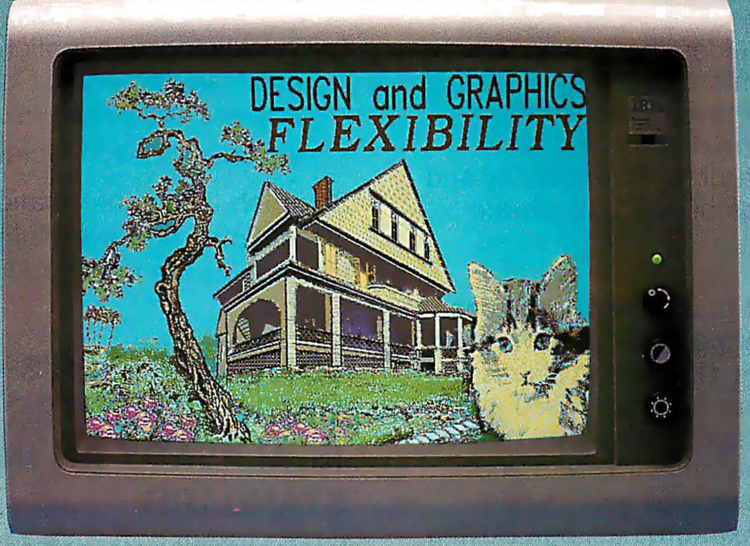
Combine VISION with PC Graphics



Captures Anything You Can See.

IMIGIT adds icon-selected Graphic Functions, text, and textures with a full pallette of vibrant colors.

Together You Enjoy Unparalleled Economy and Applications Flexibility.





The illustration incorporates line art, photos, text, textures and color elements. You can do the same with this icon-driven, user-friendly system.

For **$695.00** you get the PC-EYE™ video digitizer board and **IMIGIT™** graphics software. PC-EYE allows you to capture real-life images with an ordinary video camera or VCR and produce them on your personal computer. **IMIGIT** is an icon-oriented graphics software package which allows you to modify the camera image by adding text, patterns, colors, lines and shapes. By using cut and paste features with multiple video images, you can store images for later retrieval and print images from the screen.

You get this Exciting Tool for integrating video images with graphics created by other software packages like Lotus 1-2-3*; Graftalk*; CAD and business presentation packages. Imagine combining a real-life camera image, text and a pie chart generated by Lotus into one picture. It's really as easy as 1, 2, 3.

IMIGIT Supports . . .

High Resolution - up to 640 x 512 pixels with 16 colors or gray scale (64 with 6-bit PC-EYE). Flexibility - to support the most popular graphics cards and printers for convenient display and hardcopy output. Speed - less than 2/10 of a second to capture an image in the IBM-compatible 320 x 200 mode. All in all, a powerful but easy-to-use package that allows you to develop sophisticated and dramatic graphic presentations.



CHORUS is the Single Source for your graphics and imaging needs. Complete solutions in both hardware and software. Call us for other low cost/high performance imaging products such as Dr. Halo* and Halo* graphics software; video cameras and accessories; and graphic adapter cards. You can expect prompt delivery, technical support and complete OEM design assistance.

CALL 1-800 OCHORUS or 603-424-2900.

PC-EYE and IMIGIT are trademarks of Chorus Data Systems, Inc.

*Dr. Halo and Halo are trademarks of Media Cybernetics, Inc.
Graftalk is a trademark of Redding Group, Inc.
Lotus 1-2-3 is a trademark of Lotus Development Corporation.

Circle 56 on inquiry card.



Chorus Data Systems, Inc., 6 Continental Blvd., P.O. Box 370, Merrimack, New Hampshire 03054

Don't spend one more dollar on microcomputer hardware or software until you get Tony Webster's amazing new Buyer's Guides for the micro marketplace!

COMPLETE INFORMATION ON OVER 1100 MICROCOMPUTER PRODUCTS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS!

These are the buying guides that every experienced and prospective micro user needs. Clearly written, completely objective guides that provide up-to-date information on the price, performance, special features, compatibility and ease of use for hundreds of micro hardware and software products.

Until now it's been next to impossible to keep track of today's bewildering array of new micro products and peripherals. Conflicting claims and sketchy product literature have confused even the most experienced users. And you can't rely on salespeople to always be objective with you. But all your confusion will melt away when you get Tony Webster's extraordinary new Buying Guides for home and small computer users.

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW TO MAKE WELL INFORMED, PRICE-WISE BUYING DECISIONS

Here's where you'll find complete details on the entire spectrum of microcomputers, printers, terminals, firmware and major applications software—not only the best-selling systems from Apple, IBM, Commodore, Radio Shack and the like but the many less expensive "clone" systems now on the market. Fully illustrated and formatted for easy cross reference, these are the best Buying Guides published, bar none. They help you get the most from your computer dollar by making it simple for you to...

1. Save time and money. Model by model price information makes comparison shopping easy.
2. Focus on compatible systems and software. Avoid costly mistakes when upgrading your system.
3. Identify available options and special features. Configure your system to your specific needs.
4. Choose the most appropriate applications software packages. Many programs make the claim, but just how "friendly" are they?
5. Compare performance and capabilities. Get the best price/performance trade-off on every purchase you make.
6. Quickly locate suppliers, distributors and manufacturers. Complete address and phone listings are included in each Guide.

So much timely information in one place! You'll find everything you need to pinpoint the right product at the right price.

TONY WEBSTER'S ORIGINAL MICROCOMPUTER BUYER'S GUIDE IS ALREADY AN INDUSTRY STANDARD

Internationally recognized for his work in computer research and development, marketing and sales, Mr. Webster's original Microcomputer Buyer's Guide (now in its Third Edition) is acknowledged as the best in the field.

Creative Computing reports...

"This is probably the largest and most complete buyer's guide to micros yet published...a valuable reference book, the best I've seen of its type ...setting a standard that will be difficult to surpass."

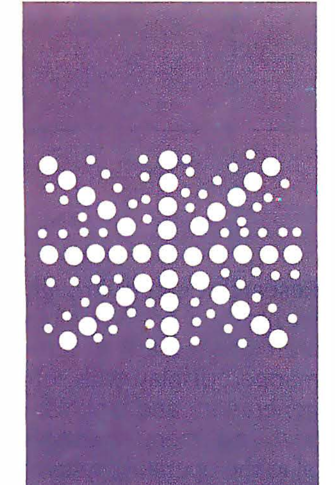
From Inc. Magazine...

"The book's photos, tables and ample descriptions of each product and its sub-systems and accessories...spare the prospective purchaser a considerable amount of salesman's palaver... well organized and thoroughly detailed."

From Popular Computing...

"It's rare to find a book that achieves exactly what it promises to do...the book gives new meaning to the phrase, 'according to Webster'."

Now Byte Books has updated and expanded Mr. Webster's original classic into 4 invaluable new reference tools for home and business microcomputer users. You'll be getting the most complete, up-to-date buying guides ever published for the micrcomputer marketplace!



B·Y·T·E U. K.

A Plethora of Portables

Apricots and the Organiser

BY DICK POUNTAIN

One of the corollaries to Murphy's Law states that whenever you choose to go on holiday it will all start to happen at home. This proved to be true when I decided to take an unprecedented four-week vacation in June: ACT launched not one but a *whole family* of new Apricots, while Psion unveiled its first venture into hardware design—a pocket computer. Because none of them is likely to be available in the U.S.A. at the time this article appears in print, I thought you might enjoy a sneak preview.

ACT IS TOGETHER

ACT is the U.K.'s largest and most successful purveyor of business microcomputers. After an early period of selling CP/M machines and software, the company rose to prominence through marketing Chuck Peddle's 8088-based Victor 9000 under the name Sirius 1. While IBM procrastinated over European introduction of the IBM Personal Computer (PC), the Sirius 1 became *the* 16-bit business machine, particularly in the U.K. and Germany. In the intervening three years, Big Blue has not enjoyed the easy ride to dominance that was predicted for it over here, with a strange result: the Victor 9000 flopped in its home market, swamped by the IBM PC tidal wave, but prospered across the Atlantic. It was inevitable that ACT should take manufacturing into its own hands, so it designed and built the Apricot—launched just in time to take over as the Victor 9000 foundered.

The Apricot is much smaller, neater, and cheaper than the Sirius/Victor, and the software is almost entirely compatible with it, though not with the IBM PC—it uses the full 16-/16-bit 8086 rather than the 16-/8-bit 8088, and it has Sony 3¼-inch disk drives. Two versions of the Apricot were introduced to the U.S.A. earlier this year—the standard PC and the XI, which features an integral 3-inch 10-megabyte (MB) Winchester drive—and both versions were enthusiastically received by the computer press.

ACT could have been expected to take a rest at this point. Instead, they have chosen to introduce no fewer than three new Apricot models, one of which is a portable featuring one of the new 80-column by 25-line LCDs (liquid-crystal displays). All three machines are equipped with infrared cordless keyboards (à la IBM's PCjr), the world's first infrared mouse, and an icon-driven shell that sits on top of MS-DOS.

FIRST, THE F1

The Apricot F1 comes in a box that is less than half the width of the standard Apricot's processor unit. In fact, at 221 by 160 by 420 millimeters, it's not much bigger than many manufacturers' disk drives. A single Sony 3¼-inch drive with a capacity of 720K bytes is built in, along with a standard 256K RAM (random-access read/write memory) and an 8086 central processing unit (CPU) (4.77 MHz). RS-232 and Centronics printer ports are included, plus one internal expansion slot and an external bus. A 10-MB Winchester or extra Sony drives can be attached to the latter. ACT used the occasion of the launch to announce a local-area network (Point 32) and a cluster controller (Point 7), which can link all members of the Apricot family, the Sirius 1, and the IBM PC.

Three Sorcim applications, SuperWriter, SuperCalc, and SuperPlanner, come bundled with the machine, together with ACT's own drawing and diary packages and a game. The operating system is MS-DOS version 2.11 with Concurrent CP/M and the GSX Graphics extensions as optional extras. The U.K. price is £995, just under the magic £1000 barrier.

There is no integral display, but provision for color is built in, allowing it to drive either an RGB (red-green-blue) color or an Apricot monochrome monitor. (A new color monitor of Sony manufacture will be available as an option.) In addition, the F1 has a composite video output to drive standard monochrome monitors and an optional

(continued)

Dick Pountain is a technical author and software consultant living in London, England. He can be contacted c/o BYTE, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.

UHF modulator to drive domestic TVs. Unlike the original Apricot, which inherited the very high-resolution 800-by 400-pixel Victor graphics, the Fl has 640 by 256 graphics in two modes, and 640 by 200 (for ease of software transfer from the IBM PC) in two further modes.

One dramatic improvement over the original Apricot is a smart VDU (video display unit) driver that provides what ACT has dubbed "mad" (for multidirectional) scrolling; this is said to allow you to pan the screen smoothly in any direction and define scrolling windows. I haven't seen the full thing yet but the Fl I used certainly had smooth scrolling in the vertical dimension.

The keyboard is also a new design, lacking the LCD "microscreen" of the original Apricot (which was considered virtually useless by popular consensus). Ultra-low-profile keys are used with fashionably round tops and all 92 keys are arranged in a single block, with no gaps between the QWERTY, editing, numeric, and function-key groups. The keyboard communicates with the processor unit via an infrared link, though a fiber-optic cord is available for use in crowded offices where interference might occur ("group environments," in the horrid language of the promotional leaflet). I found that the infrared link worked reliably with the keyboard sitting on the same surface as the processor box, but not so well on my knees, where the edge of the desk could shadow the sensor.

I couldn't get my hands on the infrared cordless mouse in time for press, but it appears to be highly original in design. The rotating ball protrudes from both the upper and lower surfaces of an elongated plastic box; the ball can be manipulated directly with the fingers as a trackball or, by tilting, can be brought into contact with the desktop to act as a conventional mouse. Two buttons are provided.

The New Shell Game

It would be nice to report that the new operating system shell lived up to the innovative hardware, but it does not, at least in the early version I used. Whichever side you take in the "mouse versus no mouse" debate, you have to admit that the concept of a mouse- and icon-driven user interface, as it came from Xerox PARC (Palo Alto Research Center) through Lisa and Macintosh, is an indivisible one. The prerequisites are a completely bit-mapped display, with soft character generation and sophisticated window and menu management integral to the operating system. Such software, as Apple has shown, requires years of painstaking effort to develop. Putting a shell over standard MS-DOS, supplementing menus with little pictures, is not adequate and smacks of cashing in on fashion.

The new Apricot front-end program is called Activity (get it?) and consists of a menu along the bottom of the screen, in which words are highlighted by a reverse-video cursor and have a small icon underneath to reinforce the message. Choices can be made by using the ordinary cursor keys or the mouse. When a choice is made, the screen fills with other menus (and icons) from which selection is made by moving a separate cross-hairs cursor, using the mouse (or the numeric pad keys). The whole setup, with two totally independent cursors, was completely incomprehensible to me and inferior in ease of use to an ordinary Multiplan-style menu. I prefer to stick with the unadorned MS-DOS interface.

A reduced version of the F1 (called F1E) is to be produced for schools and universities, with 128K bytes of RAM and a single-sided 320K-byte disk drive. The attraction will be the low (£795) cost and Digital Research's Dr. Logo as bundled software.

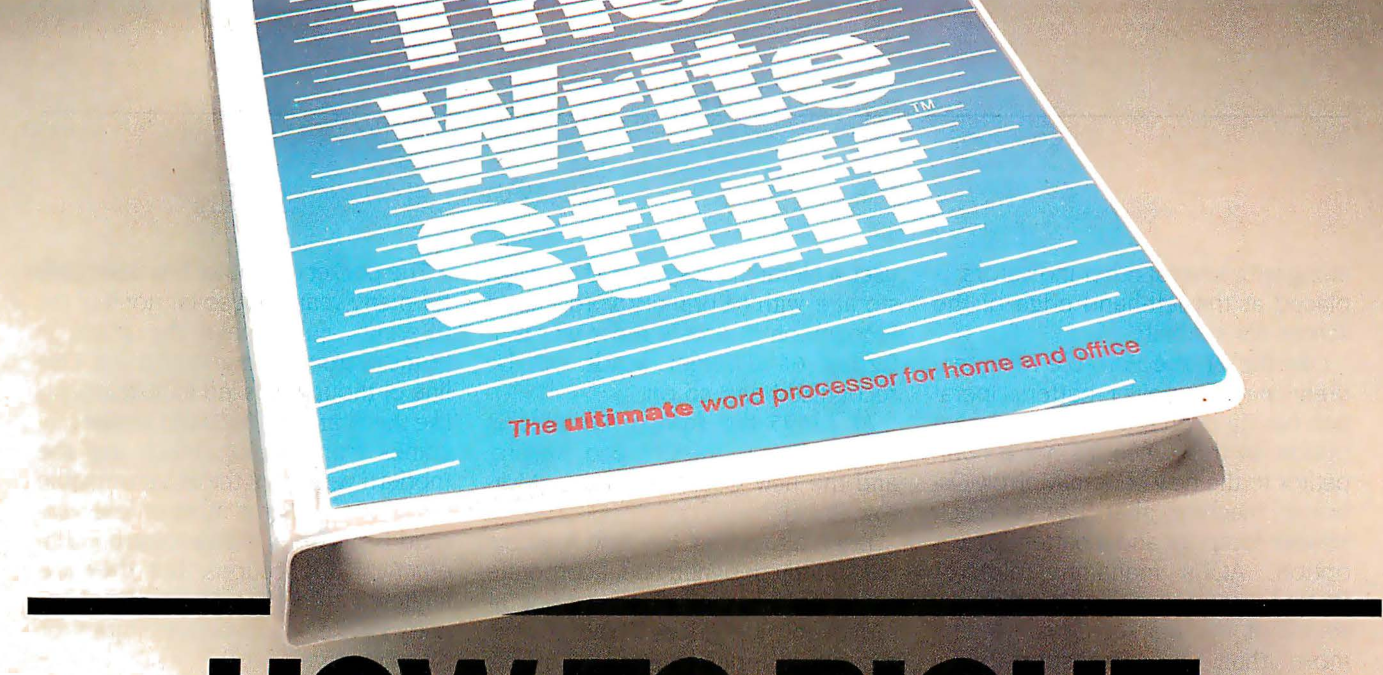


Photo 1: *The Apricot Fl (left) and Apricot Portable (right) from* ACT.

An Apricot for the Road

The most exotic of the new machines is the Apricot Portable. Sharing all of the features of the F1, this machine is packaged in a futuristic wedge-shaped case and has a full-sized (80 by 25) LCD manufactured by Hitachi. The keyboard unit is the same as the Fl's though the infrared sensor sits under the beveled lower edge of the case, which makes it even more sensitive to positioning than the Fl's keyboard. The Apricot Portable has its disk drive situated at the right-hand side of the case but the disk operation light,

(continued)



HOW TO RIGHT A LOT OF WRONGS FOR $59.95.

Most word processing programs create more problems than they solve. Introducing the first program that rights all those wrongs: THE WRITE STUFF®.

WRONG #1: WORD PROCESSING PROGRAMS ARE EXPENSIVE.

Some people say software has to be expensive to work well. We don't agree.

THE WRITE STUFF is everything those more expensive programs should be. And more: It's affordable. Only $59.95. And it's available for Apple® II+, IIe, IIc and IBM®PC, XT, and compatible computers.

WRONG #2: GOOD WORD PROCESSING PROGRAMS ARE HARD TO USE.

THE WRITE STUFF was written for Harper & Row by the co-developers of The Bank Street Writer™, the best-selling word processor for children. To say that it's easy to use is an understatement. Twenty minutes is all it takes to master THE WRITE STUFF. Your "help menu" of functions and commands is just a key away. Creative Computing calls it "as simple as using a typewriter...an excellent word processor."

WRONG #3: YOU GET WHAT YOU PAY FOR.

There's virtually no word processing function THE WRITE STUFF can't perform. As well as options you only find in programs costing five times as much: word count, complete cursor control, variable speed scrolling, undo any change in one step, on-screen underline and **boldface**, automatic save, and more.

WRONG #4: GREAT SOFTWARE COMES FROM SOMEONE'S GARAGE.

THE WRITE STUFF is from Harper & Row, one of the world's leading publishers. We've been recognizing great writing for more than 150 years, even before Mark Twain brought us Huck Finn. We think you'll find THE WRITE STUFF right in his league.

Harper&Row.
Software for people.™

Circle 188 on inquiry card.

along with several other indicators, is placed at the left-hand edge of the screen for visibility.

Like the F1, the Portable relies entirely on mains power, battery operation having been rejected as a design option. In this sense it's not a competitor to the new Vadem/Morrow/Osborne machine that has a much smaller footprint and a battery power option. ACT's managing director Roger Foster doesn't believe that this sector of the market demands any more than easy transportability, though I feel that some engineers, geologists, and other field workers might disagree. A very smart carrying case holds the processor/display unit and the keyboard for traveling.

The most spectacular feature of the Apricot Portable is the voice-recognition circuitry and integral microphone. This sits in a recess at the right-hand side of the screen and can be removed on a self-rewinding cable. It wasn't fitted on the early prototype I used, but according to my information the circuitry works like the Tecmar PC-Mate. The machine is trained to a person's voice by speaking the chosen keywords from three to five times. Unlike the Tecmar, however, it uses a hierarchical system of keyword storage, with 64 primary words; upon recognition of one of these words, a further 64 different words can be recognized and so on.

At £1695 the Apricot Portable is priced close to the Compaq, Kaypro, and the new Osborne Encore (Morrow Pivot).

Taken altogether, the new Apricots are smartly designed and incorporate some bold technical innovations at remarkably low prices. Their future is assured in Sirius-conscious Europe, but whether they can succeed in the IBM-dominated U.S. without IBM software compatibility remains an open question.

A Psion in Every Pocket?

Psion is a successful U.K. software house that started out writing games for the Sinclair ZX81 and Spectrum and later produced the highly acclaimed applications programs for the less-than-highly-acclaimed Sinclair QL (see BYTE U.K., September, page 415). On the same day that ACT unveiled the new Apricots, Psion revealed a venture into hardware manufacture in the shape of a pocket computer called the Organiser. (See photo 2.)



Photo 2: *The Organiser pocket computer from Psion.*

The pocket computer has been alive for many years, but so far none of the offerings quite make the grade in terms of truly general usefulness. One line of thought has led to instruments like the Sharp PC1500 (and similar machines from Casio), which are the modern version of the programmable calculator. They run more or less standard BASIC with a bias toward mathematical applications, but they are limited in their data-processing capability by the use of cassette tapes for mass storage.

Another line of thought (started years ago by Toshiba) has led to a pocket database: the "electronic address book" concept. Despite some neat designs currently emanating from Casio, using expensive CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) RAM modules, these too have been inhibited by inadequate mass-storage capacity.

The Psion Organiser spans both of these concepts, with some degree of success. It succeeds by the application of new CMOS microcomputer (as opposed to calculator) technology, together with clever firmware design.

The Organiser certainly won't have the Japanese running scared on account of its packaging. Compared to the current models from Sharp and Casio it's overly large (about the size of the older TV remote-control units) and, though it is well made, it lacks the exquisite finish that the Japanese achieve.

Inside the chunky case, however, is a proper 8-bit microcomputer, the HD6301X, which is a CMOS version of the Motorola 6800 with some extra instructions. The display is a quite ordinary single-line 16-character LCD as used in inexpensive calculators. The mass storage is something new though; Psion has adopted ultraviolet-erasable PROMS (programmable read-only memories) called Datapaks as removable storage media. These cartridges are about the size of an ordinary eraser and fit into the side of the Organiser. Two Datapak cartridges can be inserted at a time, with capacities of either 8K or

(continued)

Best Connection



ProModem™ 1200A Apple Card Pack

It's the best 300/1200 baud 212A telephone modem for your Apple® II, II+, and IIe. "Best" because it's the easiest to install and use, provides more useful modem features for your money, and lets you add software capabilities as your needs grow.

We really do mean easy. Just plug the ProModem Card Pack into any expansion slot and connect the telephone cord. On-board intelligent software in ROM includes a simple but powerful terminal program. With a few keystrokes, you'll be "on line" and communicating.

ProModem 1200A offers you the best price-to-performance modem available with Auto-Answer and Auto-Dial, Programmable Intelligent Dialing, Built-in Speaker with Volume Control, Help Commands, Extensive Diagnostics, and more.

And when you need more sophisticated capabilities like Terminal Emulation, you're all set.

The 1200A is fully Hayes compatible. You'll be able to use most of the Apple II communications programs available.

PRICE COMPARISON

PROMETHEUS

(1) ProModem 1200A Apple Card Pack, complete with on-board software and all necessary hardware
List Price: $449

HAYES

(1) Smartmodem 1200 "standalone modem"
(2) Serial Card
(3) RS-232C Cable
(4) Communications Software
Total List Price: $957

Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.

The "Help" Screen and "Auto redial if busy" functions make the 1200A convenient to use. The second phone jack for the telephone handset allows switching from voice to data. You get all of this, ready to use, complete with easy to understand documentation, and a telephone cord for only $449.

See your local dealer for a demonstration. He'll show why ProModem 1200A is your best connection.

Prometheus Products, Inc.
45277 Fremont Blvd.
Fremont, CA 94538
(415) 490-2370

Circle 344 on inquiry card.

PROMETHEUS®

16K each, giving a usable amount of quickly accessible storage. The Datapaks are "write-once" media, so data stored in them is secure against most kinds of accidental loss. Records can be erased from the database but they continue to occupy EPROM space; when a Datapak becomes full, you can copy all the active records to a new one and have the old one erased and reformatted using a special ultraviolet eraser. This service will be available at Psion dealers, though larger organizations might wish to purchase one for internal use.

Battery power is supplied by a single 9-volt alkaline cell, which lasts for about six months of normal use. The HD6301X has 4K bytes of mask ROM (read-only memory) and 2K of RAM actually on the chip, and this is all the memory that the Organiser directly addresses. The Datapaks are treated as external serial devices (like disk drives) and, apart from some math routines in the ROM, all code is fetched as a serial stream into the 2K workspace. When it's switched on, the Organiser presents a real-time clock/calendar display—pressing the Mode key clears this and allows you to proceed.

DATA ENTRY

What makes the Organiser concept work is the design of the soft/firmware. This is based around a very fast search algorithm with partial word matching. With a full 16K-byte Datapak the maximum search time is 5 seconds, and retrieval is typically much faster.

All database manipulation is done using dedicated keys, so that a minimum amount of typing is required on the small alphabetically arranged (as opposed to QWERTY) keyboard.

Four keys control the storage and retrieval of data, programming, and calculation function. Records consist of free-format strings of text and numbers, up to 200 characters. You enter these in Enter mode (the Mode key steps through a circular list of the available modes) into the temporary display memory, where they can be edited at will. Hitting the Save key stores this record into a Datapak (if two Datapaks are fitted, the prompt will show SAVE1: or SAVE2: on alternate presses). To retrieve a record, merely hit the Find key (which also alternates if there is a choice of paks) and enter as much or as little of the target record as you wish to search on. Pressing the Execute key then displays all the records that have been matched, stepping through them at each press. Using an asterisk specifies that the search word must occur at the beginning of a record, so that FRE will match FRED or ALFRED, but *FRE will only match FRED. If you execute FIND with no search clue, then you can single-step through the whole database. By paying attention to the design of records (using special characters or letter codes) you can easily classify your information.

The ergonomics of the Organiser are so carefully designed that it is quite possible to operate it with one hand, using your thumb to reach the various keys. This is slightly spoiled by the small keyboard, which dictates that most keys have a shifted value—the numbers and math operators are all shifted letters and Shift toggles between sets.

The limitations of the small display are diminished by left and right scroll keys, which, rather than step by single characters, cause the display to scroll automatically until another key is hit. The Delete key was designed in a similar way. It deletes characters to the right as long as there are any, but deletes to the left if there aren't.

The Organiser has a Calc mode in which it behaves as a simple four-function calculator; BASIC-style operators are used and, on pressing Execute, the whole calculation and

(continued)

IT ALWAYS STACKS UP IN FAVOUR OF SUNOL



Sunol Winchester disk drive replaces up to 2570 floppy disks, increases your speed up to 1000% and costs surprisingly little.



If data management is becoming a problem, you are ready for a Sunol mass storage system.

We're Powerful
Choose from 8, 16, 25, 40, 65, or 92 megabytes per drive and up to four drives per controller. That's a total of 368 megabytes and that's up to 2570 floppy disks or 184,000 typed pages.

We're Fast
You've got more data and almost instantaneous access to that data ... up to 10 times faster than a floppy – 7.5 megabits per second transfer rate.

We're Compatible
You can connect your Sunol to the IBM PC and compatibles, Apple II, III, and Macintosh, TI, Victor 9000, DEC, Epson QX-10, Zenith, and more.

We're Connected
Use your Sunol to network with SUN*NET and SUN*MAC. SUN*NET can handle up to 64 users at a time and with seven different operating systems all on the same Sunol disk. SUN*MAC networks up to 32 Macintoshes on the Applebus and can be networked to SUN*NET. (Sunol's disk is also compatible with Omninet, PC Net, or Ethernet.)

We Have Back-Up
Our optional 21.5 megabyte random access type cartridge gives you the back-up you need. And you can access it as a 21.5 megabyte floppy of on-line disk storage.

We're Clear
Our dynamic display lets you know exactly what the drive is doing every moment.

We're Reliable
Sunol's Error Correction Code gives you the reliability you expect.

COMPARE SUNOL FEATURE FOR FEATURE
Then compare price. There is no better value. There is no better mass storage system.



Circle 384 on inquiry card.

P.O. Box 1777•1187 Quarry Lane, Pleasanton, CA 94566•(415) 484-3322 Telex: 703175

result are displayed as in: 23 × 2 = 46. Arithmetic is floating point to seven significant figures, and scientific notation is supported. When the Mode key is pressed, the prompt changes but the displayed data remains the same. This allows you to do a calculation and then press Save to store either the result (adding an alphabetic label to help retrieve it) or the text of the calculation itself. This principle applies across the board; once a record has been retrieved, it behaves as if you'd just entered it, so you can calculate on it, edit it, and then resave it.

The whole design is aimed at foolproof operation; the only possible error conditions are a full or faulty Datapak, other illegal input merely being re-presented for editing. The system senses the presence or absence of Datapaks, and the Mode key is context-sensitive and displays certain modes only at the appropriate time—for example, Erase is only allowed after a Save.

POPL

The Organiser is programmable, using a specially developed language called POPL (no relation to last month's POP-11). POPL is not built into the machine but is included in each of Psion's application packs. As I write, only the Finance Pack is ready, but Science and Math/Stats Packs are in preparation. Adding an application pack (it replaced one of the Datapaks) causes a number of new modes to be added, including Prog and Copy.

POPL is a very simple language, with a syntax similar to a structured BASIC; it is procedure based and allows the passing of parameters. The input and output functions are rudimentary: IN "prompt" X causes "prompt" to be displayed and assigns the input to X, while OUT "result" X causes "result" to be displayed followed by the contents of X. All variables are local to a procedure, but there is a predeclared 20-element system array that can be used either as an indexed array or for global variables. The total workspace available for data is only 356 bytes, and this can be exceeded quite quickly if you write deeply nested procedures with lots of local variables.

You can get an idea of POPL from this factorial example:

```
FACT
IN "NUMBER" N
C=0
F=1
LOOP:C=C+1
F=F×C
IF C<N GOTO LOOP
OUT "FACTORIAL IS" F
```

This procedure is called FACT and it is saved, retrieved, and edited in the same way as any other data (except that a special mode called Cat lists only procedures and not data records; it works just like Find). Procedures can be run either in Run or Calc mode—they can call other procedures (including recursive calls to themselves)—with parameters being passed using the reserved variable names P1 to P5. No procedure may exceed 200 characters, and no one line may exceed 100 characters.

Some discipline is required to avoid squandering scarce storage and workspace. A procedure being edited is held in workspace RAM, from where you can run and test it during development, saving it only when it's fully debugged. On the other hand, to release the maximum workspace for running procedures, you must save the current procedure and then delete it from workspace (by using QUIT rather than EXIT).

A nice touch is that the source code of the built-in functions in an application pack is available to inspect and edit and can be copied to a Datapak to be incorporated into your own procedures. The Finance pack includes various compound interest, cash-flow, depreciation, and bond-yield functions, as well as some general scientific functions, such as exponentials and trigonometry.

I couldn't run the Sieve of Eratosthenes due to the small amount of workspace RAM, but an impression of the speed can be gained by timing the factorial program—the conclusion is that Seymour Cray needn't lose any sleep. Calculation of 50! took 44 seconds or almost one second per iteration, and an empty loop takes ½ second per iteration. This slow result is a consequence of the amount of overlaying from the serial EPROM, rather than a reflection of the CPU's true processing power, but it suggests that POPL will not be used much for heavily iterative programs. Recursion is worse still, as the stack quickly grows to overflow workspace. This should not be taken as condemnation though; realistically speaking, POPL is intended for writing short procedures, typically involving simple arithmetical transformations. Its ease of use, and the fact that user procedures become extensions to the catalog of available functions, makes it preferable to a cassette-stored BASIC program for most nontechnical users.

In summary then, what I find impressive about the Organiser is not its absolute performance in any sphere, but the clever design of the software for fast and foolproof use. A general-purpose BASIC machine like the Sharp PC1500 will beat it soundly at complex scientific calculations, but just try writing any sort of database program using cassette tape storage to find out what slow really means. I also liked the consistency of the Organiser environment, where records and procedures are all handled in similar ways using the same few keys; when I first received the machine, it took me only 15 minutes to discover how to do everything (apart from POPL) without any documentation or outside advice. A 16K-byte Datapak will hold over 300 average telephone-book entries, five times more than most of the competing "electronic notebooks." The price and relative difficulty of reusing Datapaks militates against using them as the exact equivalent of disk or tape; instead they are highly suitable for semipermanent information such as names and addresses or commercial data such as price lists. The machine costs £99.95 in the U.K., about the same as a BASIC pocket computer. Datapaks cost £12.95 for 8K and £19.95 for 16K. ■

When a big story breaks, you'll hear about it faster thanks to the new UPI 1 Computer System, which utilizes the Zenith Z-150 PC as its central hardware component. UPI chose the Zenith Z-150 only after testing and even "roughing up" dozens of leading microcomputers, because it delivers the total performance that helps radio and TV stations report the news as quickly and accurately as possible.

ZENITH COMPUTERS MAKE NEWS WITH UPI!

WHEN TOTAL PERFORMANCE IS THE ONLY OPTION.

The IBM PC-Compatible Zenith Z-100 PC's.



Desktop Z-150 PC

Total performance. It's a must for United Press International, in reporting news that changes the face of the world. And for you, in handling information that changes the face of your business.

The IBM PC-compatible Zenith Z-100 PC's deliver that total performance, with enhanced features that include greater internal expandability. Storage that can expand up to 11 megabytes. The ability to run virtually all IBM PC software. A detached keyboard with a "smarter" key layout. And much more.

When total performance is the only option for you, call 1-800-842-9000, ext. 1, for your free Z-100 PC information kit and the name of your nearest Zenith Data Systems dealer.



THE QUALITY GOES IN BEFORE THE NAME GOES ON.

For the Zenith Data Systems dealer nearest you, call **1-800-842-9000**, Ext. 1

Circle 429 on inquiry card.

General DataComm beats Hayes for accuracy.





M·A·T·H·E·M·A·T·I·C·A·L R·E·C·R·E·A·T·I·O·N·S

Toggling Functions

The Slobbovian Amnesty and the Eccentric Jailer

BY MICHAEL W. ECKER

An eccentric jailer proposes the following cockeyed partial amnesty to the 100 prisoners in his 100 cells. All cells in the prison are initially closed. Then the warden walks by all 100 cells and turns his key in the door of each; however, no prisoner may leave. Then the jailer walks back and, starting with cell number 2, reverses every second cell. Hence, cells numbered 2, 4, 6, . . . , 100 are again closed. Again, no prisoner in an open cell may leave. The warden continues with every third cell, starting with 3, 6, 9, and again turns the key. This reverses every third cell, the cells formerly open are now closed and vice versa.

It starts to get a bit fuzzy as to who is in an open cell, for this process continues 100 times. On the fourth time, every fourth cell, starting with 4, 8, and so on, is reversed by a turn of the key. In general, every kth time, cells k, $2k$, etc., are reversed. No prisoner may leave during the process. (The vicious guards see to that.)

Now, this is the offer. Any prisoner fortunate enough to be in a cell that is open at the conclusion of this 100-pass process may go free. Which prisoners will be released?

Let's first make sure we understand the problem. Take the prisoner in cell number 8. His cell will be opened at pass #1, closed at pass #2, ignored at pass #3, opened again at pass #4, ignored at passes #5, 6, and 7, and finally closed again on pass #8—not to be opened again during the rest of the warden's walks. On the other hand, the prisoner in cell number #4 is more fortunate. His cell is opened at pass #1, closed at pass #2, and opened at pass #4—never to be reversed again.

What is more special about cell number 4 than cell number 8? Let's try a BASIC program to simulate the opening and closing. Let us agree to use 0 for closed and 1 for open.

Since the cells involved are essentially being toggled, I would like to sneak in an elegant programming trick for toggling. For it, I am indebted to David B. Lewis (himself a writer of mathematical recreations and programs) for reminding me. Suppose you have a variable called A that is storing 0 or 1 for off and on, or for closed and open, or whatever. Ordinarily, one would use some program line in BASIC like this:

```
100 IF A=0 THEN A=1 ELSE A=0
```

or, using 0 and −1, `100 A=NOT A`

Instead, we'll use:

```
100 A=1-A
```

If $A=0$, then A is assigned the value 1, and conversely, if $A=1$ then A is now assigned the value 0. (The mathematicians reading this will note that the function $F(x)=1-x$ and the identity function $I(x)=x$ together constitute a cyclic group of order two under the operation of function composition, with F a generator.)

Type in listing 1. When you are done, you will find a fascinating result: The only cells open are those whose number is a perfect square (i.e., 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100).

What is so special about perfect squares? Why not the odd numbers, for example, instead of the perfect squares, as many people often incorrectly guess? Look again at what happened to the prisoners in cells 4 and 8. Note that a cell is reversed precisely at a pass number that is a *divisor* of the cell number. For 8, the divisors are 1, 2, 4, and 8. On these passes we get open, closed, open, closed. For 4, the divisors are 1, 2, 4, and we get open, closed, open. In order for a prisoner to go free, the last pass must produce an open. But for that to happen, we see that the number of divisors of the cell number must be odd. In general, each divisor d may be paired with another divisor $d'=\frac{n}{d}$. However, if the number is a perfect square, the square root is a divisor that is not paired with any other divisor.

Although you might like to say that the

(continued)

Dr. Michael W. Ecker is an associate professor in the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science at the University of Scranton.

square root should be paired off with itself, don't lose sight of the fact that the goal is to see how many divisors the number has, and we don't count any divisor twice. So perfect squares always contain an odd number of divisors. It now makes sense that the only lucky prisoners are the ones in cells whose numbers are squares.

The Eccentric Jailer's More Eccentric Cousin

Mathematicians never like to leave things alone—not even nice things like the previous conclusion. In that spirit, I offer the related tale of another warden (a cousin of the first jailer) who had his own cockeyed plan. He made the same kind of offer, except that instead of turning the key once each time, he turned the key as many times as the number of the pass. On the first pass, the jailer turns the key in all cells—once. On the second pass, however, he will turn the key in cells 2, 4, 6, etc., two times. (Hence, on the second pass, nothing changes.) On pass number 3, he goes to cells 3, 6, 9, . . . and turns the key in each three times. He continues this for all 100 passes.

Listing 2 ought to do it. Lines 35 and 45 ensure that the key is turned as many times as the number of passes made. Of course, there are shorter ways to implement the process, such as by noting that a switch is made if and only if the pass number is odd, but the idea is to let the com-

(continued)

Listing 1: *The Eccentric Jailer program.*

```
1 DIM A(100):REM ARRAY TO STORE 0 OR 1 FOR CLOSED OR OPEN FOR
  EACH CELL
10 CLS:REM CLEARS SCREEN
20 FOR PASS=1 TO 100
30 FOR CELL=PASS TO 100 STEP PASS
40 A(CELL)=1-A(CELL):REM TURN THE KEY
50 NEXT CELL
55 PRINT "PASS NUMBER" ;PASS; "COMPLETED" :REM SO YOU'LL KNOW
   THE PROGRAM IS WORKING
60 NEXT PASS
65 PRINT "OPEN CELLS ARE ..."
70 FOR CELL=1 TO 100
80 IF A(CELL)=1 THEN PRINT CELL;
90 NEXT CELL
100 PRINT: END
```

Listing 2: *The Eccentric Jailer's More Eccentric Cousin program.*

```
1 DIM A(100):REM ARRAY TO STORE 0 OR 1 FOR CLOSED OR OPEN FOR
  EACH CELL
10 CLS:REM CLEARS SCREEN
20 FOR PASS=1 TO 100
30 FOR CELL=PASS TO 100 STEP PASS
35 FOR CHANGE=1 TO PASS
40 A(CELL)=1-A(CELL):REM ELEGANT TRICK FOR SIMULATING KEY TURN
45 NEXT CHANGE
50 NEXT CELL
55 PRINT "PASS NUMBER"; PASS; "COMPLETED" :REM SO YOU'LL KNOW
   PROGRAM IS WORKING
60 NEXT PASS
65 PRINT:PRINT "THE OPEN CELLS ARE. . ."
70 FOR CELL=1 TO 100
80 IF A(CELL)=1 THEN PRINT CELL;
90 NEXT CELL
100 PRINT: END
```



I've made a lot of new friends through my Datec PAL Plus Modem. Now I have friends who can deliver mail immediately. Confirm my reservations. Quote stock prices. Research my reports. Entertain me. Even keep me up-to-date on the latest scores.

With my PAL Plus Modem, I just call a friend whenever I need a favor. After all, what else are friends for?

Circle 117 on inquiry card.

To learn more about our friendly Personal Access Link modems, or for the name of your nearest Datec dealer, call 800-334-7722, in NC 919-929-2135.

PAL Plus features: • 0-300 or 1200 bits per second • Touch-Tone or rotary pulse dialing • Autodial/Autoanswer • On-board monitor speaker with volume control • One-slot-only, no-hassle fit in the IBM PC or XT • *Independent* RS-232C port • CROSSTALK XVI communications software included free.

DATEC®

Your Best Connection™

Datec, Incorporated
200 Eastowne Drive, Suite 116
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

See us at Booth No. 936
COMDEX/Fall '84, Las Vegas

Datec, Datec PAL and Your Best Connection ® Datec, Inc.
IBM ® International Business Machines Corporation
CROSSTALK XVI ® Microstuf, Inc.

The only way to have an odd number of odd divisors is if the odd part of the original number is a perfect square.

puter do all the work. Again, stop reading and run the program.

This time it is not quite as obvious what all the open cell numbers have in common. Note that all 17 of the numbers that you should find—and no others—are expressible as a power of 2 (e. g., 1, 2, 4, . . .) times an odd perfect square. This description includes the numbers that are pure powers of 2 or pure odd squares as well, since 1 may be used as the other factor in each case. The basic idea relates to what happened in the previous problem. We can reason as follows: In the previous question, a cell wound up being open if and only if the *number* of its divisors was odd. Here, a cell will be open if and only if the *sum* of its divisors is odd. Now, if the sum of the divisors is to be odd, since the sum of the even divisors is even, the sum of the odd divisors must be odd. But if the sum of the odd divisors is odd, then there must be an odd number of odd divisors. (Otherwise, if you had an even number of odd divisors, the odd numbers could be paired off, and since odd + odd = even, we would have an even sum.)

Now, by what we had before, the only way we could have an odd number of odd divisors is if the odd part (factor) of the original number is a perfect square. Thus, it follows that the number must be expressible as |2 to some power| times |an odd square|.

I have extended this even further and found that there actually exists a plan for amnesty that involves a specific number of togglings per pass in the jailer problem with the net effect that each cell is reversed exactly as many times as the cell number. This means that cell number 1 is reversed only once, number 2 is reversed a total of two times, number 3 a total of three times, etc. Moreover, the solution function involved is well known in mathematics. It is called the *Euler phi* function. This function counts the number of integers less than the number and having no factor in common with it. Since this obviously is beyond the intended scope of this column, I will merely mention that I recently published this problem in *Crux Mathematicorum*, a Canadian problem-solving journal. I will supply further information upon request.

About the Listings

The programs provided here run on a TRS-80 Model III (48K, two drives) and a Sanyo MBC-555 (256K, IBM Personal Computer data-compatible under MS-DOS with two single-sided drives that can probably read IBM BASIC programs if saved in ASCII). Users of compatible machines probably can run the programs I provide as is. Other machine users may need to make modifications.

For those of you who wish to send me suggestions, questions, improvements, etc., please feel free to use magnetic media for programs if we have compatible machines. I am interested in all comments, original problems, and whatever you feel would enhance this column. Credit for contributions will be given for any material I use. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you would like an acknowledgment or reply. Write to me, Dr. Michael W. Ecker, c/o BYTE, 70 Main St., Peterborough, NH 03458. ■

C·I·R·C·U·I·T C·E·L·L·A·R F·E·E·D·B·A·C·K

Conducted by Steve Ciarcia

8-INCH DRIVE INTERFACE

Dear Steve,

What hardware and software are available to interface an 8-inch disk drive to my Leading Edge PC?

JIM DARROUGH
San Diego, CA

I have no immediate plans for a Circuit Cellar article on an 8-inch disk controller for the IBM PC or its compatibles and have no circuit diagrams available. However, here are some companies that offer controllers, drives, and software to add 8-inch floppy disks to the IBM PC and compatibles.

Maynard Electronics
400 Semoran Blvd.
Casselberry, FL 32707
(305) 331-6402

Tecmar Inc.
6225 Cochran Rd.
Solon, OH 44139
(216) 349-0600

MicroXpress
305 South State College Blvd.,
Suite 135
Anaheim, CA 92806
(800) 632-8515
—Steve

MODEM KIT AVAILABLE?

Dear Steve,

I recently read your article in the August 1980 BYTE on constructing a modem for less than $50. What is needed to interface your modem to the Commodore 64 computer?

M. W. CAMERON
Clareinch, South Africa

The modem described in the August 1980 BYTE is no longer available from the Micromint. It has been replaced by the ECM-103 modem, which I described in March 1983. It features both originate and answer modes, has provisions for direct connection to the telephone lines, and requires no calibration or adjustment. The modem uses the Texas Instruments TMS99532 frequency-shift-keying modem chip and is available for $60 plus postage and handling (The Micromint Inc., 561 Willow Ave., Cedarhurst, NY 11516).

The modem interfaces to a standard RS-232C port and requires only pins 2, 3, and 7 of the standard DB-25 connector. Your Commodore 64 has a serial port, but the signal levels are TTL levels (+5 V) and not RS-232C levels (±12 V). Fortunately, all that is required are some level-shifter ICs to effect the necessary changes. An article for such a circuit appeared in the May 1983 BYTE, "The Enhanced VIC-20, Part 4: Connecting Serial RS-232C Peripherals to the VIC's TTL Port" by Joel Swank (page 331) describes the requirements for a VIC-20. The Commodore 64 is similar, and the article will serve as an excellent reference.—Steve

LASER CANON

Dear Steve,

Please consider designing an interface for the Canon LBP-CS laser printer.

R. T. QUENETT
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

I share your enthusiasm about the new Canon LBP-CS laser-printing mechanism. It looks like it could give the higher-priced character printers some stiff competition.

However, when I write an article, I try to keep the topic as general as possible and try to use parts that are available to the individual from common sources. Canon has already stated that it will not be selling the LBP-CS directly to consumers but will be selling to original equipment manufacturers for incorporation into their equipment. These OEM prices are much lower than individual prices because the OEM buys in high quantities. This price advantage usually outweighs the savings made by designing and building your own interface electronics, and there may be no cost advantage over a commercially available unit.

If the price and availability situation changes to make the LBP-CS mechanism of interest to a wide range of readers, there could be a Circuit Cellar project on the subject.—Steve

WHERE'S THE CHIP?

Dear Steve,

The single-board computer I want to build needs an ASCII parallel keyboard. I'd like to build a serial keyboard and connect it to a UART (universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter) in the computer via a coiled cord carrying power to the keyboard and data from it. I recall you once mentioned a 5-volt encoder chip with 1200-bps serial output. Who makes this chip, and where can I get it?

MIKE OLSON
Lincoln, NE

Your power of recollection is very good. My article in the September 1980 BYTE, "Build a Low-Cost, Remote Data-Entry Terminal," revolved around a keyboard encoder that operated from a single 5-V supply and that converted keyboard depressions into an ASCII serial output at 1200 bps.

The chip that performs all this is an MM57499 and is an excellent choice for your application. For information on the availability of the MM57499, write to Product Marketing, National Semiconductor, 2900 Semiconductor Dr., Santa Clara, CA 95051.—Steve

HOOK THE COMMODORE 64

Dear Steve,

Is there a way to hook a Commodore 64 to the Micro D-Cam? Also, is there any way to connect the 64 to the Term-Mite ST Smart Terminal without using the user port?

GREG BOLLHEIMER
Warrensburg, IL

The easiest way to connect the Micro D-Cam to the Commodore 64 is to use the serial version and connect it to the user port using its RS-232C facility. Otherwise, the Apple II+ version could be adapted by interfacing through the expansion port.

Software changes would be extensive

(continued)



CompuPro 10.™ The Price is Nothing Personal.

Compare the Cost of CompuPro to Networked Personal Computers.

Modesty aside, business is good and you're considering buying a computer. Or, another computer. In fact, business is so good, you'll be needing a multi-user system.

Your instinct may be to buy several personal computers. But these systems are designed to work with you, not with each other . . .and computer networks can be expensive propositions. Consider a four-user network: you'll need four personal computers, plus a networking package. Your total cost for this personal system? **$18,000.*** Now *that's* a personal problem.

In contrast, the CompuPro 10 is specifically designed to be a four-user microcomputer. One fully integrated system with advanced multi-user capability is less than **$10,000.****

Price isn't the only advantage our CompuPro 10 has over networked personal computers. We also provide the most popular software programs. . .word processing, financial spreadsheet and data base management. And innovative hardware features, including five microprocessors. So every user can work faster, without the performance degradation associated with personal networks.

What's more, the CompuPro 10's multi-user operating system allows you to run both 8-bit and 16-bit software at the same time. So you can choose from a library of over 3,000 programs, as well as use your existing CP/M® software. It can also support your company's growth plans with a $100 per user networking option for communications between a thousand workstations. And even mainframes. Now *that's* flexibility.

To make the CompuPro 10 multi-user system even more incomparable, we offer a full one-year warranty.

For a complete demonstration, visit one of our **Full Service CompuPro System Centers**. Or call **(415) 786-0909**, ext. 206 for the System Center nearest you.

Don't get personal, get CompuPro.

CompuPro®

3506 Breakwater Court, Hayward, CA 94545

See us at COMDEX, Booth #H7366

*Suggested list price for four popular personal computers, 40 Mb of hard disk storage and network package.

**Includes CompuPro 10 with 1 Mb RAM, 40 Mb hard disk and applications programs ($7995 list), plus four terminals.

because the Commodore 64 uses not only different addresses for screen memory but also a considerably different method of producing graphics displays.

The Term-Mite terminal is basically a serial I/O device, as are most terminals, and can also be interfaced through the user port. If you are already using the RS-232C port, you might use an RS-232C switch, available from Misco Inc., 404 Timber Lane, Marlboro, NJ 17746, or build one using the circuit in my article "Build an RS-232C Code-Activated Switch" in the May 1983 BYTE. These switches make the port accessible to more than one device.

The alternative is to make your own serial port and connect it to the expansion bus. This would also require supporting software to account for the new address of this port.—Steve

BETTER THAN MICRO D-CAM?

Dear Steve,

Concerning the Micro D-Cam (September and October 1983), wouldn't it be better to use a television camera and map its output to a video-display terminal? I think that resolution would be higher. Do you know of any companies that make economical units?

Speaking of resolution, what is the resolution of the Micro D-Cam? I have in mind some image-analysis studies that involve an area of 1.5 by 2 feet with a resolution of 0.003 inch.

DAVID HOOPER
Atherton, CA

Here are some of the differences between the Micro D-Cam and commercial television digitizing systems.

The Micro D-Cam is fundamentally a digital device from the image detector to the screen, while the television digitizers convert analog signals from the camera to a digital representation of the original. This requires expensive high-speed A/D converters and associated circuitry.

The television digitizers are usually designed to operate in real time, i.e., 30 frames per second, while the Micro D-Cam produces less than 1 frame per second for a full-width picture with no gray scale (black and white only).

The Micro D-Cam produces a gray scale with reduced resolution by dithering several images taken at different exposure times.

The maximum resolution is 256 pixels per row by 128 rows for a continuous image.

A resolution of 0.003 inch over a 1.5- by 2-foot area is not easily achieved with present low-cost video equipment. You will have to divide the overall area into a number of small regions and combine the results of your analysis somehow if you want to keep costs down.

A "low-cost" digitizing system (Data Copy Model 90) is available from Data Copy Corp., 1215 Terra Bella Ave., Mountain View, CA 94043 for $9945. This was reviewed along with the Micro D-Cam in the June 26, 1984, issue of PC *magazine on page 154.*—Steve

NEEDS LISTING

Dear Steve,

I am extremely interested in your Term-Mite ST Smart Terminal (January and February 1984). What I need is a listing of the hexadecimal code that the Term-Mite contains in its external ROM so that I can emulate other terminals and include XON-XOFF protocol. Also, any other information you have regarding the NS455A terminal-management processor (TMP) will be of great help.

Your fans here at Penn State University are always guessing what you will dream up next. Keep those articles coming, Steve. We can't learn and build enough.

DAVID G. WHITENACK
University Park, PA

The Term-Mite firmware is presently the same as the firmware supplied by National Semiconductor in the NS455A TMP but placed in an outboard EPROM. This was done so that users wanting to enhance the operation of the Term-Mite could do so by modifying the control program in the outboard EPROM. This is the approach that would have to be taken to add XON-XOFF handshaking to the Term-Mite. Modifying the firmware to include the XON-XOFF protocol should not be difficult, once a listing of the existing firmware is obtained. The firmware listings are available from The Micromint Inc., 561 Willow Ave., Cedarhurst, NY 11516, (800) 645-3479 for $20.—Steve ■

Think BEFORE YOUR NEXT PC!

Your PC to Time Sharing System

KT-7/PC

Why buy "ADDITIONAL EXPENSIVE PC'S" just to get additional users!

Kimtron is the only one that enables you to expand your IBM PC, XT, AT or the other PC compatibles to Multi-Tasking and Multi-User system at a fraction of the cost of additional PC's. Only Kimtron can display the screen exactly as your PC monochrome monitor, even for software like Lotus 1-2-3 or Word Star. Plus only Kimtron provides an IBM PC keyboard look-alike.

Operators will not only think and feel the KT-7/PC as if they're using IBM PC, but the KT-7/PC provides many more useful features such as tilt, swivel and height adjustment of monitor, optional amber screen, a dedicated serial printer port for each user at no extra cost, and optional 14 inch screen.

In addition, the KT-7/PC is designed for flexibility so that it can also be used as an industry compatible ASCII terminal.

Kimtron, a 5-year technology leader - we're going places and want you to join the Kimtron family of satisfied users. For more information about our KT-7/PC and your other terminal needs, call the Kimtron Corporation.

(408) 727-1510

NOTE: IBM PC, XT, and AT, Lotus 1-2-3, and Word Star are trade marks of IBM Corporation, Lotus Development Corp., and MicroPro International Corp.



Circle 236 on inquiry card.

(continued from page 128)

One way to debug the program is to delete the FORTH word --> from the ends of screens 2 through 29, then load each screen manually. In this way, you can isolate some errors to a certain screen. Once you have the program running, replace the --> at the end of screens 2 through 29 so that you can later load the go program directly from the Macintosh desktop by clicking on the Go Blocks icon.

Running the Program

Once you have correctly loaded the program, you will get the screen shown in figure 1: the go program is up and running. Before starting a game, you can use the Handicap menu to set any level (zero or two through nine stones) of handicap.

When you're ready to play, select the Start option in the Go menu. Black and White can now take turns placing stones. (The mouse cursor changes to

(continued)

The Ancient Game of Go

There is some dispute as to just how long ago the game of go started. It is at least 2000 years old; it may well be a dozen centuries older than that. By comparison, chess (born around 650 A.D. in India) is a newcomer. Originating in China, go was carried into Japan by invading soldiers and remained long after the armies left. It is still a national pastime in Japan, with professional players competing in tournaments for prize money.

If chess depicts armies meeting on a battlefield, go represents guerrilla warfare. Players seek to capture territory as well as opponents' pieces. Fierce fights often break out at key points on the board, and the placement of a single stone may determine victory or defeat. Throughout the game, each player must be aware of both global patterns and local formations.

Go is played on a board with 19 horizontal and 19 vertical lines, forming a 19 by 19 grid of 361 intersections. Shorter games are played by using a portion of the board: 15 by 15, 13 by 13, 11 by 11, or even 9 by 9. Each player has a set of rounded, convex stones; one player has black stones, the other, white. The stones are placed on the intersections, not on the squares, of the grid.

The Rules of Go

Go has relatively simple rules, which may in part explain its longevity. Here's a brief summary:

•Black plays first. If White has given Black a handicap (two to nine stones placed ahead of time in a predefined pattern), then that counts as Black's move, and White places a stone.

•Opponents alternate placing stones on the board. You may choose to pass—that is, not place a stone at all. The game is over when both players pass.

•You may place a stone on any intersection, with the two exceptions noted below.

•You may capture one or more of your opponent's stones by eliminating all of their *freedoms* (see "Armies and Freedoms"). You remove them from the board and keep them.

•You may not place a stone so it has no freedoms *unless* by doing so you capture enemy stones and thereby create the freedoms you need.

•If your opponent captures a single stone of yours, you cannot on the following turn place a stone in the vacated spot and capture the stone your opponent just played. Instead, you must wait at least one move before capturing that particular stone. This situation is known as *ko*; the prohibition on immediate recapture prevents "infinite loops" with two opponents trading stones until both run out.

•When the game is over (i.e., both players pass), all "dead" stones are removed from the board and counted as captured. A dead stone is one that could be captured if the game were to continue. If there is any doubt, then you should keep playing until both of you are convinced.

•Count up the territory (empty spaces) surrounded by each color. If you have removed all of the dead stones and filled in any neutral points (empty spaces bordered on by both colors), then it is easy to see who controls which spaces, since each group of spaces will "touch" only one color.

•Each player's score is the sum of the stones captured and the territory controlled. The player with the higher score wins. [*Editor's Note: The traditional method of computing the final score involves placing captured enemy pieces to fill your opponent's territory, with the final score being the count of the territory left on each side. The preceding method produces different numbers but the same win margin for one player.*]

Armies and Freedoms

If two stones of the same color are adjacent—that is, if they occupy two side-by-side spaces connected by a single vertical or horizontal line—they form an army. If another stone of that color is adjacent to either of those two, it is part of the same army. If a fourth stone is adjacent to any of those three, it also belongs to that army, and so on. Separate armies can be merged into one by placing a stone in a spot adjacent to all of them. A single stone by itself can be considered an army of one.

A given army (one or more connected stones) has some number of *freedoms*. A freedom is an empty (unoccupied) space adjacent to one or more of the stones in that army. To capture an army, you must take away all of its freedoms. You then remove the army from the board, keeping the stones for the end of the game.

A key concept in go is the formation of *eyes*. Stated very simply, an eye is a freedom (or group of freedoms) surrounded by an army. An army with two or more eyes cannot be captured. Why? Suppose Black has an army with two eyes, each of which has exactly one empty space in it, and suppose that this army is completely surrounded by White's stones. To capture Black's army, White must place stones in both of those eyes. But White *can't* place a stone in either eye because that stone would have no freedoms and wouldn't capture any black stones.

StarPolish brings out the best of WordStar (version 3.30) with a true display of special print effects before you print. **Boldface,** underlines, $_{sub}$script, ^{super}script and *italics* all appear in final format[1]. What you see on the screen is exactly what you will get on paper. Word for word, line for line, space for space. There are no confusing control characters, like ^B or ^S, to clutter your screen and make the text hard to read. So you make fewer mistakes and correct them faster.

Use of WordStar with StarPolish is totally compatible with normal WordStar files *and* commands. You don't even have to remember command sequences because StarPolish HELP menus remind you, in terms you understand. And StarPolish puts your PC function keys to work to give you the option of saving keystrokes. StarPolish also supports the full special print effects capability of your dot matrix or ink jet printer.

To make your WordStar shine for only $125, ask your local dealer or call us today at (301) 340-8700.



TDI Systems, Inc.
620 Hungerford Drive
Suite 33
Rockville, MD 20850
(301) 340-8700

[1] Photo display using PC with color monitor and color/graphics interface card.

WordStar® with StarPolish™

What you see is what you print





a go stone the color of the current player.) One level of "undo" is supplied (also in the Go menu), so that the last stone played can be picked up again. The game continues until both players are satisfied that no more effective moves can be made. Each player then passes, using the Pause selection from the Go menu. The mouse cursor now changes to the familiar arrow shape, and players pick up any "dead" enemy stones within their territory. When both are done, one player should choose the Done menu selection. The program then counts all the remaining territories, totals the score for each side, and declares a winner (see figure 2). You can then select Clear to start over again or Quit to end the program. Also, you can now skip the editor and load the go program directly by double-clicking the Go Blocks icon from the desktop.

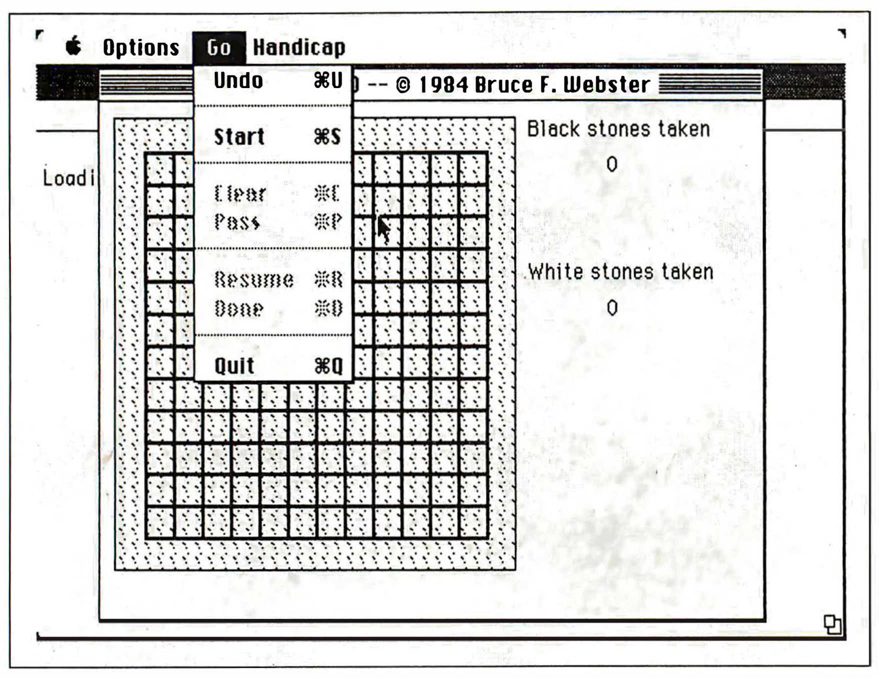


Figure 1: *The Macintosh screen immediately after listing 1 has been loaded. Notice the custom texture that fills the square used as the go board. Also note the two custom menus, Go (pulled down) and Handicap. The stage of play determines which items in the Go menu are currently active.*

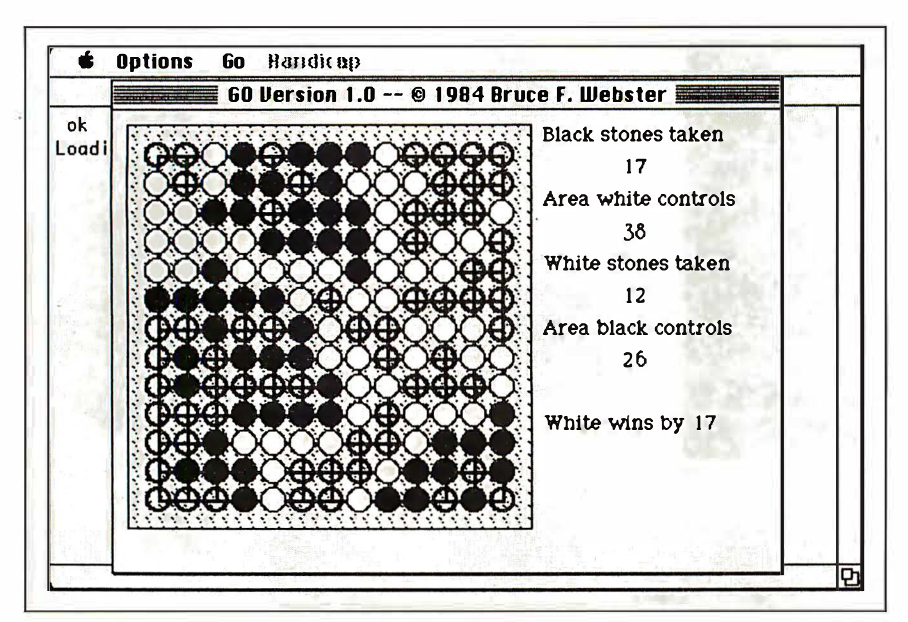


Figure 2: *The end of a game. When a player chooses the Done selection from the Go menu, the program counts each side's territory (marked with hollow circles).*

Summary

Because MacFORTH was one of the first two languages available for the Macintosh, it will probably remain one of the major languages for that computer. There are already a lot of public-domain programs written in MacFORTH. You might check the Apple SIG (special-interest group) in CompuServe for FORTH programs you can download into your Mac.

It's interesting to note that this program is only 10 manuscript pages long. Brevity comes from the power inherent in both the Macintosh and MacFORTH; I don't think I could have done this program as easily or compactly using, say, Microsoft Macintosh BASIC. MacFORTH is not for everyone, but it offers a lot to the programmer willing to use it—fast, compact programs, customized language commands, and increased productivity.

The go program illustrates many features of the Macintosh and MacFORTH. Once you have it running, make a backup copy of the Go Blocks file, then start making changes and see what happens. For example, set the masks of both cursors (in screen 4) to all 0s and watch the difference as they move across the screen. You might try changing the size and location of the window or reorganizing the menus. Major changes you might try include converting the game to a full 19 by 19 board or adding a save/load game option. As you play around, you'll learn how to make the Mac do what *you* want it to.

(continued)

GREAT DISPLAY. GREAT KEYBOARD. GREAT AESTHETICS. GREAT EMULATIONS. GREAT PRICE.

VISUAL 60...
A truly great terminal

Great. In one word, that's the new VISUAL 60. The display is crisp and clear for easy viewing. The low profile keyboard is built for comfort and speed, as well as high reliability. And the streamlined enclosure saves precious space—beautifully. Moreover, you get the emulation capabilities you'd expect from VISUAL—code-for-code compatibility with the Esprit I®, ADDS Viewpoint®, Lear Siegler ADM-3A™ and DEC VT52®.

All this, plus renowned VISUAL quality throughout, at a price below any other terminal in its class. Contact VISUAL for full details or a demonstration. See for yourself just how great the VISUAL 60 really is.



See for yourself ®

Visual Technology Incorporated
540 Main Street, Tewksbury, MA 01876
Telephone (617) 851-5000. Telex 951-539

REGIONAL OFFICES:

Northwest:	(415) 490-1482
Southwest:	(213) 534-0200
North Central:	(513) 435-7044
South Central:	(214) 255-8538
Northeast:	(201) 528-8633
Southeast:	(301) 924-5330

Circle 417 on inquiry card.

MAC GO PROGRAM

(listing continued from page 128)

```
      color @ 1 = ;


                                                          -->

SCREEN # 10     "Go Blocks"      06/29/84       03:50:02 AM
( 2c=, 2c!, 2c*9, swap.colors                   ( 060884 bfw)
: 2c= ( addr1 addr2 — flag | compares two bytes from addrs    )
      2dup c@ swap c@ = rot 1+ c@ rot 1+ c@ = and ;
: 2c! ( a b addr --| store 2 bytes                            )
      rot over c! 1+ c! ;          ( a -> addr, b -> addr+1 )
: 2c@ ( addr — a b | fetch 2 bytes                            )
      dup c@ swap 1+ c@ ;             ( fetch addr, addr+1 )

: swap.colors ( flag— | changes player from black to white    )
      dup 0= if          ( 0=pass — check for consecutive passes )
        pflag ! else pflag +! pflag @ 2 = if
          2 gflag !      ( game ends on two consecutive passes )
      then then bflag @ 1 = if   ( change to appropriate cursor )
        wcurse else bcurse then set.cursor
      bflag @ 3 xor bflag ! ;   ( and swap to other color player )
                                                          -->

SCR # 11        "Go Blocks"      06/29/84       03:50:21 AM
( clear.stone, remove.army                      ( 060884 bfw)
: clear.stone ( r/c -- | removes stone from board              )
      2dup get.addr 0 swap c!      ( clear from map data structure )
      ( fill board with wood grain, redraw lines—clip if needed )
      2dup get.bounds stretch.bounds texture pattern rectangle
      get.bounds stretch.bounds rot swap
      2dup + 2 / >r 2over r> rot over limit.bounds vector
      2swap + 2 / rot over swap 2swap swap limit.bounds vector ;
: remove.army ( r/c -- | removes entire army                  )
    0 stptr ! 0 stones ! 2dup taken 2c!      ( initialize values )
    2dup clear.stone push begin     ( remove stone, push on stack )
      pop 1 stones +! 4 0 do 2dup i get.adj  ( get adjacent stone)
        2dup get.stone color @ = if ( if same color as dead army  )
          2dup clear.stone push else 2drop then   ( remove stone )
    loop 2drop stptr @ 0= until ;  ( continue until stack empty )
                                                          -->

SCREEN # 12     "Go Blocks"      06/29/84       03:50:40 AM
( put.count, do.error                           ( 060884 bfw)

: put.count ( --| put stone-captured count                    )
  320 blackif if          ( x = 320, y and value are based on color )
    40 btaken @ else 120 wtaken @ then          ( get y, value )
    >r move.to r> . cr ;           ( move to x,y and print value )

: do.error ( errnum —| prints out appropriate error message   )
    270 200 move.to            ( this is all pretty self-explanatory )
    CASE 0 OF ."                " ENDOF ( clear msg on valid move)
         1 OF ." No freedoms    "                          ENDOF
         2 OF ." Spot occupied  "                          ENDOF
         3 OF ." Ko situation   "                          ENDOF
    ENDCASE cr ;

                                                          -->
```

(continued)

Now there's a real-time video image acquisition and color display module that plugs directly into the IBM PC and PC-XT/AT.

It's called the PCVISION™ Frame Grabber. From Imaging Technology—the leading OEM supplier of low cost, board level image processors.

The PCVISION Frame Grabber converts a standard analog video signal (RS-170) from a camera to digital data at 30 frames per second, and stores the resulting 8-bit pixel data in a 512 × 512 × 8 frame memory.

It allows your IBM PC or PC-XT/AT to access stored images for processing or manipulation, and features up to 256 gray scales/colors per pixel, full color support, low cost, easy installation and high reliability.

The PCVISION Frame Grabber turns your IBM PC into a low cost, multi-featured image processing system for **teleconferencing, robotic vision, factory inspection, medical imaging, microscopy, X-ray analysis** and many other applications in business, industry, medicine and research.

The PCVISION Frame Grabber comes complete with driver level software, cables and full documentation for fast, easy installation and integration.

Sophisticated image processing software optional.

All for just **$2995** (camera and display monitor not included). 256 pseudo-colors optional module.

To find out how the PCVISION Frame Grabber can provide your IBM PC with the high performance, multi-featured image processing capabilities of systems costing much more, call our Sales Department at (617) 938-8444. Or write to the address below.

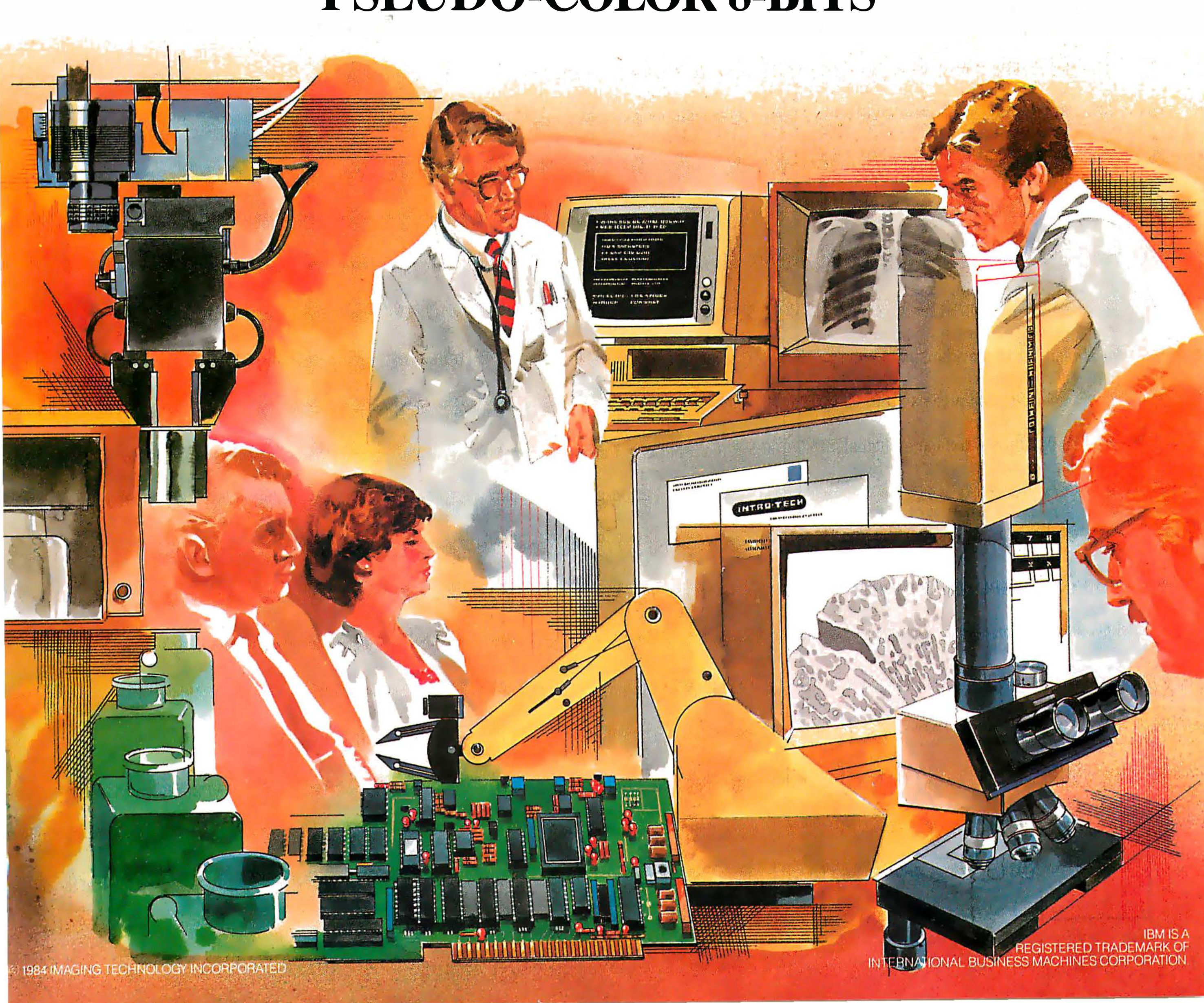
Dealer inquiries invited.

IMAGING

Imaging Technology Incorporated
600 West Cummings Park, Woburn, MA 01801
Telex: 948263

Circle 338 on inquiry card.

PCVISION™
NOW WITH
PSEUDO-COLOR 8-BITS



```
SCREEN # 13            "Go Blocks"            06/29/84            03:50:55 AM
 ( check.for.ko, capture.armies                                   ( 060884 bfw)
 : check.for.ko ( — – | detects ko situations on board                        )
    0 ( set flag ) tstones @ 1 = if                       ( only if 1 stone taken )
      playy ko 2c= if                         ( stone played = stone taken last turn )
        taken 2c@ color @ put.on.map                      ( replace taken stone )
        draw.stone 3 do.error                             ( write error message )
        0 tstones ! drop -1                           ( zero tstones, set error flag )
      else taken 2c@ ko 2c! then                        ( taken -> ko for next turn )
    else 0 0 ko 2c! then ;                         ( clear ko if < > 1 stone taken )

 : capture.armies                      ( r c —| checks adjacent stones for capture )
    4 0 do 2dup i get.adj                               ( check adjacent locations )
      2dup get.stone color @ = if                         ( see if opposing color )
        2dup expand freedoms @ 0= if                   ( count freedoms of army )
          remove.army stones @ tstones +!                  ( if =0 then remove )
    else 2drop then else 2drop then loop ;                    —>       ( cleanup )

SCREEN # 14            "Go Blocks"            06/29/84            03:51:13 AM
 ( 14-check capture                                               ( 060884 bfw)

 : check.capture                     ( r/c — flag | capture enemy, check freedoms )
    bflag @ 3 xor color !                               ( look for opposing color )
    0 tstones !                                            ( clear capture total )
    capture.armies                                ( remove any freedom-less armies )
    check.for.ko                           ( lookout for ko situation—returns 0/-1 )
    tstones @ blackif if                            ( update "stones taken" count )
      btaken else wtaken then +! put.count
    dup 0= if                            ( if no ko error, then check for no freedoms )
    drop bflag @ color !                               ( switch to player's color )
    expand freedoms @ 0= dup if                        ( if stone has no freedoms )
      1 do.error drop -1                               ( then you can't play it there )
    then then ;                                   ( returns -1 if illegal move, else 0 )

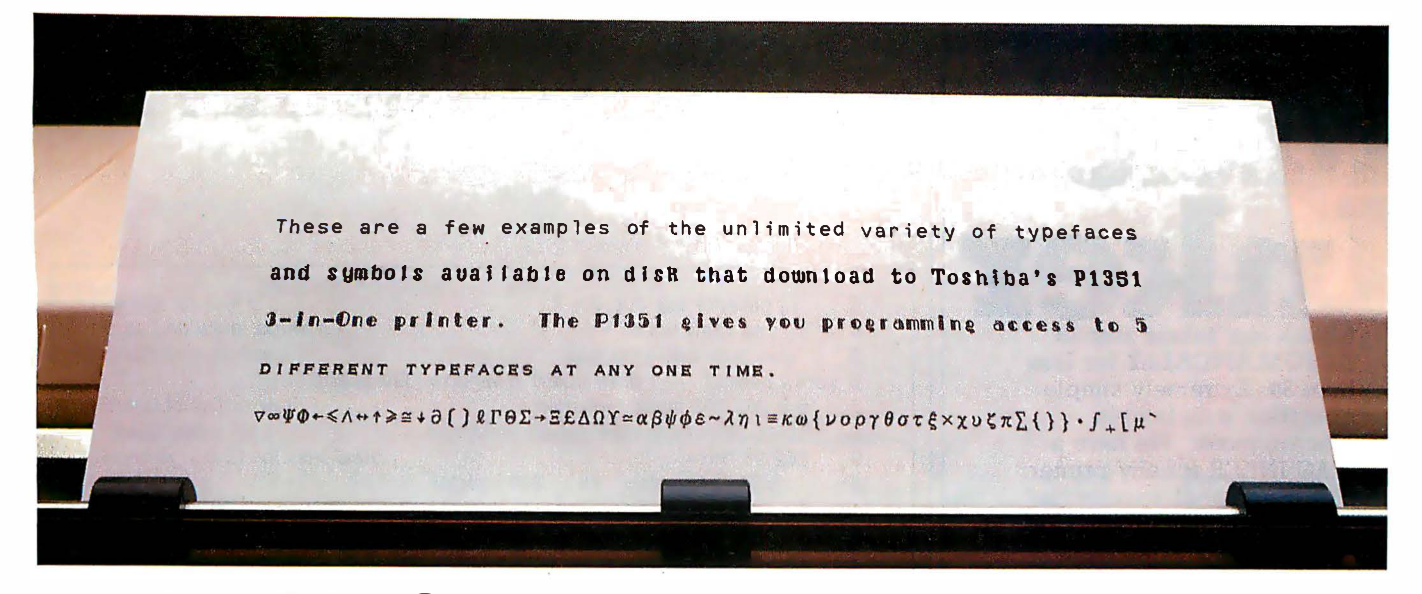

                                                                              —>

SCREEN # 15            "Go Blocks"            06/29/84            03:51:46 AM
 ( put.stone.down                                                 ( 060884 bfw)
 : put.stone.down ( — – | places stone on board                               )
    @mousexy                                            ( get mouse coordinates )
    at.point if swap at.point if                        ( check if legal position )
      empty.spot if                                            ( check if empty )
        2dup playy 2c! 2dup                              ( store for "ko" check )
        bflag @ put.on.map draw.stone                    ( place stone on board )
        2dup check.capture if                            ( check for legal move )
          clear.stone 3 sysbeep else                          ( if not: clear, beep)
          0 swap.colors 2drop 0 do.error then                  ( else o.k. move )
        else 3 sysbeep 2 do.error 2drop                      ( not an empty spot )
    then else drop then else drop then ;                              ( cleanup )
                                                                              —>



SCREEN # 16            "Go Blocks"            06/29/84            03:51:46 AM
 ( redraw.stones, draw.board                                      ( 060884 bfw)
 : redraw.stones ( — – | draw all stones on board )
    14 1 do 14 1 do                               ( search through 13x13 board )
```

(continued)



The first 3-in-One printer smart enough to change typefaces automatically. The Toshiba P1351.

The Toshiba P1351 is the ultimate 3-in-One printer. Others come close to us on speed. Others try to approach our level of graphics sophistication. And there are even a couple of printers with a 24-pin dot matrix print head similar to ours. But no other printer has it all.

Because Toshiba has always pioneered in printer development and technology. Where we have led, others have followed. And now we've added the benefit of software-selectable downloadable typefaces.

Smart and unlimited. The Toshiba P1351 does more than give you access to three resident typefaces. It also gives you the ability to download an unlimited variety from a growing library of IBM-compatible software typefaces. They're all stored on floppy disk. And you get programming access to five typefaces at any time.

Smart and letter-perfect. Our unique high-density 24-pin dot matrix print head gives you letter-quality results from any typeface you choose. And with Qume SPRINT 5™ emulation, the Toshiba P1351 can give you those results from almost every popular word processing program.

Of course, it's fully IBM-compatible. And there's even an optional forms tractor or sheet feeder for paper handling versatility.

Smart and fast. Why sacrifice speed for letter-quality printing? The Toshiba P1351 gives you the best of both worlds. Sharp, clean letter copy at 100 cps. And even faster draft copy at 192 cps.

Smart and an eye for detail. The P1351's print head doesn't just produce letter-quality type. At 180 x 180 dots per square inch, its high-resolution graphics lead the industry. And it's supported on popular graphics software like Lotus 1-2-3.™

Smart and reliable. The Toshiba P1351 is designed and built with a very intelligent attitude toward reliability. And optional third-party 24-hour service is also available. That's why, over the past four years, more than 200,000 smart buyers have depended on Toshiba 24-pin printers for letter-quality results.

So make the smart move. To the Toshiba P1351 3-in-One™ printer. For more information, call 1-800-457-7777, Operator 32.



Lotus and 1-2-3 are trademarks of Lotus Development Corporation. SPRINT 5 is a trademark of Qume Corporation.

In Touch with Tomorrow

TOSHIBA

TOSHIBA AMERICA, INC., Information Systems Division

Circle 403 on inquiry card.

MAC GO PROGRAM

```
   i j get.addr c@ dup 0> if                          ( look for stones )
    i j rot draw.stone                           ( if found, draw on board )
   else drop then loop loop ;                    ( clean up everything )
: draw.board ( --| draw board in window "Go board"                      )
   9 9 263 263 frame rectangle                   ( draw outline of board )
   10 10 262 262 texture pattern rectangle         ( fill "wood grain" )
   262 28 do                           ( draw lines for 13x13 go board)
      i 28 i 244 vector   28 i   244 i vector              ( vert, horiz )
   18 +loop                                      ( lines are 18 units apart )
   270  20 move.to ." Black stones taken" cr              ( set up labels )
   270 100 move.to ." White stones taken" cr
  1 color ! put.count 2 color ! put.count ;              ( redraw counts )
                                                                     -->

SCREEN # 17        "Go Blocks"        06/29/84        03:52:04 AM
( backup.game, restore.game                                ( 060884 bfw)

: backup.game ( flag -- | saves game state into bmap/cmap)
   0= if map bmap bmap map - cmove            ( flag=0 — store in bmap )
   else map cmap bmap map - cmove then ;          ( else store in cmap )

: restore.game ( flag -- | restores game from bmap/cmap                 )
   0= if bmap map bmap map - cmove            ( flag=0 — store in bmap )
   else cmap map bmap map - cmove then            ( else store in cmap )
   bflag @ 1 = if                               ( restore correct cursor)
     bcurse else wcurse then set.cursor
  draw.board redraw.stones ;                    ( redraw board, stones)
                                                                     -->

SCREEN # 18        "Go Blocks"        06/29/84        03:52:19 AM
( expand.empty                                             ( 060884 bfw)

: expand.empty ( r c — | search for adjacent empty points             )
   4 0 do 2dup i get.adj                          ( get adjacent stones )
     2dup get.stone dup CASE                ( handle according to "color" )
       ( empty slot — fill up, push onto stack for later check         )
        0              OF drop 2dup fill.spot push          ENDOF
                                   ( stone — keep track to see if all one color )
        1 2   RANGE.OF freedoms @ or freedoms ! 2drop ENDOF
                                          ( edge of board — just ignore )
        3              OF drop 2drop                        ENDOF
  ENDCASE loop  ;
                                                                     -->

SCREEN # 19        "Go Blocks"        06/29/84        03:52:32 AM
( count.territory                                          ( 060884 bfw)
: count.territory ( --| tally up free areas                             )
   0 bspace ! 0 wspace ! 0 color !                      ( clear variables )
   14 1 do 14 1 do i j                           ( scan entire 13x13 board )
    get.stone 0= if                               ( look for open spaces )
    0 stones ! 0 stptr ! 0 freedoms !                    ( clear counters )
    i j 2dup fill.spot push begin                  ( get x,y, trace "army" )
      pop 1 stones +! 2dup                        ( pop x,y and incr. count )
      get.bounds stretch.bounds frame oval              ( draw empty stone )
      expand.empty                                 ( look for neighbors )
      2drop stptr @ 0= until                      ( continue until filled )
```

(continued)

```
     freedoms @ dup if dup 3 < if                    ( see if controlled area )
        color ! stones @ blackif if                  ( get controlling color )
          bspace else wspace then +!                 ( and increase captures )
     else drop then else drop then then loop loop ;              ( cleanup )
                                                                       -->

SCREEN # 20          "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:52:51 AM
  ( pick.stone.up                                            ( 060984 bfw)
  : pick.stone.up ( --| pick captured stone up from board)
     @mousexy                                       ( get location of cursor )
     at.point if swap at.point if                       ( check if on board )
       2dup get.stone dup 0= if                       ( see if a stone is there )
         3 sysbeep drop 2drop else                     ( if none, then beep )
                     ( else store color and increment appropriate counter )
         color ! 1 blackif if btaken else wtaken then +!
                  ( update counts, clear stone from board, cursor = arrow )
         put.count clear.stone init.cursor then
     else drop then else drop then ;              ( otherwise, clean up stack )
                                                                       -->

SCREEN # 21          "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:53:07 AM
  ( turn.off, disable.all, turn.on                          ( 060884 bfw)
  ( these routines are used to control what is and is not active
  on the "go" menu )

  : turn.off ( n -| turns off indicated item in go.menu                  )
  0 go.menu item.enable ;

  : turn.on ( n -| turns on indicated item in go.menu                    )
  -1 go.menu item.enable ;

  : disable.all ( --| turns off all specific items in menu              )
     3 turn.off                                      ( start              )
     5 turn.off   6 turn.off                         ( clear, pass        )
     8 turn.off   9 turn.off   ;                     ( resume, done       )
                                                                       -->

SCREEN # 22          "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:53:20 AM
  ( show.results                                             ( 060884 bfw)
  : show.results ( --| show final stuff of game                          )
     disable.all 5 turn.on                             ( adjust go menu )
     count.territory                             ( count free area on board )
                                        ( show how much each side controls )
     270  60 move.to ." Area white controls" cr               ( write values )
     320  80 move.to wspace @ . cr
     270 140 move.to ." Area black controls" cr
     320 160 move.to bspace @ . cr
                                            ( calculate and declare winner )
     270 200 move.to bspace @ wtaken @ + wspace @ btaken @ + - dup
     0> if ." Black" else ." White" then ."wins by " abs . cr
                                   ( wait until gflag changes [by menu] )
     begin do.events drop gflag @ 3 = not until ;
                                                                       -->

SCREEN # 23          "Go Blocks"          06/29/84          03:53:36 AM
  ( get.pair, ?6.or.8, do.handicap                          ( 060884 bfw)
```

(continued)

How the Program Works

BY GREGG WILLIAMS

During the editing of this article, I had trouble tracing this program's flow as it ricocheted from FORTH word to FORTH word. The notes that follow should clarify the workings of this program.

The key to this program is a variable called gflag ; its value causes the program to switch from one word to another. Here are some notes about the various values of gflag and their meanings:

gflag = 0—initial value at beginning of program, before an actual game has started
= 1—during the play of a game
= 2—possible end of game, signaled by both players executing Pass from menu
= 3—end of game confirmed by player executing Done from menu
= 4—go program being exited by player executing Quit from menu

All states except gflag = 2 are manipulated by making selections from the Go menu (see screens 26 and 27). In screen 26, menu selection names are separated by semicolons; thus, Undo is selection 1, selection 2 is unused, Start is selection 3, and so on. gflag is set to 2 by execution of the menu selection Pass (screen 27, line 6), which executes the word swap.colors (screen 10) with the argument 1 instead of the usual 0.

Another variable that helps describe the state of the program is bflag , which denotes the current player (1 = black, 2 = white). Many of the words in this program do the same work for both players—they simply look at the value of bflag to determine who is currently playing. The word swap.colors toggles the value of bflag between 1 and 2; in fact, the main loop of the program—take a move, process it, and switch to the other player—consists of swap.colors as called from the word play.go , which is itself part of a loop.

Figure 3 shows a state diagram of the program where each node is a FORTH word and the label of each connecting line describes the conditions that cause program control to transfer to another node. Notice that either a change in the value of gflag or the activation or deactivation of the board window causes these transitions. The following paragraphs provide overviews of the FORTH words in figure 3.

go.program (screen 29) executes when the window board is activated or deactivated; lines 6 to 12 execute upon activation, and line 13 executes on deactivation. Lines 6 to 12 run initialization code then fall into a loop that ends only when gflag = 4 (quit program). The initialization code sets gflag to 0, so start.new.game executes the first time through the loop.

start.new.game (screen 25) draws the board and turns on the Handicap menu and the Start selections in the Go (main) menu (the Quit selection is always active). The only way to get out of this word is to choose one of the two selections. When selected, Start causes gflag to change to 1 and program execution to pass to the word play.go .

play.go (screen 24) activates the Clear and Pass selections; it then switches to the other player (line 3) and gets the location at which the current player wants to place his piece (lines 4 and 5). Players can set gflag to 2 by choosing the Pass selection twice in succession instead of playing pieces; this causes execution to pass to the word end.game .

end.game (screen 24) activates the Resume and Done menu selections and lets players discard "dead" stones. Resume returns gflag to 1, enabling the game to continue; Done sets gflag to 3, causing execution to pass to show.results .

show.results (screen 22) activates the Clear menu selection and calculates and displays the final score of the current game. By executing Clear, the player sets gflag to 0, thus preparing for a new game.

exit.program (screen 29) removes the Go and Handicap menus, restores the normal pointing-arrow mouse cursor, and returns the MacFORTH system to the default window, sys.window .

Gregg Williams is a senior technical editor at BYTE. He can be contacted at POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.

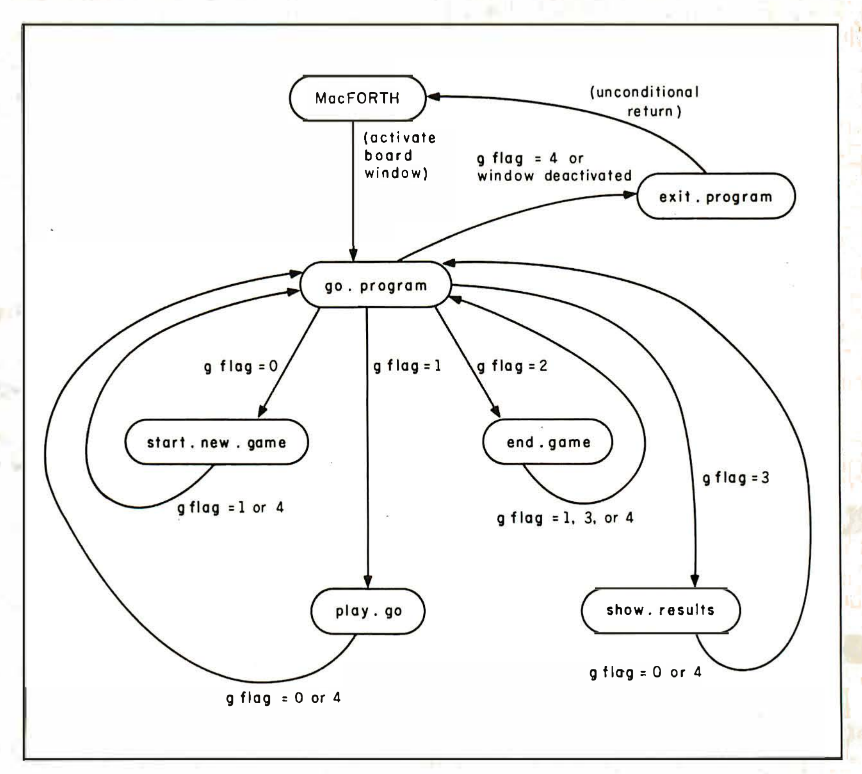


Figure 3: *A state diagram of the go program. With the exception of the MacFORTH node, each node represents a keyword within the go program of listing 1. The labels on the arrows indicate the events that cause program control to go to another word; for example, when the program is executing* go.program *, control transfers to* play.go *only when* gflag *becomes 1 (which happens when a player chooses the Start selection from the Go menu).*

MAC GO PROGRAM

```
 : get.pair ( addr — addr+2/r/c | gets next two values              )
   dup c@ swap 1+ dup c@ swap 1+ rot rot ;

 : ?6.or.8 ( n — n/f | checks if n = 6 or 8 for handicap            )
  dup 6 = over 8 = or ;

 : do.handicap ( n —| sets handicap of 2..9 stones, n=2..9          )
   0 backup.game dup hlevel !                   ( save handicap level )
   >r stars r> 6.or.8 if 1+ then 0 do              ( adjust for 6, 8 )
     get.pair 1 put.on.map drop drop drop        ( put stones on map )
   loop drop hlevel @ ?6.or.8 if             ( if 6 or 8 remove center )
     drop stars 18 + get.pair clear.stone
   then drop 1 bflag ! ;                          ( set for white start )
                                                                  —>


SCREEN # 24        "Go Blocks"        06/29/84        03:54:22 AM
 ( play.go, end.game                                  ( 060884 bfw)
 : play.go ( flag | routine assigned to wptr "board"                )
   disable.all 5 turn.on 6 turn.on                  ( adjust go menu )
   0 swap.colors                              ( set up cursor for player )
   begin do.events mouse.down = if             ( allow stone placement )
     0 backup.game put.stone.down
   then gflag @ 1 = not until                  ( on exit, do solid backup )
   gflag @ 1 gflag ! 1 backup.game gflag ! ;
 : end.game ( ——| finishes off game of go                           )
   init.cursor                                 ( change to arrow cursor )
   disable.all 8 turn.on 9 turn.on                  ( adjust go menu )
   begin do.events mouse.down = if                ( allow stone pick-up )
     0 backup.game pick.stone.up
   then gflag @ 2 = not until ;                                   —>


SCREEN # 25        "Go Blocks"        06/29/84        03:54:09 AM
 ( start.new.game                                     ( 060884 bfw)

 : start.new.game ( ——| allows players to start new game            )
  map 256 0 fill                                      ( clear the map )
  0 btaken ! 0 wtaken ! 0 hlevel ! 2 bflag !           ( clear variables )
  page draw.board init.cursor 0 pflag !            ( set up board, cursor )
  -1 hand.menu menu.enable                    ( enable handicap menu )
  0 backup.game disable.all 3 turn.on                  ( turn on items )
  begin do.events drop gflag @ 0= not until                ( main loop )
  0 hand.menu menu.enable ;                    ( disable handicap menu )

                                                              —>


SCREEN # 26        "Go Blocks"        06/29/84        03:54:22 AM
 ( create.menus                                       ( 060884 bfw)
 : create.menus ( ——| creates menu for go program                   )
   go.menu delete.menu                      ( delete any existing menu )
   go.menu 1+ " Go" go.menu new.menu            ( define title for menu )
   " Undo/U; – ("            go.menu append.items          ( add opt. )
   " Start/S; – ("           go.menu append.items
   " Clear/C;Pass/P; – ("    go.menu append.items
   " Resume/R;Done/D; – ("   go.menu append.items
   " Quit/Q"                 go.menu append.items
```

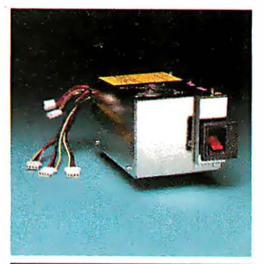
(continued)

interact with a Genius

Super

135W POWER SUPPLY

Hard Disk ready
+12V at 4.5A max
+5V at 15A max
Same dimension and plug compatible with IBM PC/XT power supply



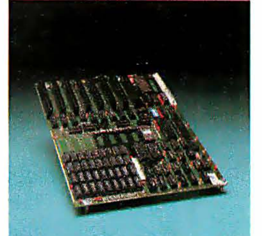
HARD DISK ASSEMBLY

10 Mb formatted Fixed Disk
5 Mb formatted Removable Cartridge
Unlimited storage
Bootable from fixed disk



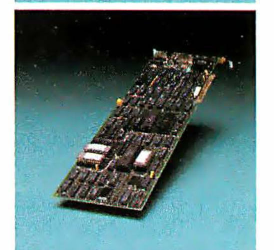
SUPER MOTHERBOARD

Single layer double sided board
Same dimension as IBM motherboard
Up to 256K Ram on-board
8 I/O slots



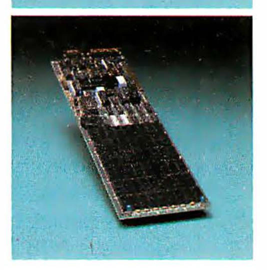
PERSYST B.O.B. BOARD

Super hi-res display adapter on text and graphics
10 x 16 character cell in monochrome and color
Programmable and software selectable character sets



MULTIFUNCTION CARD

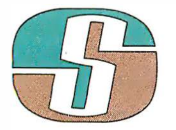
0-384K memory expansion plus 256K on board to give maximum addressable memory.



The Ultimate in IBM PC/XT® compatibles.

The Super XT Plus by Super Computer is a better alternative than the standard PC/XT configuration. The 256Kb of dynamic RAM with parity can be upgraded to 640Kb. Eight I/O slots give you the maximum in tailored expandability. A 16 Bit 8088 Microprocessor with an 8087 coprocessor option gives you the speed to tackle the heavy jobs. Two half-height 360K Floppy Disk Drives are matched with a half-height 5 Mb Removable Hard Disk and a 10 Mb fixed Hard Disk. A Multfunction card is included with Serial and Parallel ports, Clock Calendar, Game port, and memory expansion to 384K. An Ultra High-Res Taxan® monitor equipped with Persyst's B.O.B.® Board gives you the highest resolution possible (720 x 400). A unique 135 Watt Power Supply offers 220 Voltage conversion as an option.
The Super Computer PC/XT.

Interact with a Genius!



SUPER COMPUTER
Manufacturer/Distributor
17813 South Main St. Suite 103, Gardena, CA 90248
213/532-2133

Circle 385 on inquiry card.

DEALER AND OEM INQUIRES INVITED

FAX 213/532-6342
TELEX 3719394 SUPER

Books on Go

Grunfeld, Frederic V., ed. *Games of the World.* New York: Ballantine Books, 1975. This volume features a concise but complete explanation of the game.

Haruyama, Isamu, and Nagahara Yoshiaki. *Basic Techniques of Go* (2nd edition). Tokyo: Ishi Press, 1973. A good second book, after your introduction.

Holmes, John C. *Go.* Mt. Vernon, VT: Paul P. Appel, 1979.

Iwamoto, Kaoru. *Go for Beginners.* New York: Pantheon, 1977. An excellent introduction by a high-ranking professional.

Kishikawa, Shigemi. *Steppingstones to Go.* Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1965. A good substitute if you can't find *Go for Beginners.*

Lasker, Edward. *Go and Go Moku.* New York: Dover Books, 1960.

Takagawa, Shukara. *Go!* Carlisle, PA: Sabaki Go Co., 1982. A reprinted combination of *How to Play Go* and *The Vital Points of Go.* The author is a former national go champion of Japan.

Mr. Quentin Dombro, of the Sabaki Go Company, says that his firm carries a complete line of go materials, including two go magazines (one from Japan) and every English-language go book available. The company will also send its catalog free upon request. The address is POB 23, Carlisle, PA 17013.

Program Available

Readers who don't want to type in the entire go program can get a copy for $10; checks should be made payable to Bruce F. Webster.

MacFORTH Go Program
c/o Bruce Webster
7907 Ostrow St., Suite F
San Diego, CA 92111

You'll receive a 3½-inch disk with the Go Blocks file on it.

You'll still need MacFORTH 1.1, from Creative Solutions Inc. (CSI), to run the the program. CSI is located at 4801 Randolph Rd., Rockville, MD 20852.

```
   hand.menu delete.menu                       ( delete any existing menu )
   hand.menu 1+ " Handicap" hand.menu new.menu                ( set title )
   " Clear;2 stones;3 stones"     hand.menu append.items
   " 4 stones;5 stones;6 stones"  hand.menu append.items
   " 7 stones;8 stones;9 stones"  hand.menu append.items
 draw.menu.bar ;
                                                                      -->

SCREEN # 27       "Go Blocks"       06/29/84       03:54:41 AM
 ( do.go.menu                                        ( 060884 bfw)

 : do.go.menu ( --| defines actions for each menu item                 )
   go.menu menu.selection: 0 hilite.menu
   CASE  1 OF gflag @ 3 = if 1 else 0 then
               restore.game                  ENDOF            ( undo )
          3 OF 1 gflag !                     ENDOF           ( start )
          5 OF 0 gflag !                     ENDOF           ( clear )
          6 OF 1 swap.colors                 ENDOF            ( pass )
          8 OF 1 gflag ! 1 restore.game      ENDOF          ( resume )
          9 OF 3 gflag !                     ENDOF            ( done )
         11 OF 4 gflag !                     ENDOF            ( quit )
   ENDCASE ;


                                                                      -->

SCREEN # 28       "Go Blocks"       06/29/84       03:54:56 AM
 ( do.hand.menu, init.program                        ( 060884 bfw)
 : do.hand.menu ( --| handles handicap stuff                            )
   hand.menu menu.selection: 0 hilite.menu
   map 256 0 fill dup 1 = if                          ( clear board )
     0 hlevel ! 2 bflag ! else                 ( set for regular play )
     do.handicap then                                ( set handicap )
   draw.board redraw.stones;

 : init.program ( --| set everything up at the start                    )
 0 gflag ! ginit page upper.left                     ( init graphics )
 2 2 pensize srccopy textmode                 ( set up to draw or write )
 create.menus                            ( create go and handicap menus)
 0 hand.menu menu.enable                     ( disable handicap menu )
 do.go.menu do.hand.menu ;                   ( define actions for both )

                                                                      -->

SCREEN # 29       "Go Blocks"       06/29/84       03:55:12 AM
 ( exit.program, go.program                          ( 060984 bfw)
 : exit.program ( --| clean everything up when program is done          )
   go.menu delete.menu hand.menu delete.menu           ( turn off menus )
   sys.window window init.cursor ;              ( make sys.window active )

 : go.program ( --| driving loop; switches between segments             )
   if init.program begin gflag @ CASE                ( use gflag to select )
     0 OF start.new.game  ENDOF             ( handle new game selections )
     1 OF play.go         ENDOF                         ( play the game )
     2 OF end.game        ENDOF                           ( tally score )
     3 OF show.results    ENDOF                 ( give results of game )
     ENDCASE gflag @ 4 = until                   ( continue until quit )
     exit.program else                             ( cleanup and exit )
   exit.program then ;                   ( do same on window deactivate )

 board on.activate go.program                ( attach program to window ) ■
```

(continued from page 131)

This line of reasoning brings us to the unexpected fact that essentially random nonsense can preserve many "personal" characteristics of a source text. Travesty (listing 1), a program suitable for small systems, will scan a sample text and generate, from the sample's *n*-gram statistics, a "nonsense" imitation through which the original text, and even its authorship, is disconcertingly recognizable.

For example, we provided Travesty with 29 names of towns taken from a gazetteer of England and called for third-order (trigram) analysis. It promptly churned out a couple thousand characters. These letter groups included (1) many input words regurgitated; (2) some uninteresting letter strings that we agreed to call "garbage" (on the principle that a weed is a flower you don't want); and (3) some wondrously plausible names for English towns that don't exist but ought to. They included Bambudge, Nettlewett, Gidge, Hample, Bognorton, Chire, Clop, Tootinton, Bleweth, and Eastle. (If any of these is a real name, that's by accident; none was on our input list.) And fancy being Mayor of Clop!

The connection of the output to the source can be stated exactly: *for an order-n scan, every n-character sequence in the output occurs somewhere in the input, and at about the same frequency.* That is all, yet it is enough to account for an eerie similarity. Every string of three letters in our pseudo-place-names, "ttl" or "dge", for instance, was lifted out of a string of characters and spaces that consisted simply of the 29 input words typed one after another with one space after each.

Figure 1 shows one of the thousands of machine-generated derivations Travesty can extract from a 75-word sample of James Joyce's *Ulysses*. This passage is an order-4 scan; every *four*-character sequence in the output comes from somewhere in the input.

Frequency Arrays

There is a lot of fun to be had here. There is also much for the student of language and literature to investigate. To what degree can personal "style" be described as a manifestation of letter frequencies? Such a question, though not new, was merely tantalizing before the modern computer; even more so before procedures were discovered—quite recently—that didn't demand impossible amounts of machine memory.

Brian P. Hayes, associate editor of

(continued)

Remarks on the Travesty Listing

Pascal input/output (I/O) conventions are, to say the least, poorly standardized. We have three Pascal systems available: Turbo Pascal for CP/M and MS-DOS, Lucidata Pascal for CP/M and HDOS, and Berkeley Pascal running under UNIX—and we haven't been able to write a version of Travesty that will run on all three unmodified. Judging that Turbo is the rising young comer, we list the Turbo Pascal version, with notes on such problem areas as we know about. This version might run on UCSD Pascal too, but we've not been able to try it. Since it avoids features unique to Turbo and UCSD, it ought to be transportable to any decent Pascal system at the cost of a little attention to input and output.

Line numbers are, of course, for reference only; don't type them into your Pascal listing.

23 This value is safe and may even be increased, but remember that you'll have *two* arrays this size. How big you can make ArraySize depends on your system's memory requirements. Turbo Pascal, when compiled to disk to get the compiler itself out of the way, permitted ArraySize = 14,000 on a 64K-byte CP/M system. That's about 2300 words of input text. On an MS-DOS system with 196K bytes, maximum ArraySize increased to 21,000, or 3500 words of text, independent of whether compilation was to memory or to disk.
33 If your Pascal doesn't know about the TEXT type, change this line to f : file of char.
40 If your Pascal system has a RANDOM function, you can drop lines 40 to 44 altogether. Then change line 239 to read toss := random(total) + 1;. You should also delete lines 38, 52, and 53.
49 Many versions of Pascal don't recognize STRING types unless they have been declared:

```
Type STRING = PACKED ARRAY[1 . . 12]
  OF CHAR;
```

Then change line 49 to InFile : STRING.
62 Some Pascals will require you to declare a variable *i* and say, FOR i := 1 TO 12 DO READ InFile[i];.
63 Berkeley Pascal doesn't use the ASSIGN command. You'd omit this line and change line 64 to reset (f, infile);.

Also, you will probably want output to a disk file, and you'll have to set that up yourself. Add a second TEXT variable, *g*, to line 33 and a second STRING variable, OutFile, to line 49. Then insert after line 64 a request for the name of the Outfile, and ASSIGN it to *g* in whatever way your system provides. And if your system requires files to be explicitly closed, add a statement line, CLOSE (*g*), just before the final END. (Don't forget the semicolon at the end of the line above it.)

Notes on Hellbat

To change Travesty into Hellbat, procedures InitSkip and Match are replaced by the versions given in listing 2, and numerous lines are deleted as shown below. Note that WriteCharacter now receives its characters from Match and has only formatting duties to perform. If your Pascal has its own RANDOM function, make the deletions listed in the section on Travesty for line 40; and the major change—applied above to the WriteCharacter procedure—should instead be made to the line in the new Match procedure that invokes Random.

Lines to delete for Hellbat include 28, 72 to 80, 269, 273 (all references to FreqArray), and 232 to 245 (process for getting a character).

Listing 1: *Travesty, a program for generating pseudo-text. The program will scan a sample text and generate a "nonsense" imitation. For an order-n scan, every n-character sequence in the output occurs somewhere in the input.*

```
PROGRAM travesty (input, output);                {Kenner / O'Rourke, 5/9/84}

(*    This is based on Brian Hayes's article in Scientific              *)
(*    American, November 1983. It scans a text and generates            *)
(*    an n-order simulation of its letter combinations. For             *)
(*    order n, the relation of output to input is exactly:              *)
(*              "Any pattern n characters long in the output            *)
(*                 has occurred somewhere in the input,                 *)
(*                   and at about the same frequency."                  *)
(*    Input should be ready on disk. Program asks how many              *)
(*    characters of output you want. It next asks for the               *)
(*    "Order"—i.e. how long a string of characters will be              *)
(*    cloned to output when found. You are asked for the                *)
(*    name of the input file, and offered a "Verse" option.             *)
(*    If you select this, and if the input has a "|" char-              *)
(*    acter at the end of each line, words that end lines in            *)
(*    the original will terminate output lines. Otherwise,              *)
(*    output lines will average 50 characters in length.                *)

CONST
    ArraySize = 3000;      {maximum number of text chars}
    MaxPat = 9;             {maximum Pattern length}

VAR
  BigArray : PACKED ARRAY [1..ArraySize] of CHAR;
  FreqArray, StartSkip : ARRAY[' '..'|'] of INTEGER;
  Pattern : PACKED ARRAY [1..MaxPat] of CHAR;
  SkipArray : ARRAY [1..ArraySize] of INTEGER;
  OutChars : INTEGER;      {number of characters to be output}
  PatLength : INTEGER;
  f : TEXT;
  CharCount : INTEGER;             {characters so far output}
  Verse, NearEnd : BOOLEAN;
  NewChar : CHAR;
  TotalChars : INTEGER;      {total chars input, + wraparound}
  Seed : INTEGER;

FUNCTION Random (VAR RandInt : INTEGER) : REAL;
BEGIN
  Random := RandInt / 1009;
  RandInt := (31 * RandInt + 11) MOD 1009
END;

PROCEDURE InParams;
(* Obtains user's instructions  *)
VAR
  InFile : STRING [12];
  Response : CHAR;
BEGIN
  WRITELN ('Enter a Seed (1..1000) for the randomizer');
  READLN (Seed);
  WRITELN ('Number of characters to be output?');
  READLN (OutChars);
  REPEAT
    WRITELN ('What order? <2-', MaxPat,'>');
    READLN (PatLength)
  UNTIL (PatLength IN [2..MaxPat]);
  PatLength := PatLength - 1;
  WRITELN ('Name of input file?');
```

(continued)

Make an Intelligent Connection Today

THE INTELLIGENT CARD FEATURES:

- *Compact single board design*
- *Replaces both IBM monochrome and color graphics adapters*
- *Software support in monochrome graphics mode*
- *Automatically switches modes*
- *Printer port available in both monochrome and color graphics modes*
- *VLSI design saves system's power*
- *Easily upgradable to 64K for additional function*
  High resolution color graphics and interlace
  Monochrome graphics and interlace
- *One year warranty*
- ***Priced competitively at $299.00***

BM is a Trademark of International Business Machine. ®



14932 Gwenchris Ct.
Paramount, CA 90723

800•325•2455
(213) 633-5504
TLX: 509098

Circle 217 on inquiry card.

```
  READLN (InFile);
  ASSIGN (f, InFile);
  RESET (f);
  WRITELN ('Prose or Verse? <p/v>');
  READLN (Response);
  IF (Response = 'V') OR (Response = 'v') THEN
    Verse := true
  ELSE Verse := false
END; {Procedure InParams}

PROCEDURE ClearFreq;
(*  FreqArray is indexed by 93 probable ASCII characters,        *)
(*  from " " to "¦". Its elements are all set to zero.            *)
VAR
  ch : CHAR;
BEGIN
  FOR ch := ' ' TO '¦' DO
    FreqArray[ch] := 0
END; {Procedure ClearFreq}

PROCEDURE NullArrays;
(*    Fill BigArray and Pattern with nulls      *)
VAR
  j : INTEGER;
BEGIN
  FOR j := 1 TO ArraySize DO
    BigArray[j] := CHR(0);
  FOR j := 1 TO MaxPat DO
    Pattern[j] := CHR(0)
END; {Procedure NullArrays}

PROCEDURE FillArray;
(*    Moves textfile from disk into BigArray, cleaning it         *)
(*    up and reducing any run of blanks to one blank.             *)
(*    Then copies to end of array a string of its opening         *)
(*    characters as long as the Pattern, in effect wrapping       *)
(*    the end to the beginning.                                   *)
VAR
  Blank : BOOLEAN;
  ch: CHAR;
  j : INTEGER;

  PROCEDURE Cleanup;
  (*  Clears Carriage Returns, Linefeeds, and Tabs out of         *)
  (*  input stream. All are changed to blanks.                    *)
  BEGIN
    IF (( ch = CHR(13))      {CR}
       OR (ch = CHR(10))     {LF}
       OR (ch = CHR(9)))     {TAB}
     THEN ch := ' '
  END;

BEGIN {Procedure FillArray}
  j := 1;
  Blank := false;
  WHILE (NOT EOF(f)) AND (j <= (ArraySize - MaxPat)) DO
  BEGIN {While Not EOF}
    READ (f, ch);
    Cleanup;
    BigArray[j] := ch;                    {Place character in BigArray}
    IF ch = ' ' THEN Blank := true;
    j := j + 1;
    WHILE (Blank AND (NOT EOF(f))
```

(continued)


PET
FOO
IBM

```
        AND (j <= (ArraySize - MaxPat))) DO
      BEGIN {While Blank}                          {When a blank has just been}
        READ (f, ch);                                   {printed, Blank is true,}
        Cleanup;                              {so succeeding blanks are skipped,}
        IF ch <> ' ' THEN                                  {thus stopping runs.}
        BEGIN {If}
          Blank := false;
          BigArray[j] := ch;                          {To BigArray if not a Blank}
          j := j + 1
        END {If}
      END {While Blank}
    END; {While Not EOF}
    TotalChars := j - 1;
    IF BigArray[TotalChars] <> ' ' THEN
    BEGIN          {If no Blank at end of text, append one}
      TotalChars := TotalChars + 1;
      BigArray[TotalChars] := ' '
    END;
    {Copy front of array to back to simulate wraparound.}
    FOR j := 1 TO PatLength DO
      BigArray[TotalChars+j] := BigArray[j];
    TotalChars := TotalChars + PatLength;
    WRITELN('Characters read, plus wraparound = ',TotalChars:4)
  END; {Procedure FillArray}

  PROCEDURE FirstPattern;
  (*     User selects "order" of operation, an integer, n, in the          *)
  (*     range 1 .. 9. The input text will henceforth be scanned           *)
  (*     in n-sized chunks. The first n-1 characters of the input          *)
  (*     file are placed in the "Pattern" Array. The Pattern is            *)
  (*     written at the head of output.                                    *)
  VAR
    j : INTEGER;
  BEGIN
    FOR j := 1 TO PatLength DO                {Put opening chars into Pattern}
      Pattern[j] := BigArray[j];
    CharCount := PatLength;
    NearEnd := false;
    IF Verse THEN (' ');                  {Align first line}
    FOR j := 1 TO PatLength DO
      WRITE (Pattern[j])
    END; {Procedure FirstPattern}

  PROCEDURE InitSkip;
  (*     The i-th entry of SkipArray contains the smallest index           *)
  (*     j > i such that BigArray[j] = BigArray[i]. Thus SkipArray         *)
  (*     links together all identical characters in BigArray.              *)
  (*     StartSkip contains the index of the first occurrence of           *)
  (*     each character. These two arrays are used to skip the             *)
  (*     matching routine through the text, stopping only at               *)
  (*     locations whose character matches the first character             *)
  (*     in Pattern.                                                       *)
  VAR
    ch : CHAR;
    j : INTEGER;
  BEGIN
    FOR ch := ' ' TO '¦' DO
      StartSkip[ch] := TotalChars + 1;
    FOR j := TotalChars DOWNTO 1 DO
    BEGIN
      ch := BigArray[j];
      SkipArray[j] := StartSkip[ch];
      StartSkip[ch] := j
```

```
  END
END; {Procedure InitSkip}

PROCEDURE Match;
(*    Checks BigArray for strings that match Pattern; for each         *)
(*    match found, notes following character and increments its       *)
(*    count in FreqArray. Position for first trial comes from          *)
(*    StartSkip; thereafter positions are taken from SkipArray.        *)
(*    Thus no sequence is checked unless its first character is        *)
(*    already known to match first character of Pattern.               *)
VAR
  i : INTEGER;            {one location before start of the match in BigArray}
  j : INTEGER;      {index into Pattern}
  Found : BOOLEAN;                   {true if there is a match from i+1 to i+j-1}
  ch1 : CHAR;                  {the first character in Pattern; used for skipping}
  NxtCh : CHAR;
BEGIN {Procedure Match}
  ch1 := Pattern[1];
  i := StartSkip[ch1] - 1;                          {i is 1 to left of the Match start}
  WHILE (i <= TotalChars - PatLength - 1) DO
  BEGIN {While}
    j := 1;
    Found := true;
    WHILE (Found AND (j <= PatLength)) DO
      IF BigArray[i+j] <> Pattern[j]
        THEN Found := false                     {Go thru Pattern till Match fails}
        ELSE j := j + 1;
    IF Found THEN
    BEGIN                              {Note next char and increment FreqArray}
      NxtCh := BigArray[i + PatLength + 1];
      FreqArray[NxtCh] := FreqArray[NxtCh] + 1
    END;
    i := SkipArray[i+1] - 1                      {Skip to next matching position}
  END {While}
END; {Procedure Match}

PROCEDURE WriteCharacter;
(*    The next character is written. It is chosen at Random            *)
(*    from characters accumulated in FreqArray during last             *)
(*    scan of input. Output lines will average 50 characters           *)
(*    in length. If "Verse" option has been selected, a new            *)
(*    line will commence after any word that ends with "|" in          *)
(*    input file. Thereafter lines will be indented until              *)
(*    the 50-character average has been made up.                       *)
VAR
    Counter, Total, Toss : INTEGER;
    ch : CHAR;
BEGIN
  Total := 0;
  FOR ch := ' ' TO '|' DO
  Total := Total + FreqArray[ch];   {Sum counts in FreqArray}
  Toss := TRUNC (Total * Random(Seed)) + 1;
  Counter := 31;
  REPEAT
    Counter := Counter + 1;                             {We begin with ' '}
    Toss := Toss - FreqArray[CHR(Counter)]
    until Toss <= 0;                                     {Char chosen by}
  NewChar := CHR(Counter);                         {successive subtractions}
  IF NewChar <> '|' THEN
    WRITE (NewChar);
  CharCount := CharCount + 1;
  IF CharCount MOD 50 = 0 THEN NearEnd := true;
  IF ((Verse) AND (NewChar = '|')) THEN WRITELN;
```

(continued)

CLEO makes the MAINFRAME connection

CLEO™ makes the 3270 Mainframe Connection

The communications features of the CLEO-3270 Software package allow your computer to emulate a remote cluster of IBM terminal devices.

You'll be up and running fast. No changes are necessary on your mainframe. And CLEO on your computer will install anywhere an IBM 3276 cluster might be used.

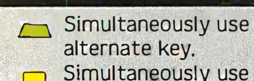
Once CLEO is running, it maintains communications with your host computer, while allowing your computer keyboard operators to run DOS or UNIX tasks in addition to 3278 emulation.

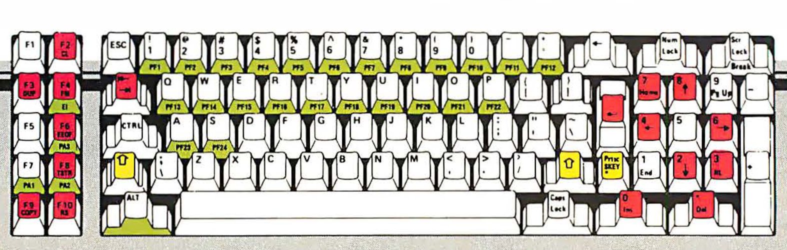
3780Plus™ provides powerful batch communications to your mainframe or other 3780's.

If your IBM mainframe doesn't support remote 3270 clusters, you may need remote batch communications. 3780Plus is your answer for high speed computer-to-computer file transfer.

3780Plus is full featured and supports the IBM 3780 and 2780 BSC protocols. If you need to transmit or receive text or binary files at high speed, 3780Plus has no match. It'll run synchronous modems up to 19.2K baud.

3780Plus maintains a "job file." It'll run "unattended" and keep a log file of all communications activity. Before you buy a 3780 emulator make sure you have the features you'll need: transparent mode, space compression, device selection, printer forms control, spooling, configurable line parameters and line trace for diagnostics. 3780Plus has them all!



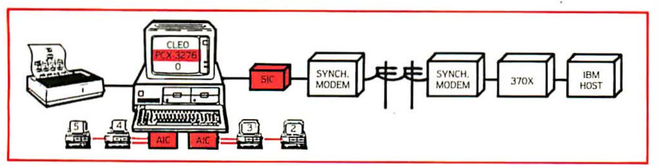


IBM PC COMPATIBLES

CLEO on the IBM PC Compatibles. The CLEO software program loads from a PC-DOS diskette and contains simultaneous emulation for 3276 line protocol and up to six devices emulating 3278 crts or 3287 printers. When CLEO runs on the PC, six devices are supported (through three interface cards supplied with the CLEO software). The six supported devices include: 3278 support for the PC's console; 3287 support for the PC's printer; and, 3278 support for up to four other PC's which may be serially attached to the PC which is running CLEO.

CLEO is a full 3276 emulator and supports all of the standard features of IBM's 3276; you won't need to make any modifications to your 3270 host computer. Your installation considerations for CLEO on the PC will be identical to those experienced in installing an IBM 3276. In fact, CLEO on your PC will readily install at any site where a 3276 currently operates.

Keyboard decals are supplied with CLEO. These adhere to the front face of the keys on your PC keyboard and serve as a quick reminder of the location of the 3278 keys.



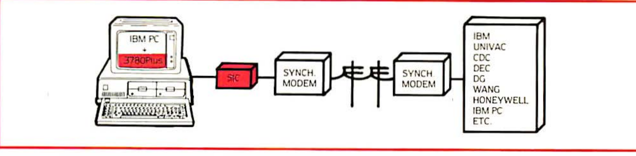
BSC and SNA versions of CLEO are available in two models. The first version is PC2 which provides 3276 emulation and support for two devices, a 3278 CRT and a 3287 printer. PC2 includes one hardware support card (PC-SIC).

The expanded or "clustered" model is called PC6. PC6 requires two additional interface cards (PC-AIC) and four 25′ cables for attaching four PC's to a central PC running PC6. Physically these four PC's are attached through their asynchronous serial port (COMM1) using a 25′ cable included in the PC6 package.

When you're operating one of the four attached PC's and you want your PC to become a 3278 you execute a software package, PC3278, included with the PC6 package.

For enhanced 3278 display, the IBM color graphics card is recommended for use with CLEO.

3780Plus on the IBM PC Compatibles. 3780Plus Software is self-contained on one floppy disk and menu driven with simple commands so that you need not be an "expert" in 3780 or 2780 communications to use the package. 3780Plus for the PC includes an interface card, SIC, for interfacing to your synchronous modem.



3780Plus supports IBM's 2780 and 3780 BSC protocols for computer-to-host or computer-to-computer high speed communications. Additionally, 3780Plus has special new features for talking to other computers which are running 3780Plus. For example, files are automatically named by the receiving computer to their original name on the transmitting computer.

3780Plus allows maximum flexibility with a "System" command which allows you to execute many PC-DOS commands from within 3780Plus.

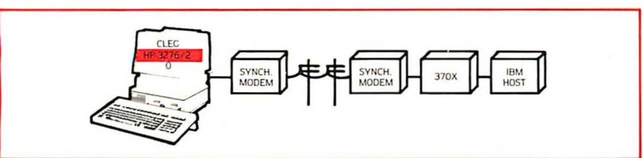
Software/ Hardware Model	Description	3270 Devices Supported	Interface Cards	Retail Price
PC2-3276/2SHM	3276 BSC for the PC	2	1	$ 795.
PC2-3276/12SHM	3276 SNA for the PC	2	1	$ 895.
PC6-3276/2SHM	3276 BSC cluster for PC	6	2	$1,349.
PC6-3276/12SHM	3276 SNA cluster for PC	6	2	$1,499.
PC-3780PlusSHM	3780/2780 emulation for PC		1	$ 795.

HP-150

CLEO on the HP-150. The CLEO software program loads from a MsDos diskette and contains simultaneous emulation for 3276/2 BSC line protocol and support for two devices, a 3278 crt and 3287 printer.

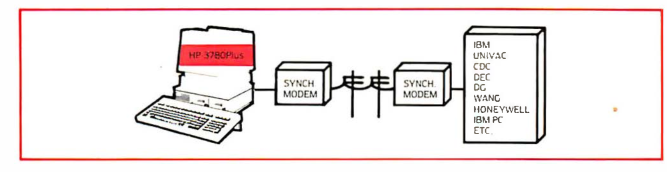
CLEO is a full 3276/2 emulator and supports all of the standard features of IBM's 3276/2; you won't need to make any modifications to your 3270 host computer. Your installation considerations for CLEO on the HP-150 will be identical to those experienced in installing an IBM 3276/2. In fact, CLEO on your 150 will readily install at any site where a 3276/2 currently operates.

Unlike a 3270 coax product, CLEO needs no additional hardware on the HP-150 and an IBM cluster controller to support a coax connection is not required. CLEO is a 3276/2 cluster controller and hooks to a synchronous modem in the same fashion as an IBM 3276/2. The HP-150's port 1 is used for the modem connection.



Keyboard decals are supplied with CLEO. These adhere to the front face of the keys on your 150 keyboard and serve as a quick reminder of the location of the 3278 keys.

3780Plus on the HP-150. 3780Plus Software is self-contained on one floppy disk and menu driven with simple commands so that you need not be an "expert" in 3780 or 2780 communications to use the package.



3780Plus supports IBM's 2780 and 3780 BSC protocols for computer-to-host or computer-to-computer high speed communications. Additionally, 3780Plus has special new features for talking to other computers which are running 3780Plus. For example, files are automatically named by the receiving computer to their original name on the transmitting computer.

3780Plus allows maximum flexibility with a "System" command which allows you to execute many MsDos commands from within 3780Plus.

The HP-150's port 1 is used to connect to the synchronous modem.

Software Model	Description	Retail Price
HP-3276/2SM	3270 BSC for HP-150	$500.
HP-3780PlusSM	3780/2780 emulation for HP-150	$500.

CLEO is ported for many more computers. Contact Altos, Honeywell, IMS, Micromation, Molecular, Nohalt, Olivetti, Tandy, or Zenith Data Systems for CLEO on their machines.

● Color coding on configuration diagrams identifies components supplied in software packages.

Circle 327 on inquiry card.



For further information or to order, call:

CLEO Software A division of Phone 1, Inc., 461 North Mulford Rd., Rockford, IL 61107 1(815) 397-8110. Telex 703639

```
  IF ((NearEnd) AND (NewChar = ' ')) THEN
  BEGIN {If NearEnd}
    WRITELN;
    IF Verse THEN WRITE ('          ');
    NearEnd := false
  END {If NearEnd}
END; {Procedure WriteCharacter}

PROCEDURE NewPattern;
(*    This removes the first character of the Pattern and        *)
(*    appends the character just printed. FreqArray is           *)
(*    zeroed in preparation for a new scan.                      *)
VAR
  j : INTEGER;
BEGIN
  FOR j := 1 to PatLength - 1 DO
    Pattern[j] := Pattern[j+1];              {Move all chars leftward}
  Pattern[PatLength] := NewChar;             {Append NewChar}
  ClearFreq
END; {Procedure NewPattern}

BEGIN {Main Program}
  ClearFreq;
  NullArrays;
  InParams;
  FillArray;
  FirstPattern;
  InitSkip;
  REPEAT
    Match;
    WriteCharacter;
    NewPattern
  UNTIL CharCount >= OutChars;
END. {Main Program}
```

Scientific American, explained in the November 1983 issue of that publication ("Computer Recreations," pages 18–28) how the obvious approach to an order-*n* scan used *n*-dimensional arrays. Let $Array_1$ count all occurrences of all characters. Let $Array_2$ keep track of the character that follows each character. Let $Array_3$ keep track of the character that follows each pair. Now generate a random printout that reflects the probabilities recorded in the arrays. The result of this order-3 scan will be what we saw in the place-names, a scrambled impression that preserves, to a surprising degree, many idiosyncrasies of the input text.

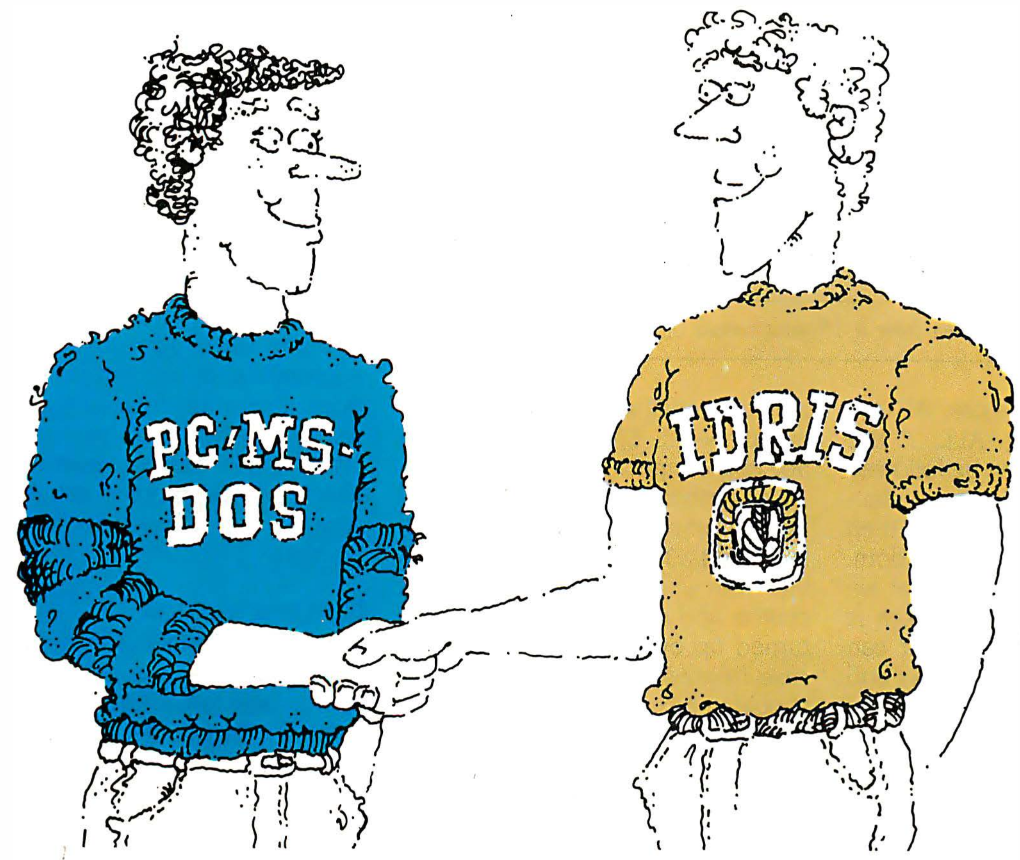
A higher order would be even more interesting, especially if the input sample were long. But until quite recently order-4 was an exceptional achievement and no one had ever seen an order-5. Getting even as far as order-3 (trigrams) gobbles up memory if you use arrays of arrays. For example, even if you restrict the character set to a mere 28—the uppercase letters, a space, and an apostrophe—you have to store 21,952 characters to create three arrays. Most of the character combinations would actually be blanks, because most trigram possibilities don't occur: think of "cnx". A fourth array would entail over half a million places of storage. A fifth is nearly unthinkable (and almost empty).

Sparse arrays are generally a sign that a new approach is needed. It was Hayes himself who took the next step, which was to discard multiplied arrays altogether. He perceived that you could get the same result by scanning the text for patterns and simply recording the character that follows each pattern. Consider this brief text: ALL IN ALL THE CHANCES MAY WELL BE ENHANCED.

To run a trigram scan, take any two letters and see what comes next. "AL" is followed only by "L"; "LL" is followed only by a space, which we'll

(continued)

The best of both worlds



Now, software developers can expand their markets and increase their productivity with Co-Idris™, the newest UNIX-like operating system from Whitesmiths, Ltd.

Co-Idris is a professional, sophisticated tool enabling users to develop programs in a powerful and flexible UNIX-like environment, then easily port these applications to a wide range of PC/MS-DOS machines, including the IBM PC, DEC Rainbow, Wang PC, DG Desktop, and Olympia PC. With the Co-Idris package, you can construct C, Pascal, or assembler programs for operation under Co-Idris, DOS or CP/M-86.

Able to work in as little as 128 KB of total main memory, Co-Idris allows **concurrent** access to both Idris-based programs and PC- or MS-DOS based application programs. You get the multi-user, multi-tasking features of a UNIX environment as well as the rich selection of DOS applications. And there is no need to reboot DOS, ever.

Co-Idris works on most all PC/MS-DOS based configurations with hard disks, and it's **available now!**

Dealer Inquiries Invited.



Whitesmiths, Ltd.

97 Lowell Road Concord, MA 01742 (617) 369-8499
TLX 750246 SOFTWARE CNCM

See us at COMDEX™/Fall '84 Booth # H 8740

DISTRIBUTORS: Australia, Fawnray Pty. Ltd., Hurstville, (612) 570-6100; **Japan,** Advanced Data Controls Corp., Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (03) 263-0383; **United Kingdom,** Real Time Systems, Douglas, Isle of Man 0624-26021; **Sweden,** Unisoft A. B., Goteborg, 31-125810. Rainbow is a trademark of Digital Equipment Corp. UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories; MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft Corp. PC-DOS is a trademark of International Business Machines Corporation. Idris is a trademark of Whitesmiths, Ltd.

> Gleaming harnesses, petticoats on slim ass rain. Had to adore. Gleaming silks, spicy fruits, pettled. Perfume all. Had to go back. Had to back. Had to back. His braces all him ass to adore. Gleaming harness rain yielded. A warm silver, rays of the mutely craved dorn on slim ass rays of the woman plumpnesses. Uselesh obscurely, he mutely craved down on him assailed. A warm hungered down on him assailed to adore. Gleaming silks, silver, rich from Jaffa. A warm hungered down on slim braces all. Hig

Figure 1: *An order-4 scan taken from a 75-word sample of James Joyce's* Ulysses.

represent as "__"; so the pair "AL" can only lead to the string "ALL__". But the next pair, "L__", may be followed by "I", "T", or "B". We list these characters as we come to them, then choose one from the list at random. Let's say we choose "B" so that we have "ALL__B". The next pattern is "__B", and the only thing that can follow is "E". Continue in this way, and by the time you've convinced yourself that one possible result is ALL BE ENHANCES MAY WELL THE ENHANCED, you'll have understood the method. You'll also see how it produced a word—ENHANCES—that was not in the input.

One further principle isn't illustrated by an example this short. A long text may yield a fairly long list of characters from which to make the random choice, and many of these will have turned up over and over. In such a case, frequent appearance on the list should improve a character's chance of being chosen. What we want our output to reflect is *n*-gram *frequency*, not just *n*-gram presence. Hayes's method provides for this too.

His method has several advantages. It is applicable to programs that fit a small computer. It makes feasible order-4, order-5, order-6 scans—in fact scans of any order. Nor need it conserve memory by restricting the character set; it can accommodate uppercase and lowercase letters, numerals, and all punctuation. But it does have one disadvantage. Since with his method you have to scan the entire input text to generate each character, the process can be very slow. We'll describe a partial remedy for that.

IMPLEMENTATION

In our first attempts to implement the Hayes algorithm, we left the source text on disk to be read through over and over. Though it's tempting to let source length be limited only by disk

(continued)

Circle 109 on inquiry card.

capacity, the amount of disk reading can be altogether unreasonable: one full read per output character. Not only is the process slow but, if you try to run the program to get a meaningful amount of output from a long text, it might consume an appreciable fraction of a disk drive's service life. We settled for a limited input sample, to be read from the disk just once and stored in an array.

In the program in listing 1, this is BigArray, indexed by a range of integers from 1 to ArraySize. As the source text is read in, linefeeds, carriage returns, and tabs are stripped out, and runs of blanks are condensed to a single blank. The cleaned-up result is stored, character by character, in BigArray. Next, for an order-n scan, the first $n-1$ characters of the source are put into a small array called Pattern. They are also printed, to get the output started. All this may take a second or a few.

The rest is simple in principle. A Match procedure runs through BigArray, checking for matches with the contents of Pattern. Each time a match is found, the *next* character is stored in a way we'll explain in a moment. At the end of the scan, one of the stored characters is randomly chosen for printing, the more frequent ones being the more likely choices. We now make a new Pattern, by dropping the old Pattern's first character and appending the character just printed. And we keep this up until we have generated as many characters of output as we want.

To store the characters from which to choose at random, we used a method suggested by Hayes. FreqArray is an array of integers, indexed by 93 ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters, from " " (space, ASCII 32) to "|" (ASCII 124). (We might have stopped with "z" [ASCII 122], but we had a special use for "|", as will appear.) Before each scan, all of FreqArray's elements are zeroed. After each match, the element indexed by the found character is incremented. Thus, after four "e"s have been found, FreqArray['e'] contains four. At the end of the scan, the contents of all FreqArray elements are totaled, and a random number in the range "1 . . . Total" is generated. The contents of the individual FreqArray elements (most of them zero) are then subtracted, one by one, from this number; the subtraction that drops the remainder to zero or less chooses the character that will be printed. That way, characters that index some fairly large FreqArray number stand a better chance of being chosen.

You decide how much output you want by setting the variable MaxChars when the starting menu prompts you. You also set the Order, which deter-

(continued)

Circle 28 on inquiry card. →

The language makes three-fourths of your writing decisions.

mines the pattern length. As the Order increases, so does the likelihood of *every* pattern being unique, in which case the output would be simply the unaltered input. We set the constant MaxPat to 9, but that's an option.

The output is formatted by counting the characters printed (TotalChars) and watching for a chance to break the line whenever this total passes a multiple of 50. The next space after that will trigger a new line. To make verse look more like verse, we type a bar ("¦") at the end of each line of input text. No bar is ever printed, but if the user has selected the Verse option from the starting menu, a new line will commence whenever a bar is encountered. On top of that, any line breaks created by the "TotalChars MOD 50" test will be followed by a 5-character indent. Figure 2 shows what the result can look like. The input text was the whole of T. S. Eliot's *The Hollow Men.*

The smooth running of this system depends on the fact that a match will be found, and a new character returned, somewhere on every scan. There is one potential bug—when the new character isn't valid because the matching process stepped right off the end of BigArray. Suppose the last four characters of the input text are "it._". Now suppose an order-4 scan has come clear to the end, seeking the pattern "t._"; though it finds a match, the character after the match is undefined. If that character happens to get selected for printing, something unauthorized will turn up in the output. Worse, something undetermined will go into the next pattern. Whether the Match procedure can find the new pattern in the input text is now doubtful. If it can't, the program will lock into an endless loop.

Our solution was to wrap the end of BigArray back to the beginning, by appending a space (if there wasn't one) plus as many of the opening characters as there are in the search pattern. Thus the input text is, in effect, a closed loop and has no end that the matching routine can step off.

A Faster Version

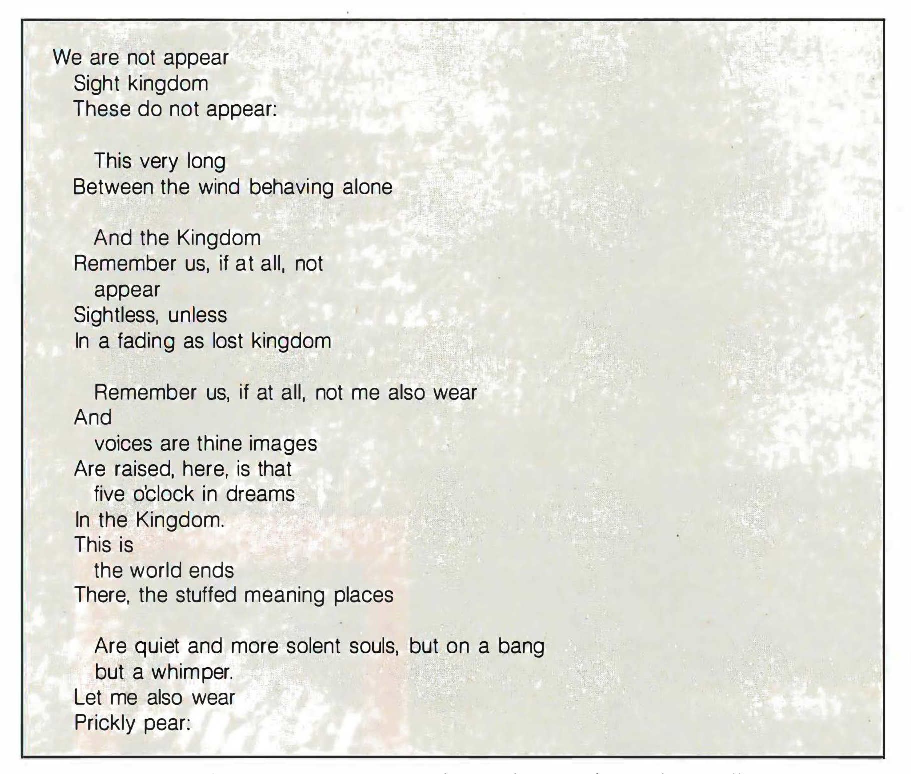
As first set up, with a simple matching algorithm, all this worked perfectly but slowly, new characters trickling onto the screen like drops of molasses. Then a way to get a dramatic speedup presented itself. Consider that the Match procedure is spending most of its time checking out cases that don't match at even the first character. They are the majority of the cases, and they are a total waste of time. Suppose we are looking for the string "rep"; is it possible to skip through BigArray, investigating *only* sequences that begin with "r"?

Yes, it is, at the cost of a second array the size of BigArray. Called SkipArray, it works as if it were many linked lists braided together. In our example, we have only to follow SkipArray's linked skein of "r"s. With its guidance, the Match procedure can skip swiftly through BigArray from one "r" to the next, ignoring all other checkpoints. If all letters were equally frequent, that would hasten the matching process by a factor of 26. In the program run that generated figure 2, the number of searches was cut by a factor of 15. If Match were the only determinant, we'd speed up execution by that much. However, other overhead stays constant and hogs time. In practice, the overall speedup approaches a limit of about 7—for big jobs, the difference between five minutes and half an hour.

SkipArray is accompanied by a much smaller array called StartSkip, which is indexed by characters and simply records the *first* location of each character in BigArray. The two of them are set up, once and for all and very quickly, by the procedure InitSkip. Once they are in place, we start each search from the information in StartSkip, and then use SkipArray as follows.

Consider our example, a pattern

(continued)



We are not appear
Sight kingdom
These do not appear:

This very long
Between the wind behaving alone

And the Kingdom
Remember us, if at all, not
appear
Sightless, unless
In a fading as lost kingdom

Remember us, if at all, not me also wear
And
voices are thine images
Are raised, here, is that
five o'clock in dreams
In the Kingdom.
This is
the world ends
There, the stuffed meaning places

Are quiet and more solent souls, but on a bang
but a whimper.
Let me also wear
Prickly pear:

Figure 2: A *pseudo-text version, in verse form, of* T. S. *Eliot's* The Hollow Men.

that begins with "r". Let's suppose we have learned from StartSkip that the first "r" is at BigArray[3]. Then the "r" entries in SkipArray might begin like this:

```
...3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13...
   7         13              22
```

At 3, we learn that the next "r" is at 7; at 7, that the next "r" is at 13; at 13, that the next "r" is at 22; and so on. Of course, the other positions in SkipArray would be filled with information about the other characters. That information is ignored this time through but stays available for other scans.

Inspection of the listing will show how the Match procedure consults StartSkip to see where, in BigArray, the first character of the Pattern to be matched first appears. Thereafter, guided by SkipArray, it can safely leave most locations of BigArray unvisited. In a count that includes the spaces, "r" occurs in English about once every 18 characters. So if BigArray were 2000 characters long, only about 110 of its locations would be checked. "P", with a frequency of about 2 percent, would trigger a mere 40 visits. The improvement in speed over our preceding versions is dramatic. Scanning a small input file on a fast system, we've seen new characters patter onto the screen faster than we could read them. The analogy is no longer with molasses but with raindrops.

Timing Analysis

Some statistics yielded by the "time" function on the UNIX system suggest two timing considerations. First, the time consumed seems independent of pattern length. (Most matches fail well before the pattern length is reached.) Second, time is largely determined by the *product* of two factors: the number of characters in the input file and the number of output characters requested. For large inputs and outputs, doubling either doubles the time, and doubling both quadruples the time. But on a small scale, the program works more slowly than that.

(continued)

Run INTEL software
and full-screen symbolic debugger
on your IBM-PC

- Get our complete development solution: compilers, assembler, linker, debuggers, and emulators for the entire 8086 family: 8086, 8087, 8088, 80186, . . .
- Run under MS-DOS with our GenePak®-PLM package, containing Intel's PLM86, ASM86, LINK86, LOC86, LIB86, and OH86. Options include PASCAL86, FORTRAN86, and C86. Or use the Intel software you already own.
- It takes less than 6 minutes to recompile a 1000-line PLM86 module and relink it with 34 others to regenerate a 40K program.
- Use GeneScope®, our interactive, fully symbolic debugger and emulator line. It features macros, help, on-line assembly, automatic disassembly and trace with scrolling, simultaneously supporting separate screens for debug and source-file viewing during one debug session. GeneScope is easier to use and faster than PSCOPE,* ICE-86,* and I²ICE,* loading 100K programs in under 15 seconds. Its powerful user interface runs in your PC, either connected to your target system with GeneProbe®, our full in-circuit emulator, or as a software-only debugger for programs in your PC or your target system.
- Use our PC ⟷ MDS datalink program to bring over your existing libraries or store back your new modules. It transfers files of any kind, in either direction.

Call us today.



196 Castro Street, Mountain View, CA 94041 (415) 964-9001

Genesis is a licensed OEM of Intel Corp.

*are Trademarks of Intel Corp.

INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTORS • Instrumatic: **Deutschland**—München, Tel. 89/85 20 63 • **España**—Madrid, Tel. 1/250 25 77—Malaga, Tel. 5/221 38 98 • **Schweiz**—Rueschlikon, Tel. 1/724 14 10—Geneve, Tel. 022/36 08 30 • **United Kingdom**—High Wycombe, Tel. 494 450 336 • **Israel**—Savyon: Micro-Bit, Tel. 03-380098 • **Japan**—Tokyo: Asahi Business Consultant Co., Tel (03) 543-3161; Showa System Laboratory, Tel. (03) 361-7131.

Circle 179 on Inquiry card.

In the short run Hellbat can be disablingly input-sensitive.

More exactly, the time in seconds follows quite closely an equation of the form

$$T = K\ (i/10 + o + io)$$

where i is thousands of characters supplied as input, o is thousands wanted in the output, and K is a system constant, obtained by trial. Thus, 1000 characters both in and out (i and o both = 1) took 21 seconds on one system, a VAX 750 running Berkeley Pascal. The same job took 130 seconds with a different compiler on a 2-MHz Heath H-89. System constants were thus 10 and 62, respectively.

For large inputs and outputs, the last term—the product of i and o—predominates. On a smaller scale, the increasing weight of the first two terms will slow things down.

It is possible to obtain a measure of the speed contributed by the SkipArray process. With SkipArray deactivated so that the Match procedure must check every character, the final term gets multiplied by about 7. This factor represents an empirical weighted average of the frequency of the characters that get checked, and it means that for big jobs, where the final term predominates, SkipArray speeds up the matching of English text by 7 times. For smaller samples, the improvement factor may be closer to 4.

Shannon's Algorithm

At this point, we wondered if there wasn't still more speed to be gained. In 1948, working without a computer, Claude Shannon had not bothered to build up frequency tables at all. He opened a book at random, selected a letter, and recorded it. He then opened the book again, read till he found that letter, and recorded its successor. On another random page, he found the first successor to *that* letter . . . and so on.

This process amounts to hopping into BigArray at random and letting the first occurrence of Pattern you encounter be the one to define the following character. Why build a table, only to select one element from it at random? Why not acknowledge that the text itself *is* a frequency table and make random entries into it? So we implemented a new method and got a further speedup factor of better than 3 (listing 2). After molasses and raindrops, this was a torrent! The new version flew like a bat out of hell and got nicknamed Hellbat.

Theoretically, in the long run, Travesty and Hellbat give equivalent generation results, with Hellbat a lot faster. But in the long run, as John Maynard Keynes said, we are all dead. The world's results are obtained in the short run, and in the short run Hellbat can be disablingly input-sensitive.

Its problem is this. Let's imagine an input that contains, midway, the sequence ". . . silk stockings and silk hats . . .", and no other occurrences of "silk". Suppose the pattern we are matching is "silk_". The chances are good that a random pounce will land either before that sequence or after it. If *before*, then "silk" will be followed by "stockings". If *after*, then wraparound will carry us around to *before*, and "silk" will again be followed by "stockings". Only if the jump chances to land in the short interval between the two occurrences of "silk" can the following word ever be "hats". So the output can settle into a tedious loop, "silk stockings and silk stockings and silk stockings and . . .". Nothing but a rather unlikely jump can enable Hellbat to break out of that loop.

But note how this case would be handled by the frequency-table method of Travesty. "Silk_s" and

(continued)

Listing 2: *These routines turn Travesty into Hellbat, a faster, but finicky, version.*

```
PROCEDURE InitSkip;
VAR
  HeadSkip, TailSkip : ARRAY [' '..'¦'] of INTEGER;
  ch : CHAR;
  i : INTEGER;
BEGIN
    {Initialize HeadSkip and TailSkip to indicate that}
    {no occurrence of any character has yet been Found.}
  FOR ch := ' ' TO '¦' DO
  BEGIN
    HeadSkip[ch] := TotalChars + 1;
    TailSkip[ch] := 0
  END;
    {Link SkipArray by reverse pass through BigArray.}
  FOR i := (TotalChars - PatLength) DOWNTO 1 DO
  BEGIN
    ch := BigArray[i];
    IF TailSkip[ch] = 0
    THEN {1st occurrence}
      BEGIN
        TailSkip[ch] := i;
        HeadSkip[ch] := i
      END
    ELSE
      BEGIN
        SkipArray[i] := HeadSkip[ch];
        HeadSkip[ch] := i
      END
  END;
      {Close links from tail back to head.}
    FOR ch := ' ' TO '¦' DO
    IF TailSkip[ch] <> 0 THEN
      SkipArray [TailSkip[ch]] := HeadSkip[ch]
END;

PROCEDURE Match;
VAR
  i : INTEGER;              {one location BEFORE start of Match in BigArray}
  j : INTEGER;              {index into pattern}
  Found : BOOLEAN;                 {true if there is a match from i+1 to i+j-1}
  ch1 : CHAR;                      {first character in Pattern; used for skipping}
BEGIN
  ch1 := Pattern[1];
                                      {Hop into BigArray at a random location}
  i := TRUNC((TotalChars - PatLength) * Random(Seed));
                               {Search for an instance of ch1 at location i+1}
  WHILE BigArray[i+1] <> ch1 DO
    i := (i+1) MOD (TotalChars - PatLength);
  Found := false;
  WHILE (NOT Found) DO
BEGIN
  j := 1;
  Found := true;
  WHILE (Found AND (j <= PatLength)) DO
    IF BigArray[i+j] <> Pattern[j]
      THEN Found := false
    ELSE j := j + 1;
    IF Found THEN
      NewChar := BigArray[i + PatLength + 1]
    ELSE i := SkipArray[i+1] - 1
  END
END;
```

silk_h" would be considered equally likely; the letters "s" and "h" would ring up the same increments in FreqArray; and the upshot, all else being equal, would be truly 50–50. Travesty, in short, makes probability independent of the spacing of items. Though slower than Hellbat, it is less particular about peculiar input structures.

Hellbat, on the other hand, is temptingly fast; the *io* term disappears altogether from its timing equation, which takes the form

$$T = K\ (i/5 + o)$$

For order-5, and input and output of 1,000 characters each, the two machines that took 21 and 130 seconds to run Travesty ran Hellbat in 4 and 50 seconds, respectively.

Because a long pattern is apt to entail more tries before a match is found, Hellbat's time, unlike Travesty's, is order-dependent. The dependency could be incorporated into K, which could then stand for both the computer system and the order.

So, if the input text is fairly free of repeated words clumped together, or if it is long and varied enough for such words to be scattered elsewhere also, then Hellbat (jump in with closed eyes) is the algorithm of choice. Otherwise, opt for the inefficiencies of Travesty and its frequency table. We print herewith (listing 1) the Pascal code for Travesty (modified Hayes) and append instructions for converting it into random-jump Hellbat (Shannon) (listing 2). The nature of your input must decide which version is for you. ■

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bennett, William R. Jr. "How Artificial is Intelligence?" *American Scientist*. November–December 1977, page 694.
2. Hayes, Brian. "Computer Recreations." *Scientific American*. November 1983, page 18.
3. Shannon, Claude E. "The Mathematical Theory of Communication." *Bell System Technical Journal*. July and October 1948, pages 379, 623.
4. Shannon, Claude E. "Prediction and Entropy of Printed English." *Bell System Technical Journal*. January 1951, page 50.

PROJECT MAN NEVER GET OUT

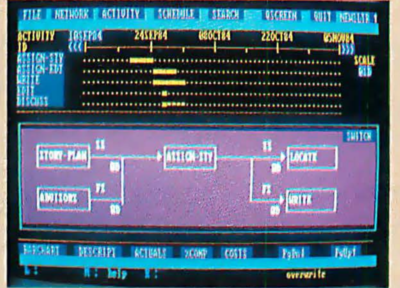
"What do you mean, the printer's on vacation!"

"Those prima donnas in development say the prototype will be a month late."

"Concrete just went up 20%!"

"The boss wants to make it blue."

If you're managing any kind of project today, you've got your hands full. Whether it's bringing a new product to market. Picking the best telephone system. Constructing an office building. Planning a convention. Or doing the annual report.



A picture of the project plan.

No matter what, someone important expects you to finish on time. And on budget.

And if that doesn't seem humanly possible, you're right.

That's why you need QWIKNET,® a remarkable new bit of software magic for your IBM* PC.

With QWIKNET, and its optical mouse, you can push-button your way to figuring the time, money, and resources

See us at Booth M1010
COMDEX™/Fall '84
November 14-18, MGM Grand Hotel

*IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines

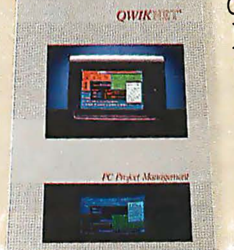
AGEMENT WILL OF HAND AGAIN.

you need to complete a project. And when changes threaten your best-laid plans, QWIKNET analyzes the effects on your deadlines and budget. Then it helps you make the necessary adjustments to keep on track.

QWIKNET is an idea that could only have come from PSDI. We created the world's most respected family of project management software for mainframes and minis: PROJECT/2®. And 16 years of experience have given QWIKNET more savvy, more power, and more usable features than any other product.

Features like easy, pop-down menus. Window management. CPM analysis. Network graphics. And a report writer.

For the name of your nearest QWIKNET dealer, or a free copy of the "Project Management Primer," call us at 617-661-1444.



With QWIKNET, project management won't be a project any more.

QWIKNET®
PC Project Management Software
From PSDI

Project Software & Development, Inc., 14 Story Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Circle 465 on inquiry card.

Computer Components Unlimited

CHRISTMAS "CHALLENGE"

We Guarantee the Lowest Prices on All Items (bought before December 15th) In BYTE Magazine

UNTHINKABLE DISCOUNT SPECIALS

10 Meg Hard Disk

★ IBM Internal Compatible
★ All necessary Cables & Controller

$789

Panasonic Bargain

★ 1091 Printer
★ 120 cps w/Letter Quality Printing
★ As Easy As Flip-A-Switch
★ Better than Okidata 92

$319

IBM PC System

★ 256K, Two 320K Drives
★ Monitor, Color Card
★ Thermal Printer w/300 Baud Modem
★ All necessary cables

List $2999 $1999

64K Upgrade

★ 9 - 4164
★ 90 Day Warranty

$38 a set

Anchor Modem

★ 1200 Baud
★ Hayes Compatible

$238

Kaypro

★ All Kaypro's Lowest Possible Price

Integrated Circuits

Dynamic Rams

4164-250	$4.25
4164-200	4.75
4164-150	4.95

Co-Processor

8087 Intel	$ 159

CCU YOUR LARGEST DISK DRIVE SUPPLIER This Month Only PRICES SLASHED!

Apple Compatible Drives

	QUANTITY 1	2	10
Micro Sci			
A-2, 35 Track	$175	$169	$159
Controller	65	60	50
Rana Systems			
Elite I	$210	$205	$200
Elite II, Dbl. Head	335	330	325
Elite III, Quad Density	395	445	435
Controller Controls 4 Drives	75	70	70
Half Height			
FD525A Fully Apple com.	$140	$130	$120
Sigma Technology			
Full HT Apple	$160	$150	$140

5¼" Disk Drives

	QUANTITY 1	2	10
Teac			
FD55A, 160K	$160	$150	$140
FD55B, 360K	135	129	119
FD55F, Quad Density	159	150	140
All Teac's are Half Heights			
Tandon			
TM100-1, 160K	$150	$140	$130
TM100-2, 360K	155	145	140
TM101-4, Quad Density	280	270	260
TM55-2, 360K ½ Height	195	190	185
MPI			
B-52, 360K PC Compatible	$100	$ 95	$ 90
Shugart			
SA400, 160K	$190	$180	$170
SA455, 360K ½ Height	200	190	180
SA465, Quad Den. ½ Height	230	220	210
Mitsubishi			
4851, ½ Height	$179	$169	$159
4853, Quad Den. ½ Height	169	159	140
Control Data Corp.			
CDC 9409, 360K	$200	$190	$180
CDC 9409T, Quad Density	250	200	190
Matsushita			
JA-155	$140	$130	$120

8" Disk Drives

	QUANTITY 1	2	10
Siemens			
FDD-100-8	$119	$115	$110
FDD-200-8	180	170	160
Shugart			
801R, Sgl./Dbl.	$290	$280	$270
851R, Dbl./Dbl.	430	420	410
Tandon			
TM848-1E, Sgl./Dbl. ½ Ht.	$240	$230	$220
TM848-2E, Dbl./Dbl. ½ Ht.	370	360	350
Mitsubishi			
M2894-63, Dbl./Dbl.	$400	$390	$380
M2896-63, Dbl./Dbl. ½ Ht.	400	390	380
Qume			
DT8, Datatrak 8	$450	5440	$430

5¼" & 8" Power Supply & Cabinets

	QUANTITY 1	2	10
PC Products 5¼"			
Single Cabinet w/pwr	$ 70	$ 60	$ 50
Dual Thinline Cab w/pwr	80	70	60
Dual Cabinet & Power	80	70	60
All have 6 month Warranty			
PC Products 8"			
Sgl. Cabinet w/pwr & fan	$220	$210	$200
Dual w/pwr for 2 thinlines	230	220	210
Dual w/pwr & fan	270	260	250

WE ACCEPT ANY UNIVERSITY OR QUALIFIED FIRM'S PURCHASE ORDER — CALL TOLL FREE FOR CORPORATE ACCOUNTS (800) 847-1718

Apple is a Trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. Circle 68 on inquiry card. IBM is a Trademark of International Business Machines.

(continued from page 133)
of Open Architecture, a new release of the operating system that is now being readied.

Stored Command Sequences

Proc, the stored-procedure processor, is roughly equivalent to a cross between the UNIX concept of a script and a highly sophisticated job-control language. It lets you store command sequences and call them by name. It also provides tools for a number of tasks associated with these functions.

For example, Proc has a series of commands that makes it easy to set up a command menu screen. With Proc you can set screen characteristics, position the cursor, display screen prompts, and check keyboard input.

Proc can also string together other Pick utilities. In general, if a command or process is available on Pick at the TCL (terminal-control language) level, it can be incorporated in a stored procedure, or Proc (similar to a batch file). BASIC programs, Access sentences, and other contructs can be used. Procs can even call other Procs. In addition, Procs can test for conditions and branch on the results. Proc includes facilities for labeling statements and can use those numbers as references for commands like GO.

Proc also has commands that test for errors or a specific error and perform a specified command if the error occurs.

Structurally, a Proc is an item in the user's master dictionary, or a Proc library, and is called by its ITEM-ID. This lets you call Procs by name, as if the Proc were a TCL command.

Terminal-Control Language

TCL is rather like the command processor in a microcomputer operating system. When you log onto the system, you are normally in TCL. However, for the benefit of users who need a specific application or applications or who shouldn't be allowed access to TCL for security reasons, this is easily changed by automatically transferring into a Proc.

There is a great deal to TCL, much more than it's microcomputer equivalents. Among other things, TCL commands let you create files and new accounts, set the time and date, clear files, compare files, perform a system backup, reorganize files, send messages to other users, copy files to magnetic tape, and other system-maintenance functions. For the user, TCL tends to blend in with Proc and Access.

Other Features

In addition to the parts already named, Pick has several other useful segments. One of them is Runoff, a fairly elaborate print formatter. Runoff is a text formatter rather than an editor or word processor, but it provides many of the features normally associated with word processors.

Spooler is a print spooler that includes a variety of commands to help manage the printer function on a multiuser system. Spooler supports multiple print queues so it can handle multiple printers, and it can mix dot-matrix, letter-quality, and other kinds of printers. It includes restart capabilities that let it search a document for a character string and restart printing on that string. Spooler can also send reports to tape or other back-up media for archival storage.

Pick has several security and data-protection features, including built-in permission levels. It also has a form of file and record locking. Instead of locking the file or the record, Pick locks the group in virtual memory.

The Pick editor is a full-function line editor for entry and editing of Pick

(continued)

FIND
NEXT RECORD
PREVIOUS RECORD
DELETE
SAVE
SUPERFIND
CLEAR IMAGE
NEXT WINDOW
HELP
DELETE CHARACTER
CURSOR LEFT
BACK WINDOW
CALCULATE
CURSOR RIGHT
INSERT CHARACTER

Fifteen user defined Flex-Keys provide single keystroke data entry and database commands, making DataFlex one of the most user-friendly database systems available. DataFlex's powerful program generator processes easy to create screen "images" to quickly define applications and produce ready to run, menu-driven software that's perfectly tailored to your needs. From simple single file applications to complex multi-file/multi-key/multi-indexed systems, nothing does it faster, better or easier than DataFlex. Even multiple page HELP screens are produced with a one word command and called automatically at literally, the touch of a button. Call or write today for our latest literature and a list of existing DataFlex applications.



See us at COMDEX™/Fall '84
November 14-18, 1984
Las Vegas Convention Center
Las Vegas, Nevada
Booth #3349

DATA ACCESS CORPORATION.
8525 SW 129 Terrace, Miami, FL 33156 (305) 238-0012
Telex 469021 DATA ACCESS CI

Circle 108 on inquiry card.

compatible with MSDOS, PC-DOS, CP/M, CP/M-86, MP/M-86, TurboDOS, Novell Sharenet, PC-Net, Molecular N-Star, Televideo MmmOST, Action DPC/OS, Onminet, IBM PC w/Corvus and OSM Muse.

files of all sorts, including programs and Procs. Like the rest of Pick, it is rich in commands to make life easier for programmers. For instance, the REPLACE command has an option for global replace, replace between specified lines, and replace in specified columns. You can concatenate editor commands, store them, and call them using a single command. You can replace the first occurrence of string A with string B and then replace every occurrence of A with B in columns 5 through 9 of the next 10 lines with one stacked command.

Porting Pick

Below the visible level of the Pick operating system are the software structures that make it operate. This is a level of the system that few programmers ever see. As has been mentioned, it is elaborate and rather complex.

The Pick operating system is divided into two parts (see figure 1). About 95 percent of it is in the hardware-independent portion called the virtual, or (more narrowly) ABS. About 5 percent of the system is the monitor, which is roughly equivalent to the BIOS (basic input/output system) in CP/M. Like the CP/M BIOS, the monitor is the part of the system that interacts directly with the hardware. In addition, the monitor contains the virtual memory manager (VMM), the time-sharing executive, and the hardware interrupts for I/O to terminals and other slow devices. Virtual interacts with the hardware entirely through the monitor.

Pick, as it exists on a host computer, is entirely in machine language. To port it over, a two-pass table-driven assembler is constructed on the host machine running Pick and sent to the new machine.

The assembler used to move Pick to a new machine works like most assemblers, but above the native (executable) object code and the assembly language (called native, or host, assembly language) is the Pick operating software in Pick pseudo-assembly language, sometimes called the "missionary" source code (see figure 2).

The Pick pseudo-assembly language is the mother tongue of the Pick operating system. Virtual is written in it. The monitor part of Pick, however, is written in the host assembly language of the target machine.

The Pick assembly language is the language of the Pick paper computer. To translate Pick into something that will run on a real machine, the Pick assembly source code is put through a two-pass table-driven assembler. On the first pass, it is translated into host assembly language, and on the second pass, into executable host object code.

(continued)

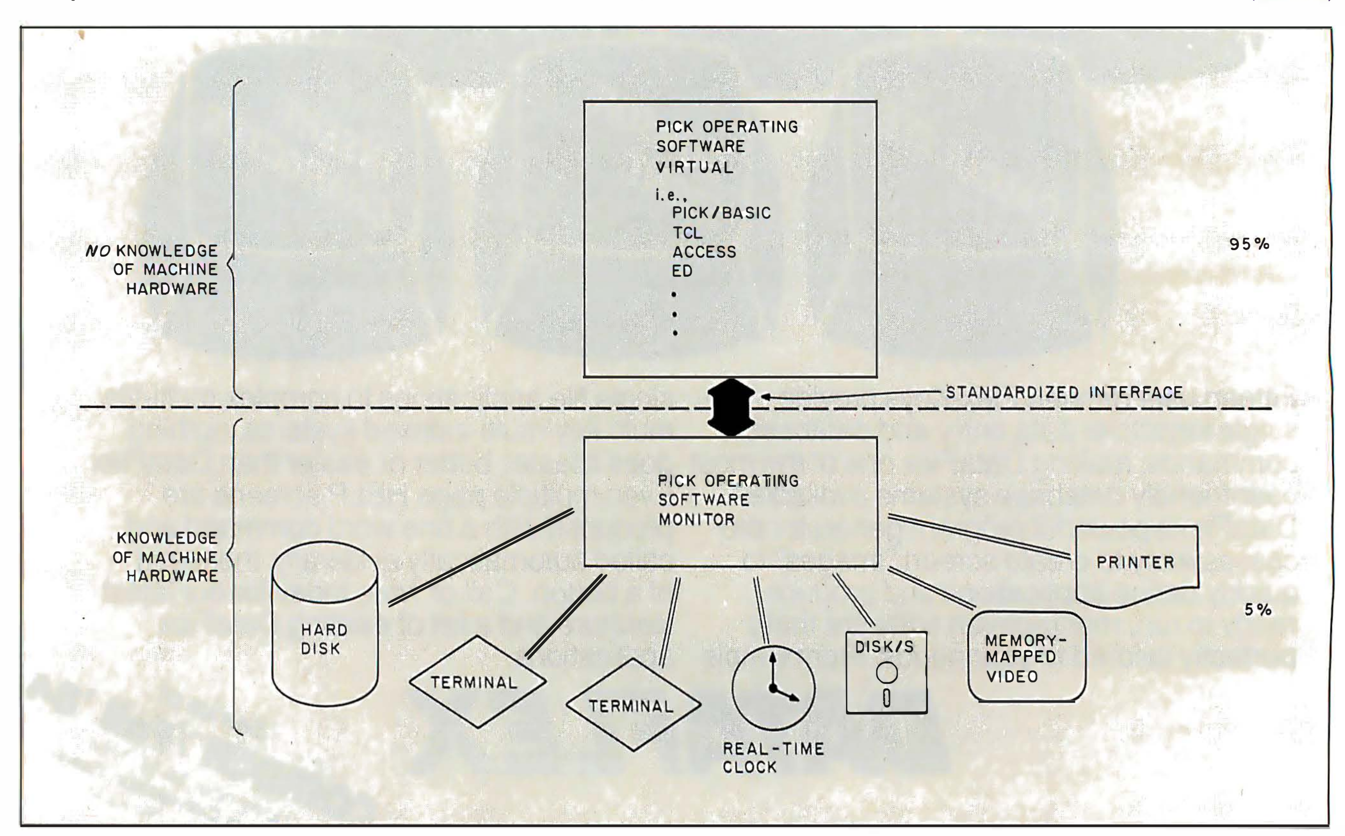


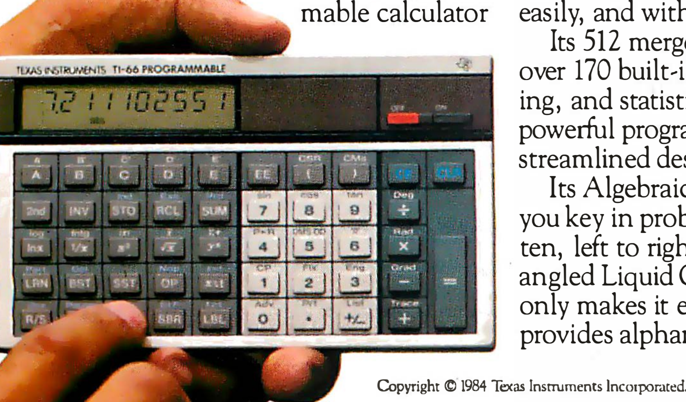
Figure 1: *The parts of the Pick operating system and some supporting hardware. The interface between "virtual," which contains most of the Pick operating system, and the monitor, which connects to the hardware, is standardized. Only about 5 percent of the code in Pick is in the monitor.*

Photographed at Gulfstream Aerospace, Savannah, GA.

Is your calculator programmed for success?

Move up to the TI-66. The easy 512 step programmable.

You're in the fast lane now, and the last thing you need is a calculator that slows you down. That's why you need the TI-66 programmable calculator from Texas Instruments. The TI-66 offers full programming power and flexibility so you can handle complex and repetitive math problems quickly, easily, and with fewer keystrokes.



Its 512 merged program steps and over 170 built-in scientific, engineering, and statistical functions make for powerful programming. And its sleek, streamlined design makes for easy use.

Its Algebraic Operating System lets you key in problems as they are written, left to right. And its 10-digit angled Liquid Crystal Display not only makes it easy on your eyes, but provides alphanumeric notation of your program steps so you can make easy modifications as you go along.

The keys are readable and large enough for your fingers. The guide book is a quick study. And at $69.95 suggested retail, the price is easy. So instead of spending extra time on routine calculations that won't get you noticed, promote yourself with the TI-66 programmable calculator.



Creating useful products and services for you.



BUY HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE AT WHOLESALE +8%, AND GET 14-28 DAY SOFTWARE RENTALS† . . .

In just the last few months, *The NETWORK* has saved its members more than $18,000,000 and processed over 45,000 orders.

Listed below are just a few of the over 20,000 products available at our EVERYDAY LOW PRICES! All software below is priced in IBM-PC format.

The nation's largest corporations depend on PC NETWORK!

On our corporate roster are some of the nation's largest financial industrial and professional concerns ***including some of the most important names in the computer industry:***

AT&T	*Harvard University*
Barclays Bank	*Hewlett Packard*
Bell & Howell	*Hughes Aircraft*
Citibank	*IBM*
Columbia University	*ITT*
Data General	*Kodak*
Farm Bureau Insurance	*Multimate*
Frontier Airlines	*Standard Oil of Ohio*
General Mills	*University of Chicago*
Gillette	*Veteran's Administration*

plus thousands of satisfied consulting firms, small businesses, user groups, municipalities, government agencies and valuewise individuals ACROSS THE NATION! Their buyers know that purchasing or renting from PC NETWORK saves them time, money and trouble. They also count on us for product evaluation, professional consultation and the broadest spectrum of products and brands around.

CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-621-S-A-V-E

In Illinois call (312) 280-0002

Your Membership Validation Number: B3B2

You can validate your membership number and, if you wish, place your first money-saving order over the phone by using your VISA, MASTERCARD or AMERICAN EXPRESS. Our knowledgeable service consultants are on duty Mon-Fri 8 AM to 7 PM, SAT 9 AM to 5 PM CST.

PERSONAL COMPUTER NETWORK
320 West Ohio
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Call now... Join the PC NETWORK and start saving today!

PC NETWORK • MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

YES! Please enroll me as a member in the PC NETWORK™ and rush my catalog featuring thousands of computer products, all at just 8% above DEALER WHOLESALE PRICES. I will also periodically receive "THE PRINTOUT", a special up-date on merchandise at prices BELOW even those in my wholesale catalog, and all the other exclusive, money-saving services available to Members.

3B2 ☐

I am under no obligation to buy anything. My complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Please check (✔) all boxes that apply:

Basic Membership
- ☐ One-year membership for $8
- ☐ Two-year membership for $15 (SAVE $1)
- ☐ Business Software Rental Library for $25 add'l. per year—with 14 day rentals
- ☐ Games Software Rental Library for $10 add'l per year

Special V.I.P. Membership*
- ☐ One-year membership for $15
- ☐ Two-year membership for $25 (SAVE $5)
- ☐ BOTH Business and Game Software Rental Libraries for $30 add'l. per year—with 28 day rentals

*VIP members receive advance notice on limited quantity merchandise specials

☐ Bill my credit card: ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Account Number: ____________

Exp. Date ____________ mo. year

☐ Check or money order enclosed for $ ____________

Name ____________

Address ____________ Apt. No. ____________

City ____________ State ____________ Zip ____________

Telephone ( ) ____________

Please provide the following information to insure compatibility with your system (check all boxes that apply):

My computer(s) is: ☐ IBM-PC ☐ IBM-XT ☐ Apple II ☐ Macintosh ☐ Kaypro

☐ **Other:** ____________

Signature ____________

(Signature required to validate membership)

GAMES & EDUCATIONAL SOFTWARE

(Please add $1 shipping and handling for each title ordered from below.)

Product	Wholesale
Avant-Garde *Air Traffic Controller*	$18.50*
Bluebush *Chess (Your Toughest Opponent)*	34.00*
Broderbund *Lode Runner*	19.75*
CBS *Goren-Bridge Made Easy*	48.00*
CBS *Mastering the SAT*	81.00*
Epyx *Temple of Apshai*	21.97*
Infocom *Zork I or Witness*	21.50*
Infocom *Deadline or Suspended*	27.00*
Microsoft *Flight Simulator*	27.00*
Orion *JBird (QBert Look Alike)*	22.00*
Scarborough *Mastertype*	27.00*
Screenplay *Asylum (works with mono ard too)*	15.50*
Sierra On-Line *Frogger*	21.00*
Sierra On-Line *Crossfire*	18.00*
SubLogic *Night Mission Pinball*	24.00*
Spinnaker *Alphabet Zoo*	17.00*
Spinnaker *Delta Drawing*	29.00*
Spinnaker *FaceMaker*	20.00*
Spinnaker *Hey Diddle Diddle*	17.00*
Spinnaker *KinderComp*	17.00*
Spinnaker *Rhymes & Riddles*	17.00*
Spinnaker *Story Machine*	20.00*
Spinnaker *Most Amazing Thing*	23.00*
Virtual Combinatics *Micro Cookbook*	21.00*

BUSINESS SOFTWARE

(Please add $2.50 shipping and handling for each title ordered from below.)

Product	Wholesale
ATI *How to use MultiMate*	$42.00*
ATI *How to usa Microsoft: Word*	42.00*
ATI *How to use Lotus 1-2-3*	42.00*
► Ashton-Tate *DBASE III*	347.50*
► Ashton-Tate *Framework*	347.50*
Ashton-Tate *Friday!*	158.00*
Central Point *Copy II PC*	23.00*
Conceptual Instruments *Desk Organizer*	177.00*
Cosmos *Revelation (Requires 8087)*	575.00*
Digital Research *CP/M-86*	33.00*
Digital Research *DR Logo*	57.00*
Digital Research *PL/I Compiler*	399.00*
Digital Research *Concurrent CP/M—Windows*	90.00*
Funk Software *Sideways*	38.00*
Harvard *Harvard Project Manager*	215.00*
► Hayes *Smartcom II—New UT100 Emulator*	88.00*
Human Edge *The Management Edge*	145.00*
Human Edge *The Sales Edge*	145.00*
► Lotus Development *Lotus 1-2-3*	270.00*
Lotus Development *Symphony*	CALL
MicroRim *RBase 4000*	230.00*
Microsoft *C Compiler*	275.00*
Microsoft *Word with Mouse—Latest Version*	255.00*
Microsoft *Multiplan*	105.00*
Monogram *Dollars & Sense*	89.90*
► Multimate *Multimate (Latest Version)*	240.00*
Oasis *The Word Plus*	90.00*
Open Systems *P/O Sales A/R INV G/L A/P Team Mgr*	370.00*ea
RDS *Informix*	510.00*
Real World *G/L A/P A/R P/R or OE/INV*	387.50*ea
Rosesoft *Prokey Version 3*	74.00*
Ryan McFarland *RM COBOL (Dev. System)*	570.00*
Samna *Samna III Word Processor*	325.00*
Satellite Software *WordPerfect*	210.00*
Softcraft *Fancy Fonts*	125.00*
Softstyle *SET-FX*	35.00*
Software Publishing *PFS: File*	72.00*
Software Publishing *PFS: Report*	84.00*
Software Publishing *PFS: Write*	72.00*
Software Publishing *PFS: Graph*	72.00*
TCS *Client Ledger*	730.00*
Verbatim *Disk Drive Analyzer*	25.00*

HARDWARE

(Please add shipping and handling charges found in italics next to price.)

COMPLETE SYSTEMS

Product	Price	Shipping
Apple *Macintosh Base System*	1,580.00*	*(34.12)*
Apple *Apple//c*	880.00*	*(18.58)*
Apple *Apple //e*	CALL	
Columbia *Desktop & Portable Systems*	CALL	
Compaq *All Models*	CALL	
Eagle *Desktop PC and Spirit Portables*	CALL	
► *IBM PC Starter System 1 DSDD/FDC/Color CD/Par Port/Monitor/64K*	1,642.00*	*(35.47)*
► *IBM PC Base System 2 DSDD/FDC/256K*	1,825.15*	*(35.10)*
► *IBM PC Professional Hard Disk (XT) (1 DSDD/FDC/10 MB Hard Disk/256K)*	2250.15*	*(48.60)*
IBM *PC/AT All Configs*	CALL	
Sanyo *MBC 550 "Lowest Cost Compatible"*	840.00*	*(13.82)*
Tava *PC Complete IBM Compatible (64K/Color or Mono Card/2 drives)*	1,450.00*	*(31.32)*
Texas Instruments *Professional*	CALL	

DISK DRIVES & CONTROLLERS

Product	Price	Shipping
► Cogito *1/2 Ht Low Power 10MB Winchester W/IBM Controller*	735.00*	*(15.83)*
IBM *Floppy Disk Controller*	75.00*	*(2.50)*
► Maynard *WS-1 10MB Internal Hard Disk with Sandstar Multi Function Card*	770.00*	*(18.15)*
► Maynard *WS-2 same as WS-1 but with Sandstar Floppy Controller (uses 1 slot)*	930.00*	*(20.30)*
Maynard *Floppy Controller/Serial Port*	145.00*	*(2.50)*
► Panasonic *Half Height DSDD Drive Pair*	225.00*	*(5.40)*
Qume *Half Haight DSDD Drive Pair (Same as used on IBM Portable)*	350.00*	*(7.00)*
► Tandon *TM100-2 Full Height DSDD Drive*	153.00*	*(3.16)*
► Tallgrass *20MB External Hard Disk with Tape Backup*	2,150.00*	*(46.44)*
► Teac *FD55-B Half Height DSDD Drive Pair*	285.00*	*(5.72)*

MEMORY CHIPS

All chips guaranteed for life.

Product	Price	Shipping
► 64K Memory Upgrade Kits (9 Chips)	35.55*	*(1.00)*
► 64K Dynamic Ram Chips (Each)	3.95*	*(1.00)*
256K Dynamic Ram Chips (Each)	33.00*	*(1.00)*

MODEMS

Product	Price	Shipping
Anchor *Mark XII LOWEST PRICE 1200BPS HAYES COMPATIBLE EXTERNAL MODEM!*	230.00*	*(5.00)*
Hayes *Smartmodem 300*	180.00*	*(3.60)*
Hayes *Smartmodem 1200B with new Smartcom II VT100 Emulator*	366.90*	*(2.50)*
Rixon *R212A Stand Alone 1200BPS*	335.00*	*(8.50)*
U.S. Robotics *Password (Compact 1200BPS External)*	290.00*	*(6.50)*

MONITORS

Product	Price	Shipping
Amdek **Video 300G Composite Green**	110.00*	*(3.00)*
Amdek **Video 300A Composite Amber**	120.00*	*(3.00)*
Amdek **Video 310A IBM Type Amber**	130.00*	*(3.00)*
Amdek *Color 300 (NEW!) Composite*	215.00*	*(4.64)*
Amdek *Color 500 (NEW!) Composite/RGB/VCR*	320.00*	*(6.91)*
Amdek *Color 600 (NEW!) High Res RGB*	395.00*	*(8.53)*
Amdek *Color 700 (NEW!) Ultra High Res*	455.00*	*(9.83)*
Amdek *Color 710 (NEW!) 700 w/Non-Glare/Long Phosphor*	485.00*	*(10.48)*
Princeton *HX-12 RGB Monitor*	CALL	
Princeton *MAX-12 IBM Mono*	CALL	
Princeton *SR-12 Ultra High Res RGB*	CALL	
► Quadram *Quadchrome II NEW! 640x200 RGB w/14" Screen/Black Phosher Mask/IBM Case*	370.00*	*(8.21)*
Taxan *420 Super High Res RGB Monitor*	380.00*	*(8.21)*
Taxan *440 Highest Res RGB (720x400) Currently Available Works With Persyst Bob Card*	525.00*	*(11.34)*
Zenith *ZVM-123 Green High Res (Consumer Reports Rated Best Buy!)*	78.00*	*(2.50)*

MULTIFUNCTION CARDS

Product	Price	Shipping
Apparat *256K Memory Board with OK*	87.00*	*(2.50)*
Apparat *Combo II w/ser/par/game/clock/sfwr*	123.00*	*(2.50)*
► AST *Six-Pack Plus with OK*	197.00*	*(2.50)*
AST *MegaPlus II with OK*	205.00*	*(2.50)*
AST *I/O Plus II*	105.00*	*(2.50)*
► ORCHID BLOSSOM W/64K *Multifunction with networking at an unbelievable price. Up to 384K/Ser/Par/Clock/Software/Net Slot*	205.00*	*(2.50)*
► Quadram *Improved Quadboard w/OK Special Purchase!*	185.00*	*(2.50)*
Tecmar *Captain Multifunction Card O/K*	195.00*	*(2.50)*

PRINTERS

Product	Price	Shipping
Amdek *5025 (NEW!) 25CPS LQ w/2K Buffer-*	525.00*	*(10.48)*
C. Itoh **F10/40 Starwriter 40 CPS LQ**	875.00*	*(18.90)*
C. Itoh *Prowriter 8510 AP*	285.00*	*(6.16)*
Epson *RX-80*	287.00*	*(6.00)*
Epson *FX-80*	415.00*	*(9.25)*
Epson *FX-100*	600.00*	*(14.35)*
Epson *LQ1500*	CALL	
Epson *IBM-to-EPSON Parallel Cable*	21.00*	*(1.00)*
NEC *2030 20CPS LQ Parallel*	825.00*	*(16.53)*
NEC *2050 20CPS Letter Quality Printer*	675.00*	*(14.58)*
NEC *3530 33CPS LQ Parallel*	1,185.00*	*(31.54)*
NEC *3550 33CPS Letter Quality Printer*	1,315.00*	*(24.40)*
NEC *8850 55CPS LQ New Model IBM Version*	1,710.00*	*(36.94)*
Okidata *ML84P 200CPS 132 Col*	720.00*	*(16.00)*
Okidata *ML92P 150CPS 80 Col Printer*	395.00*	*(8.55)*
Okidata *ML93P 160CPS Wide Platen*	590.00*	*(15.00)*
Okidata *2410P Pacemark 350CPS*	1,850.00*	*(60.00)*
Okidata *IBM-to-Okidata Parallel Cable*	20.75*	*(1.00)*
Qume *Sprint 11/45 45CPS Letter Quality*	1,155.00*	*(24.00)*
Qume *Sprint 11/90 90CPS Letter Quality New! Fastest Daisywheel Out!*	CALL	
Qume *IBM Cable and Interface (required)*	72.00*	*(1.00)*
► Star Micronics *Gemini 10X 120 CPS w/Tractor Epson Graphics Compatable*	225.00*	*(4.86)*
► Star Micronics *Gemini 15X 10X Features w/132 Col*	325.00*	*(7.02)*
► Star Micronics *Powertype 18 CPS LQ Diablo Code Compatable*	300.00*	*(6.48)*
Texas Instruments *855 DP/LQ w/Tractor*	718.00*	*(15.50)*
Toshiba *P-1340 80 Col Version of P-1351*	896.00*	*(15.03)*
Toshiba *P-1351 160/100 CPS Draft/LQ LQ Printer*	1,200.00*	*(25.92)*

VIDEO CARDS

Product	Price	Shipping
► Amdek *MAI Card*	310.00*	*(2.50)*
Eagle *Monochrome Display Card*	180.00*	*(2.50)*
► Hercules *Monochrome Graphics Card*	298.00*	*(2.50)*
Hercules *Color Card with Parallel Port*	149.80*	*(12.50)*
► Paradise *New Modular Multidisplay Card*	CALL	
Persyst *Bob Card Ultra High Res Color Card with Mono Quality Text In Color*	365.00*	*(2.50)*
Quadram *Quadcolor I Color Card*	170.00*	*(2.50)*
Quadram *Quadvue Mono Card w/Ser/Par/Clock*	210.00*	*(2.50)*
STB *Graphix Plus II NEW! (simultaneous Mono Graphics & Color)*	295.00*	*(2.50)*

ACCESSORIES AND SUPPLIES

Product	Price	Shipping
► Brand Name DSDD Diskettes *Guaranteed for Life!! Not Generic*	18.00*	*(1.00)*
Curtiss *PC Pedestal II*	38.00*	*2.50)*
► Keytronic *KB5151 Deluxe IBM Keyboard*	170.00*	*(4.00)*
Source-Tek *Replacement 100W IBM-PC Power Supply lets old PC's Drive Internal Hard Disk & More*	215.00*	*(4.64)*
WP Printer Paper *2600 Sheets Microline Perfs (Invisible when torn)*	17.00*	*(10.00)*

***PC NETWORK Members pay just 8% above the wholesale price, plus shipping.**
All prices reflect a 3% cash discount. Minimum shipping 2.50 per order.

†RENT BEFORE YOU BUY—Members are eligible to join The NETWORK's Business and Game Software Rental Libraries and evaluate products for a full 14 (Regular) or 28 (VIP) days to see if it meets your needs. And The NETWORK's rental charges are far less than other software rental services—JUST 20% OF THE MEMBER WHOLESALE PRICE.

Hardware prices highlited by ► reflect recent major price reductions

COMPLETE IBM™ PC SYSTEMS

IBM PC STARTER SYSTEM

IBM PC w/64K (256K capacity) — **$1,642.00*** *(35.47)*

Floppy Drive Controller
1 Double Sided Double Density 320/360 Disk Drive
Hercules Color Card w/Parallel Port
Zenith 2VM-123 Display Monitor



The NETWORK has the perfect starter system for you! The combination of a double sided drive, color card and printer part allows you to run most any program and grow without need for replacing any component you buy now.

IBM PC BASE SYSTEM

IBM PC w/256K — **$1,625.15*** *(35.10)*

Floppy Drive Controller
2 Double Sided Double Density 320/360K Disk Drives

The Base System is your lowest cost starting point for configuring the exact system of your choice. Combine it with any of the monitors, video cards, multifunction cards and accessories listed in this ad, and prove the Network can't be beat as your system source.

IBM PC PROFESSIONAL HARD DISK SYSTEM (XT)

$2,250.15* *(48.60)*

IBM PC w/256K

Floppy Drive Controller
1 Double Sided Double Density 320/360K Disk Drive

CUSTOM CONFIGURATIONS WELCOME

w/Half Height Disk Subsystem:

Half Height 10Mb Drive Allows Room for Addition of Tape Backup in PC!
1½ times faster than XT
Automatic Hard Disk Boot Feature

This system increases productivity in any business or professional situation. The 10Mb hard disk eliminates cumbersome floppy disk changes, simplifies operations and dramatically speeds program execution time. The NETWORK's buying power provides you with better than XT performance at a price lower than you'd expect to pay for a standard PC.

*PC Network Members pay just 8% above this wholesale price plus shipping. These prices have been prepared in September, 1984 and may have been changed with new product announcements. Call for latest prices.

LATEST ISSUE REDUCTIONS!

64K MEMORY EXPANSION KITS — Set of 9 chips *Guaranteed for Life.*	$ 35.55*
LOTUS 1-2-3 — *New Best Price!*	$ 270.00*
MACINTOSH 512K — *Newly Available* Faster More Memory	$2310.50*
AST SIX-PACK PLUS with OK	197.00*
QUADRAM 384K QUADBOARD w/OK — Special Purchase While Supplies Last	185.00*
STAR MICRONICS GEMINI 10X — 120 CPS Epson IBM Graphics Compatible w/Tractor	225.00*
TANDON TM100-2 DRIVES	153.00*
TALLGRASS TG3020 — 20 MB Hard Disk w/25 MB Tape Backup	2150.00*
PANASONIC SHUGART per pair — 1/2 Height DSDD Disk Drives with Mounting Kit	225.00*
AMDEK MONITORS	
V300G Composite Green	110.00*
V300A Composite Amber	120.00*
V310A IBM Amber	130.00*
HERCULES MONOCHROME CARD	298.00*
HAYES 1200B	366.90*
C. ITOH STARWRITER F10/40 — 40 CPS-Letter Quality Printer	875.00*
BRAND NAME DISKETTES — DS/DD Box of 10 *Guaranteed for Life* *Not Generic*	16.00*

*NETWORK members pay just 8% above these wholesale prices plus shipping.

CALL TOLL FREE **1-800-621-S-A-V-E** (orders and memberships only)
In Illinois call (312) 280-0002 validation code B3B2

PC NETWORK

. . . WITH THESE 15 UNIQUE BENEFITS

1 COST+ 8% PRICING—The NETWORK purchases millions of dollars in merchandise each month. You benefit in receiving the lowest price available **and all at just 8% above published dealer wholesale price.**

2 OUR 400 PAGE WHOLESALE CATALOG—Members receive our 400 page wholesale catalog containing over 20,000 hardware and software products for the IBM PC, APPLE and over 50 other popular computer systems. THE NETWORK'S CATALOG IS THE LARGEST SINGLE COMPILATION OF PERSONAL COMPUTER PRODUCTS AVAILABLE TODAY.

3 IN-STOCK INSURED FAST HOME DELIVERY—The NETWORK maintains a **giant multi-million dollar inventory of most popular products,** allowing us to ship many orders from stock. Non-stock items are typically maintained in local warehouses just days away from The NETWORK and YOU. We pay all insurance expenses on your shipment. ***EMERGENCY OVERNIGHT SERVICE IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.***

4 10 DAY RETURN POLICY—If you are not satisfied, for any reason with any hardware component purchased from The NETWORK within 10 days of receipt, we will refund your entire purchase (less shipping) with no questions asked.

5 MEMBERSHIP SATISFACTION GUARANTEE— If for any reason you are not satisfied with your membership within 30 days, we will refund your dues IN FULL.

6 EXPERIENCED CONSULTANTS—The NETWORK hires consultants, not order takers, to aid you in product selection. Our consulting staff possesses in excess of 150 man years of personal computer product experience. **We back our consultants with our money back guarantee: IF ANY PRODUCT RECOMMENDED BY OUR CONSULTING STAFF FAILS TO PERFORM AS PROMISED—OR IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH YOUR SYSTEM—WE WILL TAKE IT BACK AT OUR EXPENSE FOR A 100% REFUND.**

7 FREE TECHNICAL SUPPORT—The NETWORK supports every product it sells. Our qualified TECH-SUPPORT staff will help you assemble your system, interpret vendor documentation and get your software and hardware to work. **WE WILL GIVE YOU ALL THE HELP YOU NEED, WHEN YOU NEED IT—FREE!**

†8 OPTIONAL BUSINESS RENTAL LIBRARY—All members can join our BUSINESS RENTAL LIBRARY ***featuring over 1000 available titles*** for just $25 PER YEAR above the base membership fee. **This entitles you to rent business software AT JUST 20% of the DISCOUNTED PRICE FOR A 14 DAY PERIOD. If you decide to keep the software, the entire rental fee is deducted from the purchase price. VIP MEMBERS GET A FULL 28 DAYS for just $30 above the V.I.P. base fee. This also includes the game library privileges for a $5 combination savings.**

†9 OPTIONAL GAME SOFTWARE RENTAL LIBRARY—The Game Rental library is available to members for just $10 PER YEAR and permits evaluation (or just enjoyment) of any game or educational software product as above.

10 SPECIAL SAVINGS BULLETINS—THE PRINTOUT—The NETWORK seeks every opportunity to save money for its members. We buy excess dealer inventories, and store bankruptcy closeouts regularly. We then turn around and make this merchandise (only top quality name brand products) available to our members at fantastic savings via THE PRINTOUT, our newsletter and savings bulletins.

11 DISCOUNT BOOK LIBRARY—Working with numerous publishers and distributors, The NETWORK has assembled a library of over 1000 computer related books and manuals at savings of up to 75% from the normal store price.

12 MEMBERSHIP REFERRAL BONUS—Our most valuable source of new members is you! To date almost 40% of our members have been referred by word of mouth from other satisfied members. For those of you who refer new members, The NETWORK will credit a cash bonus to your account applicable to any future purchase.

13 CORPORATE ACCOUNT PROGRAM—Almost 50% of The NETWORK's members are corporate buyers and users *(see opposite page left).* The NETWORK can establish open account status and assign designated account managers to expedite orders, and coordinate multiple location shipments.

14 QUANTITY DISCOUNTS—For large corporations, clubs, and repeat or quantity buyers The NETWORK can extend additional single order discounts, when available to us from our manufacturers and distributors.

15 PRICE PROTECTION—The PC Industry is crazy!! Prices change not yearly or monthly or even weekly but often day by day! These changes are sometimes up *but are mostly down!!!* **THE NETWORK GUARANTEES THAT IN THE EVENT OF A PRODUCT PRICE REDUCTION, BETWEEN THE TIME YOU PLACE YOUR ORDER AND THE TIME THE PRODUCT SHIPS YOU WILL ONLY PAY THE LOWER AMOUNT!!**

Circle 316 on inquiry card.

In a microcomputer assembler, the machine-code sequence to be generated by each instruction is fixed and embedded in the assembler itself. Because of the structure of the assembler, changing the translations would require a major rewrite.

In the Pick assembler, these translations are kept in a separate table. This makes the operating system more portable and it allows tweaking those instructions to speed up operation without rewriting the assembler. There are two such tables for every Pick machine, one for going from Pick assembly language into host assembly language and one for going from host assembly language into host object code. Each of the 600 or so instructions in Pick assembly language is represented by an entry in the tables.

To make all this work as efficiently as possible, close attention is paid to optimizing Pick when it is transported to a new computer. The translation tables are reviewed carefully to make the best use of the architecture of the new microprocessor. There is also an automated optimizer built into the assembly process. It is used after the first assembly pass.

The Pick virtual machine has 16 pseudoregisters. One of the main jobs of the optimizer is to map those pseudoregisters onto the actual hardware registers. Obviously, the more swapping of values in and out of registers it takes to perform mapping for the different instructions, the less efficient the implementation will be. The optimizing process seeks the best possible match between the pseudohardware and actual hardware to minimize these kinds of inefficiencies.

After the optimizer has done its job, the same instruction in Pick assembly language may produce very different host source code depending on the instructions that went before it and the state of the machine. This avoids many of the inefficiencies built into simple assemblers and compilers and speeds up system operation.

Finally, the optimized version in host assembly language is put through the second pass of the assembler and emerges as host object code.

Pick Assembly Language

It is possible to write in Pick assembly language, but most applications programmers don't.

As you might expect from an assembly language with more than 600 instructions, Pick assembly language was designed for use by assemblers, not humans. Furthermore, it is not

(continued)

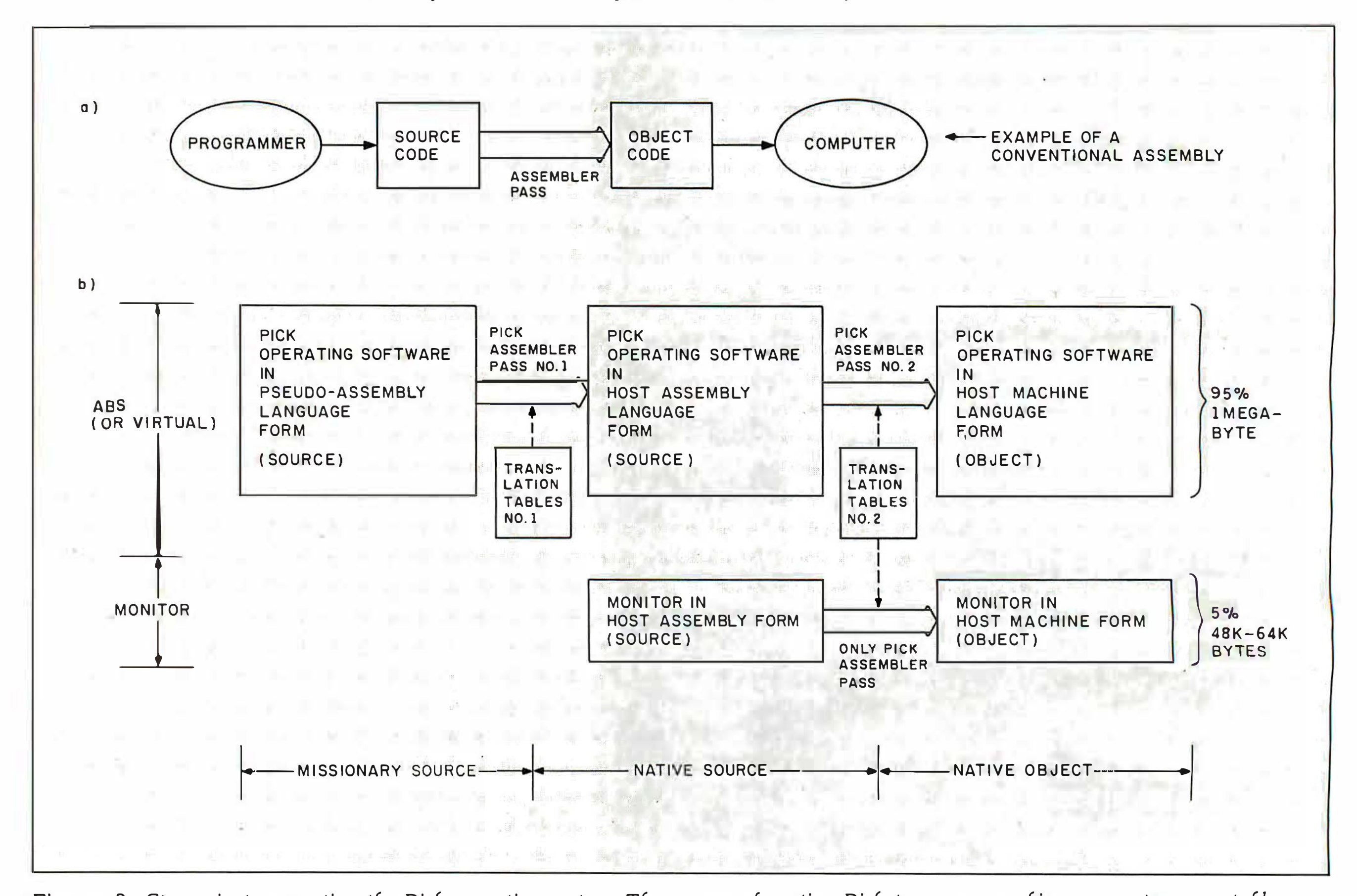


Figure 2: *Stages in transporting the Pick operating system. The process of porting Pick to a new machine uses a two-pass table-driven compiler that ultimately produces a machine-language version of the system. The code sizes are for the IBM PC implementation of Pick.*

NRI gives you ALL the training you'll need to repair ALL microcomputers.

When you've learned the basics the NRI way, you can troubleshoot the entire system—and earn good money doing it!

For business owners, lost computer time means lost money. For customers, it usually means frustration, delay and a strong temptation to take a walk to the nearest competitor.

But for the NRI-trained computer service technician, a down computer can mean higher earnings or even the opportunity to start a profitable business.

IBM is a Registered Trademark of International Business Machine Corporation.
Epson is a Registered Trademark of Epson America, Inc.
Apple and the Apple logo are Registered Trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc.
Compaq is a Registered Trademark of COMPAQ Computer Corporation.
©1984 AT&T Technologies, Inc.

Fixing computers: fastest growing occupation in the U.S.

Whether the flaw is in a circuit board, a disk drive or a printer, *everybody* wants it fixed fast.

The U.S. Department of Labor recently projected that the number of computer service jobs will *double* before 1995. Median earnings of full-time computer service technicians are $430 per week (with much higher earnings for experienced service persons). And while all computer-related job opportunities are expanding, the computer service technician is the fastest growing job category of all.

The trained computer technician can choose between: working for a large corporation or an independent; making office calls or staying in the shop; working for a retailer or for a specialized service firm—even starting his own computer repair business.

Total System Training from NRI

As an NRI graduate, you'll be qualified to fix just about everything that can go wrong, for any major brand of desktop microcomputer (and a large chunk of the aging minicomputer population, as well).

Only a person who knows and fully understands all the underlying fundamentals of microcomputers can hope to be able to tackle all microcomputers. NRI has known the need for thoroughly understanding fundamentals since 1914.

NRI's training is hands-on training. You get practical experience in writing programs in BASIC, testing and debugging systems. You'll learn how to install an expansion board, how to troubleshoot pesky circuit flaws. Using NRI's exclusive Discovery Lab®, you'll perform over 60 experiments. You'll learn how to fix the slipped disk drive and how to fix the #@!!!@ printer.

Learn at home, in your spare time

You learn at your convenience, at your own most comfortable pace. Without classroom pressures, without rigid night-school schedules, without wasted gasoline. Your personal NRI instructor and the NRI staff will answer your questions, give you guidance—even give special help if you need it.

Computer, disk drive and printer—all yours to keep

As part of your training, you work with a TRS-80 Model 4, a powerful microcomputer with many of the features and capabilities of machines costing three times as much.

You'll install a double-density disk drive and a dot-matrix printer. The entire system—computer, drive, printer and manuals—is yours to keep, as part of your training.

Your NRI catalog is free; send the card today

Send the postage-paid card now for your free 100-page catalog from NRI. It's the first step you'll take toward joining the growing, exciting world of microcomputers. (Note: if the card has been removed, please write to us today and ask for our free 100-page catalog.)

Your NRI course includes this modern 64K RAM microcomputer, dual-density disk drive, dot matrix printer . . . plus a professional LCD multimeter, NRI Discovery Lab and hundreds of demonstrations and experiments. It's all yours to keep.



SCHOOLS

NRI School of Electronics
McGraw-Hill Continuing Education Center
3939 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, DC 20016
We'll give you tomorrow.



TRS-80 is a trademark of the Radio Shack division of Tandy Corp.

Few programmers know their way around in Pick assembly language.

machine-oriented. That is, it is quite different from the assembly language for any physical machine, and those differences extend right down to the concepts.

Because the virtual machine does not have physical registers, it uses a data structure called the primary control block (PCB) as a scratch pad to keep track of things like the contents of each pseudoregister. To list the registers, flags, and all the other things you must keep track of, a description of a PCB takes up an entire 8½- by 11-inch sheet of paper. Beyond that you must keep track of a secondary control block (SCB), a tertiary control block (TCB) or debugger control block, and other things.

The main difficulty with writing in Pick assembler, though, is that Pick is tightly integrated and not written in a highly structured form. Unless you are very careful and quite knowledgeable, an assembly-language program in Pick is likely to produce all sorts of unwanted side effects. Few programmers know their way around in Pick assembly language.

The biggest reason that so few people program in Pick assembly language is that they don't feel the need. Working in an information-management environment there is little you cannot do through Pick BASIC, Proc, Access, TCL, or the other easy-to-use Pick features.

Pick Virtual Memory

In keeping with its philosophy of leaving the user free to concentrate on the data and not the details of the hardware, Pick uses virtual memory. Like almost everything else on the microcomputer implementation of Pick, this is done entirely in software.

On Pick the virtual memory is so well integrated into the system that programmers (other than assembly-language programmers) never have to deal with it. Figure 3 shows the memory structure of Pick.

Pick divides the RAM (random-access read/write memory) available on the computer into three main areas. The lower 32K to 48K bytes of memory is occupied by the monitor, which is always resident. Above that are two sets of tables used by the memory-management system. One of them is the hash table and above that is the frame identification (FID) table. Above that are the frames (pages) of virtual memory space. (In Pick, the subdivisions of memory are called "frames" when they are on the disk and "pages" when they are in RAM. To keep things simple, we will call them frames all the time.)

On the IBM PC implementation, the virtual space is divided into two parts. One part, ABS, is for operating-system code and the other part is for data. The frames in ABS are 2048 bytes each, while the ones in the data space are 512 bytes. It is more efficient to bring in the Pick system in larger pieces because the program can transfer more code on a single read operation.

Above ABS is the data area. This area contains user data, operating-system data, and user programs.

When the system is running, there are a few frames of the virtual operating system in memory, even if no one is on it. Basically, it is executing a tight loop waiting for someone to give it instructions. As soon as someone logs on, the monitor detects it and calls for frames that are not resident in memory required to service the user. These can be frames of data or frames of the operating system. The frames are swapped in by the virtual memory manager (VMM) in the monitor.

As a program or part of the operating system executes, it eventually reaches a boundary of a frame. The VMM portion of the monitor detects

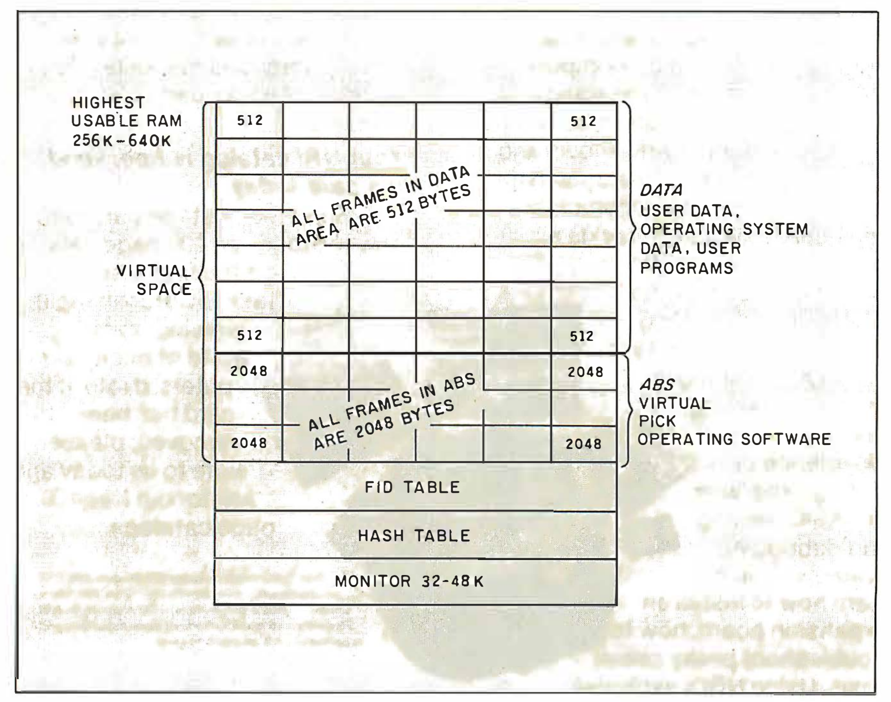


Figure 3: *The memory allocation on the Pick operating system for the IBM PC. The monitor is in the lowest part of RAM, with the hash table and FID tables above it. Above them is the virtual space, which is divided into pages. On the IBM PC, Pick uses pages of two different sizes. The lower section of virtual is reserved for ABS, the operating system proper. Frames in ABS are 2048 bytes each. Everything above ABS is divided into pages of 512 bytes each and used for data, programs, etc.*

this and looks to see if the next needed frame is already in memory. First it checks the hash table to find out roughly where the appropriate frame identification entry would be in the FID table, and then it searches that section of the FID table. This cuts the time needed to search the FID table by a factor of 256. The FID table has 8-byte entries, each describing frames in RAM. After a short search, the monitor knows whether the page is in RAM. If it isn't, the memory-management portion of the monitor can locate it on the disk and load it into RAM.

Given the size of Pick frames and the way the system works, there are a lot of searches through the hash and FID tables. This is another area where Pick is carefully optimized for speed.

If the frame that is needed is in memory, the VMM directs the program to it and execution continues. If it isn't, the virtual memory manager puts a disk-access request for the needed frame in the disk queue, the user loses the time slice, and the system goes on to service the next user.

As the system loads up and more users log on, the VMM has to decide which frames to swap out to get the room it needs to bring in new frames. Pick uses a variation of the clock algorithm to determine which frames to replace. Every time the monitor determines it needs to swap out a frame to make space for a needed one, it begins searching sequentially through the FID table, checking flags for candidates. When it reaches the end of the FID table, it goes back and starts searching through again. The process is something like the sweep of the hand on a clock, hence the name for the algorithm.

The system maintains flags for each frame in RAM. These flags tell whether the frame has been referenced since it was last checked and whether it has been changed (dirty) or not changed (clean) since it was read into RAM.

Every time a frame is used, it is marked as referenced. What the VMM is looking for as it sweeps through the FID table is frames that are both clean and not referenced. Each time it checks a frame, it resets the reference bit to show the frame as not referenced. If the frame has not been referenced by the time the clock hand comes around again, it is considered a candidate for replacement. If the frame is dirty, the VMM puts it in the write queue to be written back to the disk. Once it has been written, it becomes clean—and available for replacement.

There are complexities in this area that go beyond the obvious. For example, what happens if a frame has been added to the write queue and then it is called again? The Pick version of the algorithm was designed to handle these situations with the greatest possible efficiency.

Conclusions

The Pick operating system is far easier to work with than UNIX. It offers a practical alternative to UNIX as a well-established multiuser operating system for the business community and applications programmers. Setting up the various dictionaries and data files requires a somewhat sophisticated user, but actual use of the system is straightforward. ■

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *Overview of the Pick Operating System.* Anaheim, California: General Automation, 1982.
2. Sisk, Jonathan E. *The Pick Pocket Guide.* Irvine, California: Pick Systems Inc., 1982.
3. Zarrella, John (editor). *The Pick Operating System: Microcomputer Operating Systems, vol. III.* Suisun, California: Microcomputer Applications, 1984.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank Dennis Gallagher of Pick Systems Inc. for his assistance with this article.

The best values always come from a name you can trust.

APPLE SOFTWARE

Ashton-Tate........... Call
Microsoft
Cobol-80................ $499
Fortran-80.............. 145
Financial Statement... 79
Budget.................. 119
Peachtree............. Call
Penguin Software... Call
Software Publishing
PFS: File, Graph, Report.............. ea $ 79
Visicorp................ Call
Xerox Education
Sticky Bear ABC....... $ 35
Sticky Bear Numbers. 35

CP/M SOFTWARE

Formats Available

All prices below are for 8" standard. Other formats are available. Some are subject to "Download" fee and require minimum 2 weeks for delivery. Please inquire.

ATI
*All Trng Prog's...... ea $ 60
Balcones
Boss Financial Acct'g System......... $999
GL, AP, AR.......... ea 399
CompuView
*V-Edit 8080 Z80, IBM/PC................. $130
*V-Edit CP/M 86......... 130
Systran..................... 99

dBASE II CORNER

Anderson-Bell
Abstat.................. $289
Ashton-Tate
dBase II.............. Call
dBase III............. Call
Framework........... Call
Friday................. Call
Data Based Solutions
dNAMES............. $ 95
Fox & Geller
dGraph............... $199
Quick Code.......... 175
dUtil.................... 58
Human Soft
DBPlus................. $ 90
(All above available on PC-DOS.)

SOFTWARE SPECIALS

Intermatrix
Macphone Telemanagement System – Telephone, time and management system. (Compatible w/ MacWrite)
Telephone Call Log – Logs outgoing calls
Electronic Calendar
Executive Diary – Records dates/events
Telephone Directory – 200-name cap.
Quick Dialer – auto-dial up to 80 numbers
Memo Pad – Electronic note keeper
For Macintosh. $145

Peachtree
Home Software Library – Multi-faceted program which includes:
Home Accountant – Basic accounting
Home Writer – Word processing
Home Analyst – Spreadsheet
Basic Tutor – Beginning BASIC programming
Compu-Spell – Learning to spell
Compu-Read – Reading speed and comprehension
Prisoner 2 Adventure Game – Logic and reasoning
Documentation provided for various levels so all ages will profit. For IBM, PCjr. $275

Connecticut Software
Printer/Letter Boss – Utility program with full menu-based operation of control functions of Epson printers. Allows advantage of sending complicated control codes with simple keystrokes. Letter Boss prints at full text-mode speed, a two-pass near-letter-quality text. For IBM...... $ 75

Borland
Sidekick – Productivity tool permits, by striking one key, opening windows which include: calculator, notepad, appointment calendar, auto-dialer, ASCII table, and much more. Another keystroke returns to original program. For IBM PC, XT. .... $ 40

Living Video Text
Think Tank – Designed to organize ideas through outlines which can be arranged in any order by use of a few keystrokes.
For IBM.................................. $115
For Apple & Macintosh............... 85

Alpha Software
Electric Desk – Integrated program w/ word processing, spreadsheet, communications and file management w/ report writing on one disk.
For IBM, PCjr. $195

Warner Software
Desk Organizer – Management tool aiding users in tracking information. Managing time and work flow becomes easier. Also included are communication capabilities. For IBM. $195

Multimate
Multimate – Word processing made simple. Includes 80,000 word spelling checker. For IBM. $265

For the TRIVIA buff:
Professional Software – Trivia Fever. For IBM. .... $ 35
Mirage Concepts – Trivia. For Macintosh. .... $ 35
Springboard (Counterpoint) – Quizagon. For Apple. .... $ 35

Dow Jones
Investors' Workshop – Integrated investment portfolio management, charting and communications package. Allows user to go online with Dow Jones News/Retrieval. For Apple II, IIe, IIc. .... $ 95

Dow Jones
Straightalk – Communications program allowing Mac users to log-on, retrieve and save information.
For Macintosh. .... $ 69

Digital Research
*Pascal MT+ w/ SPP... $389
DR Assembler & Tools 149
CP//M 2.2.................. 125
C Basic..................... 95
PL/I-80..................... 375
Personal Basic.......... 120
Access or Display Mgr........... $299
C Lang/compiler....... 260
All 8" – 86 Version of Above.............. Call

Infocom
*Deadline................. $ 49
*Starcross................ 39
*Suspended.............. 39
*Zork, I, II, III.........ea 39

Mark of the Unicorn
*Final Word............. $199
Micro Pro
*WordStar................ $230
*Pro-Pak (WS, MM, SI, CS)........... $339
All Others.............. Call
Microsoft
Basic 80.................. $239
Basic Compiler......... 249
Fortran 80............... 330
Cobol 80.................. 449
Macro 80................. 130
*Multiplan................ 149
Microstuf
*Crosstalk................ $109
Northwest Analytical
*Statpak.................. $365

Oasis
The Word Plus.......... $120
Punctuation & Style.... 99

Peachtree
Back to Basics Acct's System.......... Call
Home Software Library........... Call
PeachPak 4 (GL, AP, AR)............ $249
Series 8 (ea. mod.)..... $389

Sorcim
*Supercalc II............. $189
Superwriter (w/ Speller, Mailer)... $189

T Maker III............. $195

IBM/PC SOFTWARE

Please see CP/M listing. All products with an * in front are also made for PC/DOS and are priced the same unless otherwise specified.

Alpha Software
Data Base Mgr II...... 179
B&L Multi-Job (runs 9 programs at once)... $145
Central Point
Copy II PC.............. $34
CTek..................... Call
Digital Research
Concurrent CP/M 86.. Call
Pascal MT+ CP/M 86.. Call
Pascal MT+ DOS...... Call
DR Logo................ Call
Dow Jones
Market Analyzer....... $229
Market Manager....... 189
Spreadsheet Link....... 179
Ecosoft, Inc.
Microstat................ $259
Enertronics
Energraphics............ $259
w/ Plotter Option...... 299
Fastware Thor (the thought organizer.... $245
Financier, Inc.
Tax Series................ $105
Financier II.............. 119
Fox & Geller
Grafox.................... $189
RGraph (for R-base 4000)........... $175
Hayes
Please.................... Call
Lifetree
Volkswriter Deluxe..... $179
Micropro............... Call
Microrim
R-base 4000............ $279
R-base Clout............ 129
R-Writer................. 119
Prog Interface.......... 319
Morgan Computing
Prof Basic............... $299
Trace 86.................. 99
Satellite Software
Word Perfect w/ Sp.... Call
Sorcim
Supercalc III............ $249
SPI Open Access...... $379
Star Software Systems
Property Mgmt......... $695
Acct'g Partner.......... 269
Visicorp................ Call
...and many more!

APPLE/ FRANKLIN BOARDS

ALS
CP/M Card $259
Smarterm II.............. 119
Z-Card II.................. 119

CCS 7710
Asynch Serial........... $109

East Side
Wild Card II .... $ 99

Orange Micro
Grappler + w/ buffer. $175

Prometheus
Versacard................ $159

Video-7, Inc.
V-Color RGB cards.... Call

Videx
Videoterm VT-600..... $179
Videoterm VT-602..... 249
Ultraterm 249

IBM/PC BOARDS

AST Research
MegaPlus 64K, (Cl/Cal, S Port, 512K cap w/ Megapak).......... $269
Extra ports available for Megaplus and I/O Plus II (Game, P/S)... $ 40
5251 (PC to Syst/34, 36, 38 connection) ... Call
Megapak 256K upgrade for Megaplus . Call
I/O Plus II Cl/Cal and S Port $159

Maynard Electronics
Floppy Drive Cntrlr.... $169
w/ Par Port............. 219
w/ Ser Port............. 229
Sandstar .... Call

Orange Micro
Mr. Chips................. Call

Quadram
Quadboard 64K, (exp 384K, Clk/Cal, S&P Ports, Software........ $269
Quadboard 384 (0K) . 239
Microfazer Stack Printer
-P/P 8K (exp 512K)..... $139
-S/P 8K (exp 64K)...... 149
-S/S 8K (exp 64K)...... 149
Quadlink 64K Memory allows Apple SW to run on IBM/PC)....... $469
Other Products......... Call

HARDWARE SPECIALS

MONITORS

Amdek
300 - 12" Green comp mono........ $135
300A - 12" Amber comp mono..... 155
310A - 12" Amber IBM compatible mono......................... $185

Princeton Graphics Systems
HX 12 - 12" RGB Color.............. $485
MAX 12 - 12" Hi Res Amber 185

MODEMS

Anchor
Volksmodem - Features direct connection for RS-232C type interface, Bell 1093 compatible, built-in interface cable and connector, audible carrier detect signal, full/half duplex switch, 0-300 baud. Available for Apple and IBM. .... $ 65

Hayes Microcomputer
Smartmodem 1200 - Features direct connection to telephone lines, full/half duplex, self-test, compatible with Bell 103 and Bell 212A, tone and pulse dialing. $485

PRINTERS

Juki Industries of America, Inc.
6100 - Prints graphics! 2K buffer (exp to 8K), proportional spacing, 11" print

Juki 6100 *continued*
line, uses 100-character drop-in daisy-wheel & IBM Selectric II® ribbon.... $449
w/ bi-directional tractor *(Special)*... $565

MULTIFUNCTION/MEMORY EXPANSION BOARDS

AST
Six Pak Plus - Features: Ram memory 64K (exp to 384K), serial & parallel ports, clock/calendar, AST Superpak, utility diskette.
w/ optional game adapter $305
w/o game adapter...................... 265

MISCELLANEOUS

Electronic Protection Devices
The Lemon / EC-I - Features include: 6 outlets and indicator light. Provides protection from AC power line gliches, spikes, surges and transients. Lemon or Vanilla color. .... $ 45

The Lime / EC-II - Features are same as Lemon but include 5' power cord and AC on/off switch. Choose Lime or Vanilla color. .... $ 65

The Orange / EC-III - Features are same as Lime, but also provides EMI-RFI filtering. Orange or Vanilla color. $105

DISPLAY CARDS

Amdek
MAI Card $420

Fredericks/Plantronics Colorplus... $399

Hercules
Graphics Board..... $339

MA Systems
PC Peacock Color Board........ $249

Paradise/USI
Display Card (clr/monochrome). $379

Quadram
Quadcolor I......... $199
Quadcolor II.......... 389

Tecmar
Graphic Master..... $479

MONITORS

Amdek
Color II + ... $429

NEC
JB1201-12" Green..... $169

NEC *continued*
JB1260-12" Green 119
JC1216 RGB 429

PGS
SR12 (690×480 Res)... $639
Doubler Card........... 175

Quadram
Quadchrome $489

Sanyo
8112 12" HR Green.... $195

Taxan
KG12N-UY 12" HR Am............ $129
KG12N 12" HR Gr..... 132
RGB Vision-1 12" Clr.. 319
RGB Vision-3 12" Clr.. 449

USI 1200A
12" HR Am............ $139

MODEMS

Hayes
Smartmodem 300...... $205
Smartmodem 1200B... $449

Novation
Apple-Cat II............. $259

Prometheus
Promodem............... $399

US Robotics
Auto-Dial 300/1200 ... $459
S-100 Modem........... 349

DISK DRIVES

CDC 1800 .... $199

I-Omega
Bernoulli Box............ Call

Tandon TM-100-2...... $199

Vista
Dynaframe Systems w/ 5-40 MB Pri DD .. Call

PRINTERS

Dana/Abati
LQ-20P $429

Diablo
630 ECS.................. Call

Mannesman Tally
MT180L.................. $799
MT160L.................. 569
Spirit...................... 299

NEC 3550.............. $1625

Okidata 82-93......... Call

Printek, Inc.
920 S/P $2099

Star Micronics......... Call

Teletex T1014........... $499

...and much more.

DISKETTES

3M 5" DS, DD Box ... $ 35

CDC .... $ 28

Maxell 5" DS, DD MD2 Box .... $ 32

Verbatim
5" DS, DD, Box .... $ 32

Ultra Magnetics 5" DS, DD, (box/10)....... $ 32

(3 Boxes Diskettes Min.)

PLOTTERS

Enter
P100 Sweet P............ $545
Sweet P Six Shooter... Call

MISC.

Alpha-Delta "MACC" Surge Protector .... $ 69

Computer Accessories
Power Director .... Call

Hauppage
87 Chip.................. $159
Other Products......... Call

Keytronic
Keyboard 5150 .... Call
WP KB5151 .... Call
WP KB5151 Dvorak ... Call

Versa Computing
VersaWriter............. $239

A variety of complete PC compatible systems are available at Oryx. For assistance in determining your needs, use our technical line.* We will be happy to provide full support.

POLICY:

- Wisconsin residents add 5% for sales tax.
- Minimum $4.00 for shipping, handling and insurance for orders to $200.
- For orders over $200, add 2½% for shipping, handling and insurance.
- For cash prepayment of orders $200 or more, add *ONLY* 2% for shipping, handling and insurance.
- Foreign — either add 15% handling & shipping (Int'l money order) or inquire.
- Prices are subject to change without notice.
- All items subject to availability.

WE WELCOME:

- Visa, MasterCharge and American Express. (No charge for credit cards.)
- Corporate, government or educational volume purchases, please ask for special accounts desk for additional discount. (1-715-848-1374)
- COD (Add $2.00 per box/parcel. Cash or certified check required.)
- Checks. (Allow 1-2 weeks for clearing.)

WORKING HOURS:

Monday-Friday 8:30-6:00 • Saturday 10:00-2:00 • Central Time
For technical support, order status and customer service, call (715) 848-1374
Special Software and Hardware prices listed herein are in effect until December 15, 1984.



ORYX SYSTEMS, INC.
CRAFTSMEN OF THE NEW TECHNOLOGY

1 800 826-1589

WITHIN WISCONSIN **1 800 472-3535**

425 First Street • P.O. Box 1961
Wausau, Wisconsin 54401
INT'L TELEX: 260181 ORYX SYS WAU

Circle 439 for Hardware inquiries. Circle 440 for Software inquiries. Circle 441 for November Specials.

(continued from page 136)

It was obvious that the system was using Apple Tool Kit to produce the Cyrillic characters for the user interface. Listing the program confirmed this.

It was also apparent from the listing that a variant of Applesoft was in ROM (read-only memory). I say variant because, while all the normal Applesoft commands were present, they were occasionally used a little differently. A few of the keywords were parsed differently as well. An example is the TEXT command. On the AGAT, TEXT could be used with a number to specify cursor position. Calls could be made to the usual places to perform the usual things. I did not test them all, but all those I did test worked normally.

One feature that I liked was the ability to directly address text pages and graphics pages—there were three text pages available in the demonstration program. I understand that it is possible to address a total of seven text pages, but I didn't try it. Since the basic machine is only equipped with 64K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory) and there is no apparent way to expand the memory, I wonder how useful that ability would be.

There are three graphics modes—low, medium, and high resolution—producing graphics much as you would expect. The medium-resolution mode has almost the same resolution as high-resolution, with all the colors of low-resolution and very little bleeding. Another nice feature was the ability to specify color in text mode. Also, text could be printed to the screen in medium-resolution mode.

The screen appears to be bit-mapped and the software switches are identical to the Apple's, with the addition of switches for the extra screens. By using the color and plot statements in low-resolution mode, I could print letters to the screen with the Apple parameters. This leads me to believe that the screen is mapped identically to the Apple's.

The only "application" I saw was a surgical calculation program. The ELORG officials told me that it was "forbidden" to list the program, but I worked around their protection scheme quickly, much to their dismay. The program was written in mishmash BASIC, in English. The programming was clumsy, using a lot of IF. . .THEN loops. I shortened the program by 5K bytes, just by tightening the code for them.

Benchmarks

I had not come prepared for elaborate testing, but I did have a back issue of BYTE in my apartment, which contained an article on benchmarks. I ran the Sieve of Eratosthenes and Fibonacci routines on the AGAT and found it to be about 30 percent slower than the Apple. A SAVE to disk was 15 percent slower for a BASIC program and 22 percent slower for a text file or binary program. LOADS were somewhat faster, but still slower than Apple.

(continued)

My overall impressions of the system were favorable, considering the source, although I wouldn't buy one. It's too difficult for a non-Russian to use the keyboard, and the system is too slow to compete with what's already available.

Ordinary number crunching was also slower, but harder to measure. I ran a calculation program involving heavy use of SQR and SIN functions on the AGAT. I copied this program onto a disk that I had with me and ran it on the Apple when I returned home. Apple is faster by 6 percent. I have to attribute this to a deliberate system slowdown, probably because of poor chip performance or because of the long conductor runs and point-to-point wiring of the system. This could produce problems at higher chip speeds. However, as I am not an electronics engineer, I am probably missing something.

A Closer Look at the DOS

During my most recent visit to the Soviet Union, in April of 1984, I saw the AGAT again and was given a copy of a disk containing the DOS to try on the Apple at home. The boot portion of the code is not identical to DOS 3.3, and it is not possible to boot a disk initialized with this system on an Apple. This is probably an effort to avoid being sued by Apple.

The reverse is not true. Examination of the initialized disk with a "nibble editor" such as Locksmith 5.0 shows that the VTOC (volume table of contents), the RWTS routine within DOS (the routine that reads and writes disk sectors), and the file manager are identical to DOS 3.3. Once booted, disks from either system can be read from or written to the other system. There are some gaps in the Soviet DOS not present in Apple DOS; it's the bootstrapping portion that seems to be missing. Since Apple includes the bootstrapping portion only to make the DOS compatible with old Apples having less than 48K bytes of memory, it is not needed in this machine. But the commands are all there—a CHR$(4), for example, will route a command string to DOS on the Russian system—so the differences are not material.

An AGAT for the Teacher?

My overall impressions of the system were favorable, considering the source, although I would not buy one. It is just too difficult for the non-Russian to use the keyboard, and the system is too slow to compete with what is already available. It's akin to the old Apple I. Because of the Western boycott on computer exports to Eastern bloc nations, there is an unfilled demand for such devices in

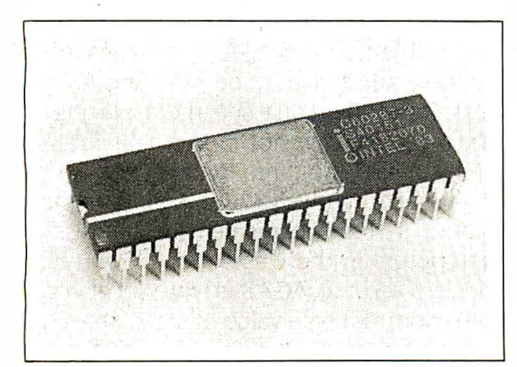
(continued)

THE 8087 AND 80287 ARE IN STOCK!

MicroWay* is the world's leading retailer of 8087s. We also have the most accurate statistics on chip reliability. They are: .01% infant mortality, .00% adult mortality and .02% 8088 incompatibility. As for ease of installation, we have never had a customer return a chip because of bent pins. We are so confident that you will be able to successfully install and use the chip that we offer a 180-day warranty with every chip we sell. That's 90 days more than anyone else!

To support the 8087 we stock the largest selection of of 8087 software anywhere. This includes: five FORTRANs, three PASCALs, APL, Intel's ASM86, PL/M-86, several Cs, 87BASIC, 87MACRO and MATRIXPAK. For real time or multi-user applications we offer RTOS™ – our implementation of Intel's iRMX executive. Our new products include a professional debugger with 8087 support, an interface library which enables MS Fortran users to call the IBM Basic Compiler Library, and a translator that converts object modules into readable assembly language files. If you have a question about which computer, language, compiler, operating system or application package is best suited to your problem, we can answer it. Just call:

Information and Orders—
617-746-7341
University, Corporate and Government Buyers—
617-746-7364



MicroWay™ 8087 Support

For the IBM PC, PC XT, PC AT and Compatibles.

MWS-286™ Configured to your specifications, our computer runs RTOS-286 or XENIX. Includes one Intel compiler, seven slot multibus chassis, hard disk, streaming tape backup and Intel Service Contract. Six to twenty times faster than your PC .... **CALL**

REAL TIME MULTI-TASKING/ MULTI-USER EXECUTIVE – RTOS
RTOS is a MicroWay configured version of iRMX-86. Includes ASM-86, LINK-86, LOC-86, LIB-86, and the ROM Hex Loader........ **$600**

87FORTRAN/RTOS™ - our adaptation of the Intel Fortran-86 Compiler generates in line 8087 code using all 8087 data types including 80-bit reals and 64-bit integers. The compiler uses the Intel large memory model, allowing code/data structures of a full megabyte, and supports overlays. Includes RTOS and support for one year.......... **$1350**

87PASCAL/RTOS™ is Intel's ISO-Standard Pascal with 8087-8088 exceptions. These make it possible to use all the 8087 data types directly, while generating modules in one of the three Intel Memory Models. Includes RTOS and support for one year......... **$1350**

RTOS DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE
includes 87FORTRAN, 87PASCAL, PL/M-86, Utilities, TX Screen Editor and RTOS.... **$2500**

OBJ→ASM™ - a multipass object module translator and disassembler. Produces assembly language listings which include public symbols, external symbols, and labels commented with cross references. Ideal for understanding and patching object modules and libraries for which source is not available **$200**

FFT87 an FFT package for the 8087. Performs Forward and Inverse Transforms on complex data. Callable from SSS or MS Fortran.......... **$150**

MATRIXPAK™ manages a **MEGABYTE!** Written in assembly language, our runtime package accurately manipulates large matrices at very fast speeds. Includes matrix inversion and the solution of simultaneous linear equations. Callable from MS Fortran 3.2, 87MACRO, 87BASIC, and RTOS.......... each **$150**

87BASIC™ includes patches to the IBM Basic Compiler and both runtime libraries for USER TRANSPARENT and COMPLETE 8087 support. Provides super fast performance for all numeric operations including trigonometrics, transcendentals, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division **$150**

87BASIC/INLINE™ generates inline 8087 code! Converts the IBM Basic Compiler output into an assembly language source listing which allows the user to make additional refinements to his program. Real expression evaluations run seven times faster than in 87BASIC.......... **$200**

87MACRO™ - our complete 8087 software development package. It contains a "Preprocessor," source code for a set of 8087 macros, and an object library of numeric functions including transcendentals, trigonometrics, hyperbolics, encoding, decoding and conversions **$150**

87DEBUG™ - a professional debugger with 8087 support, a sophisticated screen-oriented macro command processor, and trace features which include the ability to skip tracing through branches to calls and software and hardware interrupts. Breakpoints can be set in code or on guarded addresses in RAM.......... **$150**

FOR→BAS™ - a library of interface routines which allow MS Fortran programs to call the IBM Basic Compiler library and access features such as the RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR, SOUND, PLAY, DRAW and SCREEN commands.......... **$150**

8087-3 CHIP.......... $175
including DIAGNOSTICS and 180-day warranty
64K RAM Set.......... $40
256K RAM Set.... $325
80287 CHIP.......... $350
8087 8mhz.......... CALL

IBM PROFESSIONAL FORTRAN .... CALL
MICROSOFT FORTRAN 3.2.... $239
MICROSOFT PASCAL 3.2 ...... $209
These IEEE compatible compilers support double precision and the 8087.
DIGITAL RESEARCH FORTRAN.......... $279
MICROSOFT C COMPILER..... $329
LATTICE C with 8087 support **$329**

FLOAT87 for MS C.......... 125
IBM Basic Compiler .... CALL
SuperSoft Fortran 66.......... 329
STSC APL★PLUS/PC.......... 500
TURBO PASCAL or SIDEKICK 45
TOOLBOX 45
TURBO PASCAL with 8087 Support 85
HALO GRAPHICS .... CALL
GRAPHMATiC.......... 125
ENERGRAPHICS.......... 295
Professional BASIC.......... 295
COSMOS REVELATION 850
MAYNARD WS1 HARD DISK.......... 950
MAYNARD WS2 HARD DISK.......... 1109
JRAM-2.......... CALL
smARTWORK by WINTEK.......... 895
SPSS/PC.......... 695

NO CHARGE FOR CREDIT CARDS
ALL ITEMS IN STOCK
CALL FOR COMPLETE CATALOG



P.O. Box 79
Kingston, Mass.
02364 USA
(617) 746-7341

You Can Talk To Us!

*Formerly MicroWare, Inc. – not affiliated or connected with MicroWare Systems Corporation of Des Moines, Iowa.

Eastern countries, so the AGAT may find a home outside of the Soviet Union. It should do very well in Russia as a computing device in an institute or other facility, though not in the home.

If ELORG plans to distribute the AGAT widely in the West, they will have to cut the price dramatically from $17,000 (the price that I was quoted), which includes software, of course. When I told ELORG officials what kind of a computer I could buy for that price in the United States, they were shocked. I'm not certain they believed me. Clearly, they had not researched the competition.

As a government agency, ELORG could afford to offer the AGAT at a very low price in order to develop a market for it. I believe, though, that it wouldn't stand a chance in today's international market, even if they gave it away. It has neither the polish nor the sophistication to compete. The Soviets seem to lack a certain business acumen—especially in this area.

If ELORG has manufactured this computer for home consumption in the Soviet Union, then the AGAT would seem to herald an unprecedented move by the government toward the public at large. However, considering their fantastic paranoia about information and their tendency to bury it under layer after layer of red tape, it does not seem likely that it was intended for home use. The Soviet leaders themselves are highly suspicious of new technology and could view general use of a cybernetic device as hazardous.

Even if a microcomputer were available to Russians for use in the home, it would have to be very cheap to compete with more mundane, but more desirable, consumer goods such as refrigerators and washing machines. Besides, what would Soviet citizens do with a home computer? They certainly don't need to worry about investments or figure out income tax.

It is quite possible that the AGAT has been developed with education in mind; it may be intended for centers of higher learning. I just can't see them placing any in secondary schools, at least not in the near future. Russian education stresses the three R's, with rote and recitation given high marks. In my view, the rigidity of the lower school education system weighs heavily against the possibility of computers in the classroom.

Don't expect to see the AGAT in your local computer store any time soon. The high value of the American dollar in the foreign exchange and the nearly 60 percent duty that would be tacked on this machine by the U.S. puts this device into the category of the exotic. ■

Circle 75 on inquiry card.

BIG TIME STATISTICS GO SMALL

Statpro™ brings the power of mainframe statistics to your personal computer.

Until now, serious statistical analysis meant mainframes, computer centers and a lot of extra work for you.

Enter Statpro, the most powerful statistical software system ever developed for personal computers.

It lets you do almost everything you do on a mainframe on your IBM® or Apple® personal computer. Including descriptive statistics, regression, ANOVA, factor and cluster analysis, to name just a few capabilities.

And Statpro's awesome power isn't limited to number crunching. You can plot all your results in four-color graphics, such as scatter, triangle and regression plots, dendrograms, histograms and pie charts.

hat's more, Statpro has sophisticated database management capabilities which make entering, manipulating, transforming and editing data quick and easy.

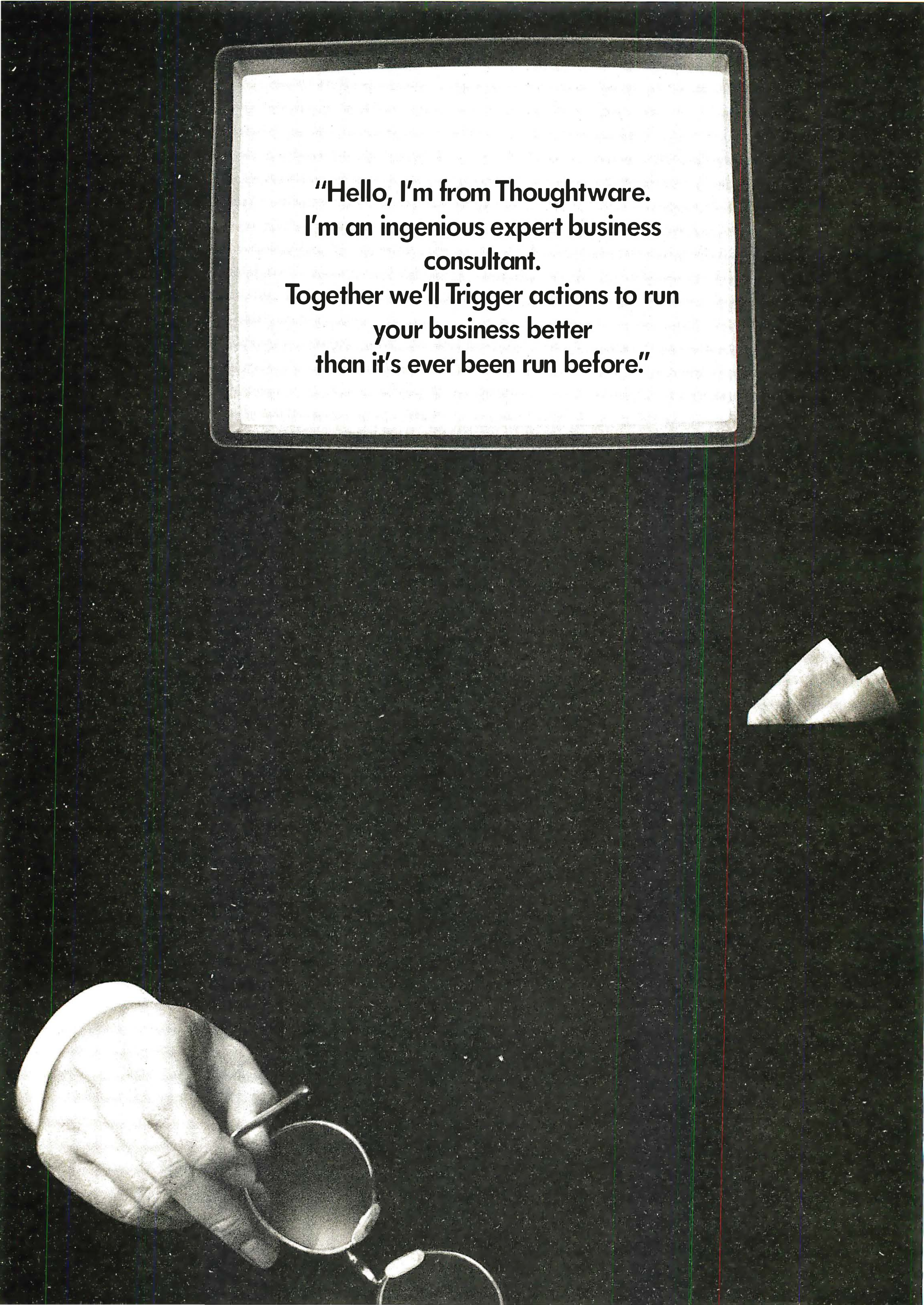
Most important of all, you get this incredible power in one integrated, fully documented, easy-to-use package for only $795.

Discover Statpro's capabilities for yourself. Call us toll-free today to order a Statpro demonstration package. We'll have it on its way to you within 24 hours.

800-322-2208

In Massachusetts call (617) 423-0420.
Or call your local dealer.

Wadsworth Professional Software


"Hello, I'm from Thoughtware.
I'm an ingenious expert business consultant.
Together we'll Trigger actions to run your business better than it's ever been run before."

The Age Of Trigger™ Has Begun.

Trigger Is A New Generation Of Personal Computer Software From Thoughtware.

It Makes You Run Your Business With Greater Insight, Power And Control Than Ever Before.

It Triggers Actions To Make Smarter And More Profitable Business Decisions.

A manager has three overwhelming problems. A lack of time. An information overload. A difficulty in remaining focused on key business objectives and controlling them. Trigger solves these problems in a brilliant and innovative way.

It will transform the way you run your business. Trigger monitors key performance areas. And performance can be measured in volume, dollars, behavior; whatever criteria are important to your business.

And whenever an element being monitored falls outside of its acceptable performance range, Trigger issues an action memo, with probable causes and actions to be taken, requiring the individual responsible to respond. And it makes sure those actions are taken.

The More You Use It, The Smarter You Get.

Trigger becomes an expert system, learning from experience and helping you learn as well. The more you use it the smarter you both get. The more you use it, the more easily and efficiently you can analyze problems, make decisions and create solutions.

It works with your people, monitoring and analyzing their actions, day to day, week to week, month to month. In your absence, Trigger is still present, acting as your surrogate, making sure what needs to be done, gets done.

The more you use it, the more smoothly and beautifully your business will run.

Why It's Easy To Consult With Trigger.

Getting to know Trigger is exciting. Everything is provided to quickly and easily integrate Trigger into your regular business operations. The computer, itself, assists you in every phase of using the program. It explains the business approach on which it is based, and provides all the consultative help that you will need to set up Trigger, and involve and motivate your people.

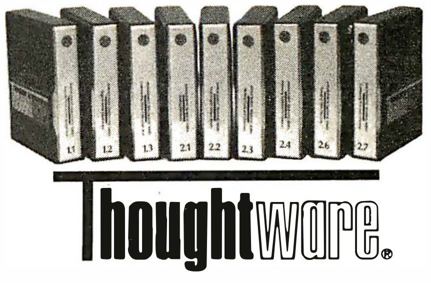
The Thoughtware Behind Trigger.

Thoughtware pioneered personal computer-based management training. As a member of the Alexander Proudfoot worldwide family of companies, Thoughtware drew on Proudfoot's nearly forty years of management consulting experience in thousands of companies, to develop Trigger.

To meet Trigger, your astounding new Expert Business Consultant, or some of Thoughtware's other Expert Consultants listed below, visit your local software or computer store, or call toll-free 1-800-THT-WARE for the dealer nearest you.

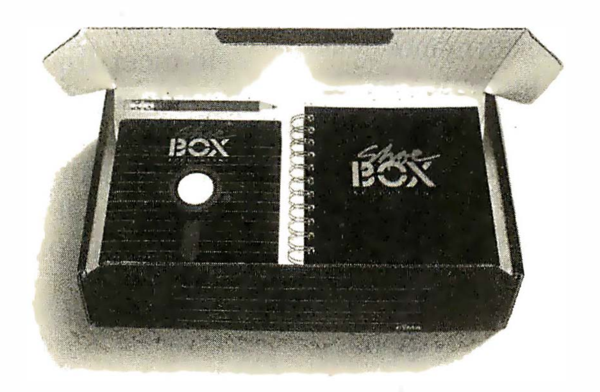
Assessing Personal Management Skills–Evaluating Organizational Effectiveness–Understanding Personal Interaction Styles–Leading Effectively–Motivating To Achieve Results–Defining Goals and Objectives–Improving Employee Performance–Performance Appraisal–Managing Time Effectively–Conducting Successful Meetings–Managing By Exception.

Trigger runs on: IBM® PC, XT, AT and operationally compatible PC's.
Trigger is a Trademark of The Alexander Proudfoot Company.
Thoughtware is a Registered Trademark of Thoughtware, Inc.



Expert Consultants In Your Computer.

Circle 401 on inquiry card.


BOX
Shoe
BOX

B·O·O·K·S R·E·C·E·I·V·E·D

ADAM'S COMPANION, Ramsey J. Benson and Jack B. Rochester. New York: Avon Books, 1984; 416 pages, 15.3 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-380-87650-7, $9.95.

AN ANALYSIS OF CAD/CAM APPLICATIONS, Richard Stover. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 306 pages, 18.3 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-032871-5, $32.

THE ART OF MICRO DESIGN, A. A. Berk. Kent, England: Newnes Technical Books, 1984; 310 pages, 13.8 by 21.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-408-01403-2, £13.95.

ASCENT TO ORBIT, Arthur C. Clarke. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1984; 238 pages, 22 by 29 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-471-87910-X, $19.95.

ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PRIMER FOR THE IBM PC & XT, Robert Lafore. New York: Plume/Waite, 1984; 510 pages, 18.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-452-25497-3, $21.75.

BASIC PRIMER FOR THE IBM PC & XT, Bernd Enders and Bob Petersen. New York: Plume/Waite, 1984; 448 pages, 18.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-452-25495-7, $16.95.

THE BBC MICROCOMPUTER FOR BEGINNERS, Seamus Dunn and Valerie Morgan. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 320 pages, 14.5 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-069328-6, $13.95.

PLUEBOOK OF ASSEMBLY ROUTINES FOR THE IBM PC & XT, Christopher L. Morgan. New York: Plume/Waite, 1984; 258 pages, 18 by 23 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-452-25497-3, $19.95.

BOOK BYTES—THE USER'S GUIDE TO 1200 MICROCOMPUTER BOOKS, Cris Popenoe. New York: Pantheon Books, 1984; 240 pages, 21.3 by 27.5 cm, softcover, 0-394-72273-6, $9.95.

THE BYTES BROTHERS, Lois and Floyd McCoy. New York: Bantam Books, 1984; 128 pages, 10.5 by 17.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-553-24419-1, $2.25.

THE C PROGRAMMING TUTOR, Leon A. Wortman and Thomas O. Sidebottom. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 288 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-364-2, $17.95.

COMMODORE 64, Larry Joel Goldstein and Fred Mosher. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 320 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-381-2, $15.95.

COMMODORE 64 SUBROUTINE COOKBOOK, David D. Busch. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 208 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-383-9, $12.95.

COMPARING & ASSESSING PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES, Alan Feuer and Narain Gehani, eds. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 288 pages, 18.3 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-154857-3, $24.95.

COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN, J. Encarnação and E. G. Schlechtendahl. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 360 pages, 17 by 24.8 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-387-11526-9, $29.50.

COMPUTERS FOR REALTORS, Laurence Gonzales. New York: Ballantine Books, 1984; 144 pages, 13.5 by 21 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-345-31477-8, $6.95.

COMPUTERS FOR WRITERS, Laurence Gonzales. New York: Ballantine Books, 1984; 144 pages, 13.5 by 21 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-345-31476-X, $6.95.

COMPUTERS, INFORMATION AND MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS, David Rhodes. New York: Praeger, 1984; 158 pages, 15.5 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-03-071672-1, $29.95.

CONSTRUCTION OF DATA PROCESSING SOFTWARE, John Elder. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 448 pages, 15.3 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-168675-5, $22.95.

CP/M SOFTWARE REVIEW, Michael L. Gonzales. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing, 1984; 208 pages, 17.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8359-1101-2, $19.95.

dBASE II FOR THE PROGRAMMER, Nelson T. Dinerstein. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1984; 176 pages, 18.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-673-15956-6, $19.94.

dBASE II PROGRAMMING, Albert L. Peabody and Richard H. C. Seabrook. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 176 pages, 17.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-196148-9, $14.95.

DISTRIBUTED DATA PROCESSING—TECHNOLOGY AND CRITICAL ISSUES, M. P. Mariani, ed. Amsterdam: North-Holland, 1984; 240 pages, 15.5 by 22.8 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-444-86796-1, $40.

DOS PRIMER FOR THE IBM PC & XT, Mitchell Waite, John Angermeyer, and Mark Noble. New York: Plume/Waite, 1984; 208 pages, 18.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-452-25494-9, $14.95.

THE EASY GUIDE TO YOUR ATARI 600XL/800XL, Thomas Blackadar. Berkeley, CA: Sybex, 1984; 222 pages, 15 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89588-125-X, $9.95.

8086/88 ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING, Leo J. Scanlon. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 224 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-424-X, $16.95.

ENJOYING BASIC: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO PROGRAMMING, Richard D. Greenwood and Ignatius F. Brodzinski. New York: Harper & Row, 1984; 290 pages, 21 by 27.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-06-042504-0, $19.50.

THE EPSON QX-10 USER'S GUIDE, James M. Hansen. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1984; 176 pages, 19.3 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-673-15973-6, $17.95.

EXPERIMENTS IN LOGIC AND COMPUTER DESIGN, Albert Y. Teng and William A. Malmgren. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 192 pages, 21.3 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-295833-3, $15.95.

EXPLORING APPLESOFT, Roger McShane. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 176 pages, 15 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-295916-X, $19.95.

EZ/KEY, PRODUCTIVITY AID FOR EASYTRIEVE PLUS, USER'S GUIDE, Documentation department of Pansophic Systems. Oak Brook, IL: Pansophic Systems, 1984; 334 pages, 18.3 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-881898-042-0, $19.50.

A FIRST COURSE IN FORMAL LANGUAGE THEORY, V. J. Rayward-Smith. Boston, MA: Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1983; 144 pages, 15.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, 0-632-01176-9, $14.95.

FROM LOGIC TO COMPUTERS, P. J. Thewlis and B. N. T. Foxon. Boston, MA: Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1983; 144 pages, 15.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-632-01183-1, $13.95.

FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTRIC CIRCUITS, 3rd ed., David A. Bell. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing, 1984; 864 pages, 18.5 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-2125-5, $27.95.

THE FUTURE OF VIDEOTEXT, Efrem Sigel. Englewood Cliffs,

(continued)

THIS IS A LIST *of books recently received at* BYTE *Publications. The list is not meant to be exhaustive, its purpose is to acquaint* BYTE *readers with recently published titles in computer science and related fields. We regret that we cannot review or comment on all the books we receive; instead, this list is meant to be a monthly acknowledgment of these books and the publishers who sent them.*

BOOKS RECEIVED

NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 208 pages, 15.3 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-345777-X, $9.95.

GOING PLACES WITH THE NEW APPLE IIc, Danny Goodman. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1984; 256 pages, 10.8 by 17.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-671-53188-3, $3.95.

GUIDE TO EFFECTIVE SOFTWARE TECHNICAL WRITING, Christine Browning. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 160 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-369463-1, $19.95.

HANDBOOK OF BASIC FOR THE COMMODORE 64, Frederick E. Mosher and David I. Schneider. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 368 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-505-X, $14.95.

HOW TO CHOOSE A COMPUTER CAMP, Joseph W. Cellini. Sherman Oaks, CA: Alfred Publishing Co., 1984; 64 pages, 10.8 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88284-266-8, $2.95.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH YOUR PERSONAL COMPUTER, Paul and Sarah Edwards. Sherman Oaks, CA: Alfred Publishing Co., 1984; 64 pages, 10.8 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88284-264-1, $2.95.

HOW TO USE THE TRS-80 MODEL 100, Robert K. Louden. Sherman Oaks, CA: Alfred Publishing Co., 1984; 64 pages, 10.8 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88284-270-6, $2.95.

IBM PCJR, Larry Joel Goldstein. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 400 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-539-4, $16.85.

THE ILLUSTRATED MULTIPLAN BOOK, Russell A. Stultz. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 192 pages, 18.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-450313-9, $16.95.

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICS, Robert G. Seippel. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing, 1984; 384 pages, 18.3 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-3073-4, $26.95.

INTRODUCING THE ACORN BBC MICRO, Ian Sinclair. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 192 pages, 15.3 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-477266-0, $12.95.

AN INTRODUCTION TO AUTOMATED DATA ACQUISITION, Ben E. Cline. Princeton, NJ: Petrocelli Books, 1984; 312 pages, 16.3 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-89433-192-2, $29.95.

INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS PROGRAMMING & SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, Keith Lohmuller. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1983; 240 pages, 13 by 20.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-1437-0, $13.50.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SYSTEM PROGRAMMING—BASED ON THE PDP11, Derrick Morris. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 200 pages, 15.3 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-91230-4, $16.80.

LANGUAGE ARTS COMPUTER BOOK—A HOW-TO GUIDE FOR TEACHERS, Wayne Dickson and Mike Raymond. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing, 1984; 336 pages, 15.8 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, 0-8359-3942-1, $21.95.

LARGE SPARSE NUMERICAL OPTIMIZATION, Thomas F. Coleman. Lecture Notes in Computer Science #165. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1984; 112 pages, 16.5 by 24.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12914, $8.50.

THE LAST WORD ON THE TI-99/4A, Linda M. and Allen R. Schreiber. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1984; 254 pages, 19.5 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-1745-0, $11.50.

LISP PROGRAMMING, I. Danicic. Boston, MA: Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1983; 112 pages, 15.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-632-01181-5, $11.95.

THE MACINTOSH GUIDE, Paul Stark. New York: World Almanac Publications and Pasadena, CA: Micromedia Marketing Inc., 1984; 128 pages, 14 by 21 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-911818-70-7, $9.95.

MAKING CP/M-80 WORK FOR YOU, The Human Connection. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1983; 96 pages, 19.8 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-1764-7, $9.25.

MCGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, Sybil P. Parker, ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1984; 960 pages, 16 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-07-045483-3, $32.50.

(continued)



THE COPIER BROKE AGAIN!
FAST
ASPIRIN
RELIEF
If you're running out of ways to tell your boss the copier broke again, it's time for a Panasonic.
If a broken copier causes your boss so much pain you'd like to put him out of his misery, tell him about the new Panasonic high-speed copier, the FP-4520. It has advanced electronics specially designed to help prevent breakdowns.
This Panasonic will give you fast relief when you need copies quick. It can make 45 copies per minute. Its four modes of reduction and three modes of enlargement can make changing copy sizes a lot less painful. And because the FP-4520 can grow into a complete system, with sorter, ADF, and large capacity paper cassette, it can solve almost any copying headache. So, before a broken copier gives your boss a migraine, tell him it's time for a Panasonic.
If you're afraid to talk to your boss, talk to us. Just call Panasonic at 1-800-526-0354. In New Jersey, call (201) 384-0275. And ask about PANAP,™ our national rental and purchase program for major accounts.
Panasonic.
just slightly ahead of our time.
Circle 319 on inquiry card.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MEMORIES THAT SHAPED AN INDUSTRY, Emerson W. Pugh. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1984; 336 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-262-16094-3, $25.

MICROCOMPUTERS AND THEIR COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS, D. E. Avison. Boston, MA: Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1983; 104 pages, 15.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-632-01172-6, $9.95.

MICROPROGRAMMER'S MARKET 1984, Marshall Hamilton. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1984; 240 pages, 19.5 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-1700-0, $13.50.

THE MULTIBUS DESIGN GUIDEBOOK, James B. Johnson and Steve Kassel. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1984; 448 pages, 15.8 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-07-032599-5, $32.50.

MUSIC & SPEECH PROGRAMS FOR THE IBM PC, Robert J. Traister. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1983; 200 pages, 19.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-0596-7, $11.50.

1984 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, J. D. Garland. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 144 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-609561-5, $17.95.

THE OSBORNE/MCGRAW-HILL CP/M USER GUIDE, 3rd ed., Thom Hogan. Berkeley, CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1984; 334 pages, 16.3 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88134-128-2, $17.95.

THE OSBORNE/MCGRAW-HILL GUIDE TO USING LOTUS 1-2-3, Edward M. Baras. Berkeley, CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1984; 320 pages, 20.8 by 27.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88134-123-1, $16.95.

PARENTS, KIDS, AND COMPUTERS, Lynne Alper and Meg Holmberg. Berkeley, CA: Sybex, 1984; 160 pages, 10.8 by 17.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89588-151-9, $4.95.

PASCAL, Charles H. Goldberg, Walter S. Brainerd, and Jonathan L. Gross. Boston, MA: Boyd & Fraser, 1984; 480 pages, 21.3 by 27.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-87835-140-X, $22.95.

PASCAL, Geneva G. Belford and C. L. Liu. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1984; 352 pages, 18.8 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-07-038138-0, $19.95.

PASCAL PRIMER FOR THE IBM PC, Michael Pardee. New York: Plume/Waite, 1984; 304 pages, 18.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-452-25496-5, $17.95.

PERSONAL COMPUTERS FOR EXECUTIVES, Christina J. McClung, John A. Guerrieri, Kenneth A. McClung Jr., and William Weiss. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1984; 160 pages, 17 by 25.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-471-89722-1, $10.95.

PILOT—THE LANGUAGE AND HOW TO USE IT, Tom Conlon. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 240 pages, 15.3 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-676247-6, $15.95.

THE POWER OF: WORD, Robert E. Williams. Portland, OR: Management Information Source Inc., 1984; 156 pages, 21.3 by 27.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-943958-14-8, $29.95. Includes floppy disk.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO DESIGNING EXPERT SYSTEMS, Sholom M. Weiss and Casimir A. Kulikowski. Totowa, NJ: Rowman & Allanheld, 1984; 192 pages, 16.3 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-86598-108-6, $24.95.

PRELUDE TO PROGRAMMING, William Mitchell. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing, 1984; 190 pages, 18.3 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-5614-8, $19.95.

PROGRAMMER PRODUCTIVITY, Girish Parikh. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing, 1984; 256 pages, 15.8 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-5650-4, $31.50.

PROGRAMMING THE APPLE II & IIE, revised ed., John L. Campbell and Lance Zimmerman. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 464 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-779-6, $19.95.

PROGRAMMING THE IBM PC & XT, Clarence B. Germain. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 352 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-783-4, $19.95.

PROGRAMMING THE IBM PERSONAL COMPUTER: ASSEMBLY

(continued)


BELLSOUTH
NATIONAL PUBLISHING
A Division of BellSouth Advertising & Publishing Corporation

Language. Chao C. Chien. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1984; 312 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-03-070442-1, $18.45.

Programming Tips and Techniques for the Apple II and IIe. John L. Campbell. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 416 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-273-5, $19.95.

The RS-232 Solution. Joe Campbell. Berkeley, CA: Sybex, 1984; 224 pages, 17.8 by 23 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89588-140-3, $16.95.

Sensor Selection Guide, 1984 Edition. Harry N. Norton, ed. Lausanne, Switzerland: Elsevier Sequoia, 1984; 186 pages, 21 by 29.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-444-75024-X, $15.

Sequential Program Structures. Jim Welsh, John Elder, and David Bustard. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 348 pages, 15.5 by 23.8 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-806837-2, $26.95.

Solving Math Problems in BASIC. Thomas P. Dence. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1983; 400 pages, 13 by 21 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-0164-3, $15.50.

STACS 84—Symposium on Theoretical Aspects of Computer Science, Paris, April 1984. M. Fontet and K. Mehlhorn, eds. Lecture Notes in Computer Science #65. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1984; 344 pages, 16.5 by 24.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12920-0, $15.

Strategic Data Processing. James W. Cortada. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 224 pages, 18 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-851246-9, $24.95.

Structured ANS COBOL Programming, 2nd ed., William M. Fuori and Stephen J. Gaughran. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 480 pages, 21.3 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-854430-1, $24.95.

Systems Development Without Pain: A User's Guide to Modeling Organizational Patterns. Paul T. Ward. New York: Yourdon Press, 1984; 288 pages, 17.8 by 25.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-917072-40-5, $27.50.

Systems Programming for Small Computers. Daniel H. Marcellus. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 396 pages, 17.3 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-881656-5, $18.95.

Taking Off with BASIC on the Texas Instruments Home Computer. Nancy Ralph Watson. Bowie: MD: Robert J. Brady Co., 1984; 176 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89303-870-9, $12.50.

Telecommunications for the Executive. Ronald R. Thomas. Princeton, NJ: Petrocelli Books, 1984; 144 pages, 16 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-89433-233-3, $19.95.

Things To Do with Your Coleco Adam Computer. Jerry Willis, Merl Miller, and Cleborne D. Maddux. New York: New American Library, 1983; 192 pages, 10.5 by 17.8, softcover, ISBN 0-451-13182-7, $3.95.

Things To Do with Your IBM PCjr Computer. Jerry Willis, Merl Miller, and Deborrah Willis. New York: New American Library, 1984; 224 pages, 10.8 by 17.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-451-13183-5, $3.95.

The TK!Solver Book. Milos Konopasek and Sundaresan Jayaraman. Berkeley, CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1984; 464 pages, 16.3 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88134-115-0, $19.95.

TRS-80 Model 100: A User's Guide. Joseph Coleman. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1984; 160 pages, 19.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8303-1651-9, $15.50.

Understanding the Macintosh Computer. Rick Dayton. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing, 1984; 224 pages, 17.3 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8359-8054-5, $18.95.

Understanding Software Law. Jonathan D. Wallace. Sherman Oaks, CA: Alfred Publishing Co., 1984; 48 pages, 10.8 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88284-268-4, $2.95.

UNIX for Users. Chris Miller and Roger Boyle. Boston, MA: Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1984; 224 pages, 15.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-632-01182-3, $12.95.

Using & Programming the VIC-20. Dennis Raney. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1984; 224 pages, 19.5 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-1702-7, $10.25.

Using BBC BASIC. P. J. Cockerell. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1983; 392 pages, 15 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-471-90242-X, $16.95.

Using CP/M on Your Kaypro 10, The Human Connection. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1984; 128 pages, 18.8 by 23.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-1774-4, $19.50.

Using Small Business Computers. D. G. Dologite. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 448 pages, 18.3 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-940156-3, $23.95.

Visual Display Terminals. John Bennett, Donald Case, Jon Sandelin, and Michael Smith, eds. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1985; 304 pages, 18.3 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-942482-2, $28.

WOPPLOT 83—Parallel Processing: Logic, Organization, and Technology. Becker and I. Eisele, eds. Lecture Notes in Physics #196. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1984; 200 pages, 16.5 by 24.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12917-0, $10.

Word Processors and the Writing Process, An Annotated Bibliography. Paula Reed Nancarrow, Donald Ross, and Lillian Bridwell. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1984; 160 pages, 16 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-313-23995-9, $29.95.

Zappers, Having Fun Programming and Playing 23 Games for the TI-99/4A. Henry Mullish and Dov Kruger. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1984; 208 pages, 14.8 by 21.5 cm, spiral-bound, ISBN 0-671-49862-2, $9.95. ■



"THEY PROVIDED THE LINK BETWEEN US AND MILWAUKEE'S MAJOR CORPORATIONS."

"Both of us had experience in the corporate world and we wanted to open a business reflecting that orientation. We chose MicroAge because they shared our business philosophy."

"Back in 1981, some of the major vendors still hadn't entered the microcomputer market. We anticipated that when they did, they would channel their products through a national organization. With MicroAge behind us, we're able to offer Milwaukee businesspeople and professionals such respected products as IBM, Compaq, Hewlett-Packard and most recently AT&T. And we have the technical expertise to provide service after the sale."

"MicroAge has supported us from day one. Without this help, we wouldn't be opening our second store!"

Ernie Venta
Franchise Owner

Elayne Kalman
Franchise Owner

To build your own professional computer sales organization with MicroAge requires an initial investment of $200,000 to $350,000 which includes $80,000 in liquid assets. Write to:

MicroAge®
COMPUTER STORES
"The Solution Store"®

1457 West Alameda • Tempe, Arizona 85282
(602) 968-3168


MicroAge franchisees Ernie Venta and Elayne Kalman shown with an IBM Personal Computer.

Circle 268 on inquiry card.

You live so

A 3M diskette can make one read/write pass on every track, every hour, every day for 200 years and still be in terrific shape.

Has 3M discovered the floppy fountain of youth?

In a way, yes.

We discovered that if you want to make a floppy that's certified 100% error-free and guaranteed for life, you have to make every last bit of it yourself.

That's why we're the only company that controls every aspect of the manufacturing process.

We make our own magnetic oxides. And the binders that attach them to the dimensionally stable substrate. Which we make ourselves from liquid polyester. Which we make ourselves.

We also test our

should long.

floppies. At least 327 ways. And not just on exotic lab equipment with perfectly aligned, spotless heads. But also on office equipment like yours. We even reject a diskette if its label is crooked.



Some companies claim their floppies are as good as ours.

They should live so long.

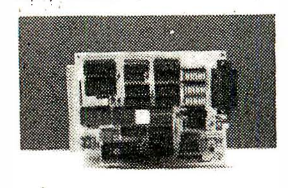
One less thing to worry about.™

Circle 402 on inquiry card.

The Micromint Collection

TERM-MITE ST SMART TERMINAL BOARD

TERM-MITE is a completely self-contained video display controller.

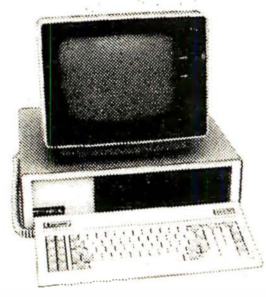


All you need to build a Smart Video Terminal equivalent to the types advertised for $1000 or more is a Term-Mite ST circuit board, scanned or parallel keyboard, video monitor and power supply.

- Uses brand new Nat'l Semi NS405 Terminal Processor.
- 24 lines by 80 characters, 25th reverse-video status.
- Upper & lowercase. Line (block) graphics.
- Selectable data rate, parity & display options.
- Reverse video, half intensity, double height & width, underline, blinking and/or blank character.
- Separate sync or composite video output. Self Test.

TERM-MITE ST Video Display Terminal Board
BCC22 Assembled & Tested .... $284.
BCC23 Complete Kit .... $244.

MPX-16 MICROCOMPUTER IBM PC COMPATIBLE



As featured on the cover of BYTE Magazine. Also featured in Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar November, December 1982 & January 1983

The Computer with a Split Personality

- Use it as an IBM PC look alike that directly boots PC DOS 2.0 and accepts all expansion boards designed for the IBM PC.
- Use it as a powerful 8088 single board computer for all your OEM applications. Just add serial terminal, disk drive and power supply. Directly boots CP/M-86.

Buy the MPX-16 in the form that best meets your needs or budget. As a bare board, as a wave soldered board that contains all components less ICs, as an assembled and tested circuit board or as a complete system.

- Directly boots PC DOS 2.0 and CP/M-86.
- Most IBM PC software executes with no modifications.
- IBM PC bus compatible +9 expansion slots.
- Intel 8088 16-bit microprocessor.
- Optional Intel 8087 math cocprocessor.
- 256K bytes on board memory.
- Up to one megabyte of system memory.
- Up to 64K bytes of system ROM/EPROM.
- 2 RS-232C Serial & 3 Parallel I/O ports.
- Disk controller for 5¼" or 8" drives.
- Sixteen levels of vectored interrupts.

MPX-16 Circuit Board Assembled w/64K RAM .... $1,200.
OEM 100 quantity price .... 840.
MPX-16 Circuit Board Assembled w/256K RAM .... 1,400.
MPX-16 Semi-Kit (wave soldered circuit board w/all components) Less ICs .... 595.
Complete Kit of ICs w/256K RAM .... 595.
MPX-16 Unpopulated (bare) PC Board .... 300.
CP/M-86 Operating System + Manuals ..... 80.
MPX-16 Switching Power Supply .... 300.
MPX-16 Technical Reference Manual ...... 50.
MPX-16 Metal Enclosure with Fan .... 225.
Tandon TM 100-2 Double Sided/Density Drive .... 300.
IBM/PC Keyboard Interface Adapter ..... 100.

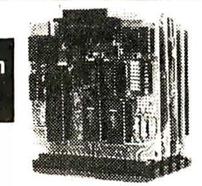
Shipping and handling additional on MPX-16 orders.

IBM PC is a trademark of International Business Machines Inc.
CP/M-86 is a trademark of Digital Research Inc.
Z8 is a trademark of Zilog Inc.

Circle 279 on inquiry card.

Z8 COMPUTER SYSTEM

BASIC System Controller



The Z8 Basic System Controller is an updated version of our popular BCC01. The price has been reduced and features added. The entire computer is 4" by 4¼" and includes a tiny BASIC interpreter, up to 6K bytes of RAM and EPROM, one RS-232C serial port with switchable baud rates and two parallel ports. BASIC or machine language programming is accomplished simply by connecting a CRT terminal. Programs can be transferred to 2732 EPROMs with an optional EPROM programmer for auto start applications. Additional Z8 peripheral boards include memory expansion, serial and parallel I/O, real time clock, an A/D Converter and an EPROM programmer.

- Uses Zilog Z8 single chip microprocessor.
- Data and address buses available for complete peripheral expansion
- Can be battery operated.
- Cross assemblers for various computers.

BCC11 Assembled & Tested .... $149. New Low Price

FORTH Language Version

With the new Z8 with on board 4K FORTH you can program high speed control functions in a few simple high level language commands. Perfect for data reduction, process control and high speed control applications.

BCC20 Z8F FORTH Microprocessor chip . $150.
BCC21 Z8F FORTH System Controller (This board is a BCC11 with a BCC20 installed) Assembled & Tested .... 280.

Memory, I/O Expansion, Cassette Interface

- 8K bytes of additional RAM or EPROM.
- Three additional 8 bit parallel ports.
- Cassette interface — 300 baud K.C. Standard.
- Software real time clock.

BCC33 w/0K RAM Assembled & Tested ... $150.
BCC34 w/6K RAM Assembled & Tested ... $180.

Eprom Programmer

- Transfer BASIC or Assembly Language application programs from RAM to 2716 or 2732 EPROM.
- Comes with programming & utility routines on EPROM.
- Requires Z8 I/O Expansion Board for operation.

BCC07 Assembled & Tested .... $145.

Analog to Digital Converter

- Uses Analog Devices 7581 IC, 8-channel 8-bit.
- Adds process control capability to the Z8 system
- Over 1,000 conversions per channel per second.
- Monitors 8 analog signals in one of two 10v Ranges.

BCC13 Assembled & Tested .... $140.

Serial Expansion Board

- Adds additional RS-232C and opto-isolated 20 ma. current loop serial port to the Z8 System.
- Runs at 75 to 19,200 baud in all protocols.
- Comes with listings of sample serial I/O routines.

BCC08 Assembled & Tested .... $160.

16K Memory Expansion Board

- Add up to 16K of additional memory, RAM or EPROM, to your Z8 System Controller in any multiple.
- Accepts 2016, 6116, 2716, or 2732 memory types.
- Four 16K cards may be installed on the Z8 System bringing the total memory to 64K.

BCC14 Assembled & Tested w/4K RAM . $120.

Cross Assemblers

From Micro Resources
IBM PC, APPLE, 6502 Systems 5¼", CP/M 2.2 8" .... $75.

From Allen Ashley
TRS-80 Model I, III, Northstar 5¼" .... 75.
CP/M 2.2 8" .... 150.

Five Slot Mother Board

- Expand your Z8 BASIC System with minimum effort.
- Contains five slots complete w/44 pin connectors.

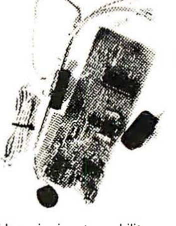
MB02 Assembled & Tested .... $69.

Triple Voltage Power Supplies

+5V @ 300 ma. +/- 12V @ 25 ma.
UPS01 Assembled & Tested .... $35.
UPS02 Complete Kit .... 27.
+5V @ 1 Amp. +12V @ .5 Amp. -12V @ 50 ma.
UPS03 Assembled & Tested .... 60.
UPS04 Complete Kit .... 50.

SPEECH PRODUCTS

Lis' ner 1000 Voice Recognition Board



Uses the new, high performance SP1000 voice recognition chip.

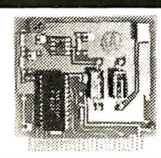
The LIS' NER 1000 provides voice input capability for your computer. The unit functions in the same manner as your keyboard, serving as a data entry device for application programs or the normal operation of the computer.

The LIS' NER 1000 recognition system works by analyzing human speech and extracting the most important features. These impressions of words are compacted into "templates" which can be stored and later compared to someone talking to the recognition unit. The LIS' NER 1000 supports a 64 word vocabulary in speaker dependent, discrete utterance mode. The recognition accuracy is greater than 98%. Each unit comes with a professional quality head-band style electret microphone to assure accuracy, software on diskette and a user's manual.

The APPLE II LIS' NER board has provision for an SSI 263 phonetic speech synthesizer chip with text-to-speech algorithm. This addition provides all the features described for the Sweet Talker II as well as speech recognition.

APPLE II LIS' NER 1000 with SP1000 recognition/synthesis components only
VR01 Assembled & Tested .... $189.
VR02 Complete Kit .... $149.
APPLE II LIS' NER 1000 with SP1000 recognition/synthesis components and SSI 263 phoneme synthesizer chip with text to speech algorithm.
VR03 Assembled and Tested .... $259.
VR04 Complete Kit .... $219.
COMMODORE 64 LIS' NER 1000 with SP1000 recognition/synthesis components
VR10 Assembled & Tested .... $149.
VR11 Complete Kit .... $119.

Sweet Talker II Text-to-Speech Synthesizer

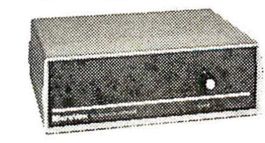


SWEET TALKER II, a 3rd generation speech synthesizer, is based on the SSI 263. SWEET TALKER II directly drives a speaker to provide music, sound effects and continuous speech of unlimited vocabulary at data rates as low as 50-70 bps.

- SSI 263-based Apple II compatible speech speech synthesis board
- Comes with text-to-speech algorithm on disk (DOS 3.3)
- Appropriate control inputs for mapping with several buses
- On-board 1 watt amplifier with volume control
- Measures 3" x 3¼"
- Operates on +5 and +12v

ST22 SWEET TALKER II Apple II compatible speech synthesizer with text-to-speech algorithm on disk .... $104.

Microvox Text-to-Speech Synthesizer



Microvox is a professional voice quality text- to speech synthesizer that is easily interfaced to any computer, modem, RS-232C serial or parallel output device and provides speech of unbelievable clarity.

- Unlimited vocabulary.
- 64 programmable inflection levels.
- 6K text-to-speech algorithm.
- Full ASCII character set recognition and echo.
- RS232C and parallel input.
- 1000 Character buffer, 3000 optional.
- Adjustable baud rates (75-9600).
- Spelling output mode.
- 7 octave music and sound effects.
- On board audio amplifier & power supply.
- X-On/X-Off handshaking.

MV01 Assembled with 1K buffer .... $349.
MV02 Complete Kit with 1K buffer ..... $269.
Add $15.00 for 3K buffer option.

Speech Synthesizer IC's

The SC-01A Speech Synthesizer is a completely self-contained solid state device that phonetically synthesizes continuous speech of unlimited vocabulary.

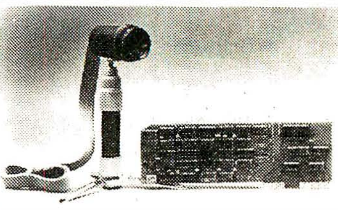
SC01A Quantity 1-99 .... $32.
100+ .... $24.
1000+ .... call

The Silicon Systems SSI 263 Speech Synthesizer Chip is a third generation speech synthesizer chip that produces even more intelligible speech than did older devices. The SSI 263 has improved intonation, inflection and filtration.

SSI 263 Quantity 1-9 .... $42. ea.
10-99 .... $34. ea.
100 .... $30. ea.

The Micromint is stocking thousands of SP1000 voice recognition chips. Call us for a quote.

MICRO D-CAM DIGITAL TV CAMERA



Give your computer the dimension of sight.

- Interprets, enhances and stores images.
- 256 x 128 digital image sensor.
- Plug-in boards for the IBM-PC, APPLE II or e.
- Software includes utilities for auto exposure, multi-level greyscale, screen dump and image enhancement.
- Includes interface card, 4 foot extension cable camera assembly, manual, and software on diskette.

DC01 IBM PC Assembled & Tested ...... $299.
DC02 IBM PC Complete Kit .... $264.
DC03 APPLE II Assembled & Tested .... $299.
DC04 APPLE II Complete Kit .... $264.

ULTRASONIC RANGING SYSTEM

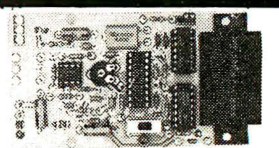
The Micromint Sonar Ranging Experimenter's Kit is an updated and higher functioning version of the Polaroid SX-70 Camera sonar ranging circuit used in the original Polaroid Ultrasonic Ranging System Designer's Kit. There are similar performance characteristics but this unit requires far less support circuitry and interface hardware.

The T1 ranging module can function between 4.5 and 6.8v. With a 5v supply, the ranging module I/O is TTL compatible and can be connected directly to most computers with one input and one output bit.

The Sonar Ranging Experimenter's Kit includes one SN28827 ranging module, one Polaroid 50 KHz electrostatic transducer, and user's manual with data sheets.

T101 Sonar Ranging Experimenters Kit ... $60.

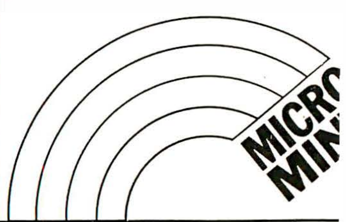
300 BAUD ANSWER/ ORIGINATE MODEM KIT



Micromint's latest 300 Baud Modem Kit is crystal controlled, uses the TI TMS99532 IC, contains just 25 parts and requires no calibration or adjustments. Use with acoustic coupler or in direct connect mode.

MD04 Complete Kit as shown .... $60.
MD05 Transformer for Direct Connect Mode $9.
AC01 Acoustic Coupler Kit .... $20.

MICROMINT INC. *561 Willow Avenue, Cedarhurst, NY 11516*
To Order: *Call Toll Free 1-800-645-3479*
For Information Call: *1-516-374-6793*
Call: Monday-Friday, 9-5 PM



WORDSTAR AS A PROGRAMMING TOOL

BY VINCENT ALFIERI

Put the power and flexibility of WordStar to work when you program

MICROPRO'S WORDSTAR has its faults, but for power and versatility in a word processor you would be hard-pressed to find its equal. WordStar is set up to handle any number of word-processing tasks, including the text processing that programmers engage in to put their hard-earned code into a form for compiling.

Don't be too upset that WordStar calls programs "nondocuments." This is merely its way of distinguishing those files that aren't set up with standard formatting—in this case, programs—from those that require formatting for a printout, such as letters or articles. Nondocument files (created and edited with the N command from the opening/no-file menu) are actually standard ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) files, while WordStar's normal document mode (created and edited with the D command) contains WordStar's special use of the high-order bit.

Because inputting programs is a function more akin to word processing than to the actual business of writing code, programmers are well advised to take advantage of some of the tricks of the trade used by professional word-processing operators to save time, work, and frustration.

This article serves a double purpose: it suggests how to use several word-processing tricks in program development, and it covers ways to get around some of WordStar's quirks (for example, what to do about space limitations and the iniquitous .BAK |BACKUP| files). Even if you *don't* use WordStar to write programs, you might find the programming tools presented here applicable on your own word-processing or text-editing setup.

KEY POSITIONS IN A FILE

Four commands that no professional word processor should be without allow the operator to move quickly to key places in the file. These commands move the cursor to (1) the beginning of the file, (2) the end of the file, (3) the left side of the line, and (4) the right side of the line.

Being able to skip over large chunks of the file, especially to arrive at the beginning of the file (to start checking it through, for example) and the end of the file (to begin entering more text), is crucial for saving time and work. You do not want to crawl slowly through an entire file of code with the one-step cursor commands.

Similarly, going from one side of the line to the next quickly by skipping over the rest of the line is another way to save time and work. You'd be surprised how often these commands are used (some programming-language editors, such as Microsoft BASIC, also provide these commands).

WordStar has these four quick commands, all invoked with the Control-Q prefix. They are Control-QR (cursor to beginning of file), Control-QC (cursor to end of file), Control-QS (cursor to left side of line), and Control-QD (cursor to right side of line). (On the IBM PC, Control-QR can be effected

(continued)

Vincent Alfieri, Ph.D. (4118 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90027), has recently completed a book, Mastering WordStar, *on practical applications for WordStar. He is a software analyst at the University of Southern California.*

You can save a great deal of frustration with the abandon edit command.

with the F10 key and Control-QC with the F9 key for most versions of WordStar.)

Actually, both Control-QC and Control-QD do something that is of great significance. They take you to the *last entered character*, either in the entire file or on the particular line. Thus, you can get quickly to where you left off by hitting the appropriate command. For example, if you catch a typo on the left side of the line, hit Control-QS and then use the arrow key to reach the mistake, correct it, and then hit Control-QD to resume typing at the last entered character on the line.

Moving and Deleting

Don't forget the other cursor-movement commands when you wish to locate specific words: Control-F will take you to the first letter of the next word on the line, while Control-A takes you to the first letter of the previous word ("|F|ore" and "|A|ft," as it were). These two commands are most effectively used with Control-T, which deletes a word (including the spaces after it up to the beginning of the next word), or with two other useful deleting options that are available: Control-QY and Control-Q-.

These latter commands allow you to delete from the *cursor position* either to the right side (Control-QY) or the left side (Control-Q-) of the line. (On the IBM PC, the command Control-Q- is Control-Q Backspace.) The advantage of these two commands is that they don't eliminate the entire line; nor do they remove the ending carriage return. They are much safer than Control-Y, which deletes the line *and* everything on it (including the carriage return).

A Second Chance

If you find, however, that you have accidentally deleted a crucial line and you've forgotten its exact contents, instead of pulling out your hair and figuring the code out from the beginning, you can save a great deal of frustration with WordStar's abandon edit command. Provided you have already saved a version of your file to disk, this lets you abandon the current editing session and reinstate the file as it was *before* you opened it. The abandon edit command is Control-KQ. It is a good way to give yourself another chance.

The Top-Down Approach

You can apply your knowledge of programming structure and the top-down method and use WordStar to help you. For example, most programming languages—such as C and Pascal—let you create *procedures* and functions as separate modules and then call them up whenever they're needed in the program.

Word processors have long known the benefit of working with modular units, especially when the memory and storage limitations of the computer allow files of only a certain maximum size. For procedures and functions, you can use WordStar to write these parts of the program, each in its own separate file. Then, whenever you need to insert a procedure or function into another program, use WordStar's versatile read file command Control-KR, which lets you copy another file from the disk into the current file. Thus, you can set up an entire library of procedures and functions and call them up quickly whenever needed.

Here's another little trick that many

(continued)

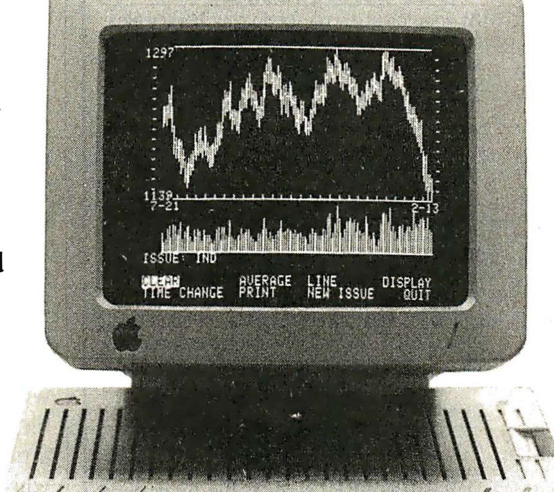
"Now when I talk my broker listens."

Dow Jones Investor's Workshop™ and the Apple® IIc

The Dow Jones Investor's Workshop™, developed especially for the Apple IIc, helps you understand the market and your portfolio, so you and your broker can become a more effective team.

The Investor's Workshop brings you:

- The latest stock quotes (delayed a minimum of 15 min.) and business news from Dow Jones News/Retrieval®, the leading online information service.
- Reports that show you exactly what your portfolio is doing, at the touch of a few keys.
- Charts* that give you a clear picture of your stocks' performance, helping you know when to buy and when to sell.



Also Runs on the IIe and II Plus

The Investor's Workshop runs on the Apple® IIe and II Plus, as well as the IIc. It's so easy to use, you'll be creating charts and reports moments after you're up and running. With a suggested retail price of $149 and full support from our toll-free Customer Service hotline, the Investor's Workshop is a value any investor can appreciate.

Your broker will want to listen.

For a free brochure, call

1-800-345-8500 ext. 240

(Alaska, Hawaii and foreign call 1-215-789-7008 ext. 240)

DowJones Software™

send this coupon to: Ms. Lynn Filippone, Dow Jones & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 300, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

City ____________ State ________ Zip ________

Phone Number(s) ______________________

B-11

*The chart in this ad (and, incidently, in most Apple ads for the IIc) is a Price and Volume bar chart that shows the performance of the Dow Jones Average over a six-month period. You can also construct Moving Averages and Trend Lines.

people don't know. You can even have your procedure and function files on other disks. When you need one, merely hit Control-KR, then wait for the program drive (A) to stop rotating. Remove the program disk from the A drive, insert the library disk, type the desired filename with the "A:" prefix, and hit the carriage return. Then, when the file is copied into your current work file on the B drive and before you do anything else, replace the WordStar program disk in the A drive. This trick provides a great deal of copying flexibility between files. It lets you bypass exiting WordStar and entering the operating system or having to keep all available library files on the same disk. And anyone with single-density systems knows how hard that can be.

Going the Opposite Way

Just as you can use Control-KR to call up separate modular files that contain procedures and functions, you can also move parts of files in the opposite direction with WordStar. For instance, after developing a procedure or function in a program, you decide to add it to the library. Merely block it out (with Control-KB to begin the block and Control-KK to end the block [F7 and F8, respectively, on the IBM PC]) and write it to another file with Control-KW. Make sure that the file with the written-to text block has a new filename (otherwise, WordStar will ask if you wish to overwrite the existing file).

And don't forget that you can then delete the same block from the current file after writing it to its own separate file (with Control-KY), move it around in the current file (with Control-KV), or even copy it again in the current file (with Control-KC). These block maneuvers can save a great deal of programming time, especially after you've gotten your program structure totally organized.

Keep Files Small

A major problem with using WordStar is its strange habit of keeping a backup file every time you edit an

(continued)

Strange as it seems, you can get more pages on a disk with many small files than with one large file.

existing file. This means, in effect, that you must maintain a great deal of disk space for the necessary backup files. Once again, anyone who has a single-density system knows what can happen if you are not careful about disk space: WordStar will refuse to save a file that is too large, and you're stuck.

When doing word processing and when inputting large programs with WordStar, I have found it a good idea to divide them into smaller files, no matter how large the eventual size of the document or program is. One obvious advantage of this method is that you don't run the risk of losing as much work in a 5-page file as you would in a 20-page file, should Mr. Murphy be lurking around (which is usually the case).

The other important advantage to this method is that small files in turn create small backup files, and—strange as it may seem—you can actually get *more* pages on a disk with many small files than with one large file. Think about it: a small file needs only, at any one moment, a small amount of disk space for its backup. Try it; it works.

Here's another useful tip: distinguish related files with the file extension. By this, I mean labeling files like "P.1," "P.2," "P.3," instead of "P1," "P2," "P3." The reason for this is that WordStar will create a backup file only once, no matter how many "P" files there are, because the ".BAK" is a file extension.

Thus, when you edit "P.1," WordStar will create a backup file called "P.BAK." When you then edit "P.2," WordStar will create another backup file called "P.BAK" to *replace* the first backup file, and so on. You therefore need to have *at the most* only one small backup file on a disk for all these different modular files. Of course, this means that you should be even more careful than usual to keep *separate* backup copies of your files.

How to Concatenate

Sometimes it is necessary to use the operating system when working with WordStar, especially when you have large programs and limited disk space.

I recently agreed to type the entire FIG-FORTH code on my trusty, but limited, Osborne 1. As it turned out, the entire listing took up slightly more than 60K bytes on the disk. It would have been impossible to have it in one

(continued)



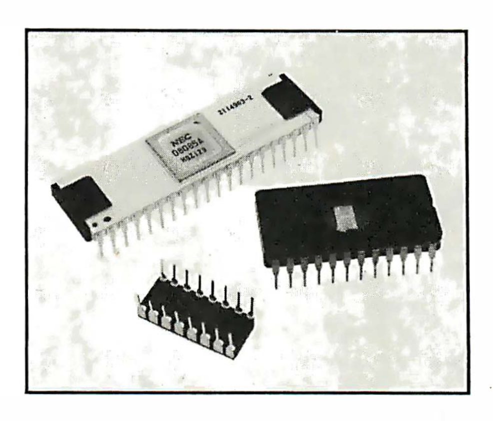
Special offer: Buy any I.C. and get a free certificate worth up to $10.00 off your next order. Now that's a great way to get guaranteed I.C.'s at wholesale prices, *plus* a free part.

Guaranteed parts—every part guaranteed for 60 days—and pre-tested before shipment.

Guaranteed fast—same day—shipping.

Guaranteed low prices.

Guaranteed satisfaction or purchase price cheerfully refunded.



How to order.

Call toll free. We accept Visa, Mastercard or American Express. Or we can ship UPS C.O.D.
National 800-235-4900
California 800-238-4900
Local Orange County
(714) 474-1033.

CPM
The Computer Parts Merchant, Inc.

Visit our retail store:
The Computer Parts Merchant, Inc.
17777 Main Street, Suite D
Irvine, CA 92714

Terms: minimum order $10. For shipping and handling, include $2.50 UPS Ground, or $3.50 for UPS Air. California residents must include 6% sales tax. All prices are subject to change without notice. We are not responsible for typographical errors. All merchandise subject to prior sale.

Search service. If we don't have the I.C. you need in stock, we can find it for you. (There is a $25 minimum charge for I.C.'s found through a search.)

A few samples from our million part inventory:

A few samples from our million part inventory:

74LSXX

74LS00	S .38	74LS83	S .87	74LS170	S1.49
74LS02	.38	74LS86	.46	74LS191	.99
74LS04	.40	74LS91	.75	74LS221	1.30
74LS08	.40	74LS93	.66	74LS240	1.60
74LS10	.40	74LS107	.46	74LS241	1.30
74LS11	.40	74LS109	.46	74LS242	1.30
74LS12	.36	74LS112	.50	74LS243	1.30
74LS14	.76	74LS122	.53	74LS244	1.49
74LS20	.38	74LS124	2.90	74LS245	1.49
74LS21	.38	74LS132	.91	74LS251	.75
74LS30	.38	74LS137	.99	74LS257	.75
74LS32	.50	74LS138	.87	74LS258	.75
74LS37	.40	74LS147	2.75	74LS266	.79
74LS38	.40	74LS151	.66	74LS273	1.69
74LS40	.38	74LS153	.69	74LS373	1.49
74LS42	.66	74LS157	.65	74LS374	1.49
74LS51	.36	74LS158	.65	74LS377	1.49
74LS54	.38	74LS161	.75	74LS640	3.49
74LS63	1.50	74LS166	1.95	74LS669	1.99
74LS74	.55	74LS169	1.75	74LS670	2.99

Partial List

5, 8, 12 AND 15 VOLT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

Call for Prices

74SXX

74S00	S .45	74S151	S .97
74S02	.49	74S153	.97
74S04	.49	74S157	.97
74S08	.49	74S161	1.87
74S10	.45	74S169	3.99
74S11	.49	74S174	.99
74S20	.49	74S181	4.39
74S22	.45	74S194	1.99
74S30	.35	74S197	1.79
74S32	.59	74S240	2.20
74S37	.89	74S241	2.40
74S38	.99	74S244	2.20
74S74	.89	74S251	.95
74S86	.95	74S253	.95
74S112	1.19	74S257	.95
74S113	1.19	74S260	.79
74S124	2.99	74S273	2.45
74S132	1.59	74S287	2.29
74S138	.97	74S373	3.39
74S139	.97	74S374	3.39
74S140	.77	74S570	3.50

Call for others

DYNAMIC RAMS

TMS4027	S 1.99	4116	S1.49
MM5280	1.95	2118	4.95
TMS4060	1.95	4164	5.95
UPD411	1.95	TMS4416	9.95
MK4108	1.95	41256	Call

Call for more

LINEAR DEVICES

LM301	S .47	NE570	S3.95
LM307	.57	LM709	.59
LM309H	1.95	LM723	.59
LM312	1.75	LM741	.49
LM318	1.49	LM747	.69
LM324	.79	LM748	.59
LM350	4.95	LM1458	.59
LM380	.89	LM2900	.85
LM393	1.29	LM3900	.79
NE555	.57	MC4024	3.95
NE556	.77	MC4044	4.50

Call for others

74XX

7400	S .35	7451	S .39	74160	.89
7401	.35	7473	.54	74161	.89
7402	.39	7474	.69	74163	.89
7404	.39	7489	3.40	74164	.99
7406	.89	7498	.47	74166	1.50
7407	.89	7492	.69	74174	.99
7408	.41	74107	.39	74181	2.39
7410	.35	74109	.59	74191	1.15
7411	.39	74123	.69	74193	.99
7420	.35	74125	.69	74194	.99
7421	.49	74132	.59	74221	1.35
7427	.45	74147	1.75	74273	1.95
7430	.35	74151	.79	74366	.99
7432	.35	74153	.79	74367	.99
7438	.49	74154	1.25	74393	1.35
7442	.59	74157	.79		

Others on shelf

STATIC RAMS

2101	S1.95
2114	1.50
2147	4.95
TMS4044	4.59
TMM2016	4.59
HM6116	4.75
TMS4016	6.95
HM6264	39.95

Others on shelf

CMOS

4001	S .35	74C00	S .49
4002	.35	74C02	.47
4008	.95	74C04	.47
4010	.57	74C08	.47
4011	.37	74C10	.47
4012	.37	74C20	.49
4020	.87	74C30	.49
4021	.95	74C73	.87
4022	.87	74C74	.79
4030	.57	74C86	.59
4034	1.95	74C90	1.19
4040	.97	74C93	1.75
4041	.97	74C151	2.25
4050	.47	74C157	1.75
4069	.35	74C161	1.79
4071	.35	74C173	.79
4082	.35	74C174	1.19
4093	.67	74C192	1.49
4502	.95	74C193	1.49
4512	.97	74C373	2.45
4522	1.25	74C374	2.45
4532	1.95	74C906	.95
4556	.99	74C912	8.95
4585	.99	74C921	15.95

Many more. Call.

MEMORY EPROMS

2708	S3.95	2764	S6.95
2716	3.95	27128	34.95
2732	4.95		

More available.

Circle 461 on inquiry card.

file, because if I had to edit the file (as is always the case), I couldn't have saved my corrections because there would not have been enough space on the disk for the backup file.

Instead, I broke up the entire job into four separate files that all fit on the same disk because each was a workable size. I named the four modules "F.1," "F.2," "F.3," and "F.4," with only one small backup file on the disk at any time.

Then, after I had corrected each module file, using CP/M's powerful PIP feature, I copied the four files into a single file named "FORTH" on the other drive. I did this by concatenating the four files during the copying operation. The command looked like this (after invoking PIP):

```
* b:forth=a:f.1[v],f.2,f.3,f.4<CR>
```

where the four files were on the A drive and the new, composite file was to be created on the B drive. Note the placement of PIP's verify parameter ([v]) after the *first* filename. With an IBM PC running Microsoft's MS-DOS, the command line would be

```
copy a:f.1+f.2+f.3+f.4
b:forth/v<CR>
```

A trick is involved with concatenation, however. Make sure that the last line in each separate file is a blank line. In other words, whatever the last program line in the file, make sure that you have hit the Carriage Return key and brought the cursor down to the next blank line. This prevents the first line of one file from joining with the last line of the previous file during the concatenation process.

After concatenating the four files with PIP, I was ready to assemble it in the normal fashion. And I could go back to make corrections in the module files, reconcatenate them into one file, and reassemble them.

Watching Your Program Pass By

Most word-processing programs, including WordStar, let you scroll through a file slowly to check it for obvious errors. In WordStar, you can

(continued)

Circle 221 on inquiry card.



A NEW STANDARD IN PROFESSIONAL VOICE QUALITY

The new INTEX-TALKER features unlimited vocabulary, automatic inflection control and has an unmatched pronounciation accuracy. An optional, new 16K vocabulary module and the built-in text-to-phoneme algorithm enable the INTEX-TALKER to pronounce the 5000 most commonly used words with approx. 100 percent accuracy. INTEX-TALKER can speak or spell any ASCII text-including punctuation. Other available options are an 8 K byte user programmable memory and a 2.7 K character buffer for text storage or down loading user programs. Additional features include:

- 64 inflection levels (automatic or manual control)
- RS232C and Parallel connectors
- Spelling and phoneme access modes
- Adjustable baud rates (75-9600)
- 5 octaves of music
- 6502 Microprocessor
- Completely self-contained (requires no overhead)
- Built-in speaker option
- Available at board level (Standard or CMOS version)

For More Information
Write or call us at (313) 540-7601 to order, request our product brochure or to discuss your requirements. Prices start at $295. (plus shipping)

Intex Micro Systems Corporation
725 S. Adams Rd. - Suite L-8
Birmingham, Michigan 48011

Circle 123 on inquiry card.

FREE SHIPPING
DISKETTES

West Coast "Call" 1(800) 621-6221
Central & East "Call" 1(800) 654-4058
Discounts Starting at 3 Box Quantities

3M

• 5¼" •	
s-side d-den.	17.95
d-side d-den.	23.95
s-side quad	27.50
d-side quad	33.95
• 8" •	
s-side s-den.	21.50
s-side d-den.	26.00
d-side d-den.	31.50

Dysan

• 5¼" •	
s-side d-den.	22.95
d-side d-den.	30.50
s-side quad	34.50
d-side quad	45.50
• 8" •	
s-side s-den.	28.50
s-side d-den.	30.95
d-side d-den.	34.95

maxell
3½" CALL

• 5¼" •	
s-side d-den.	19.95
d-side d-den.	25.95
s-side quad	28.95
d-side quad	36.95
• 8" •	
s-side d-den.	31.95
d-side d-den.	34.95

Verbatim

• 5¼" Datalife	
s-side d-den.	18.95
d-side d-den.	24.95
s-side quad	30.95
d-side quad	39.95
• 8" Datalife	
s-side s-den.	24.75
s-side d-den.	26.95
d-side d-den.	31.95

3M
DC100A....13.95
DC300A...18.40
DC300XL 20.25
DC600A..24.45

AMARAY MEDIA MATE
(3½"..11.95) (5¼"..11.95)
DISK MINDERS
(5¼"....16.75) (8"...21.50)
BULK PACKED DISKS "CALL"

Head Cleaners
Kits......5.20
Refills...9.55
Analizers 25.00

Diskettes 10/Box

Dealer Inquiries Welcomed

the Diskette Connection™
1(800) 654-4058
OKLAHOMA & NEVADA



*UP's Delivery Only. Add 3.00 on orders under 35.00 or 20 disk.

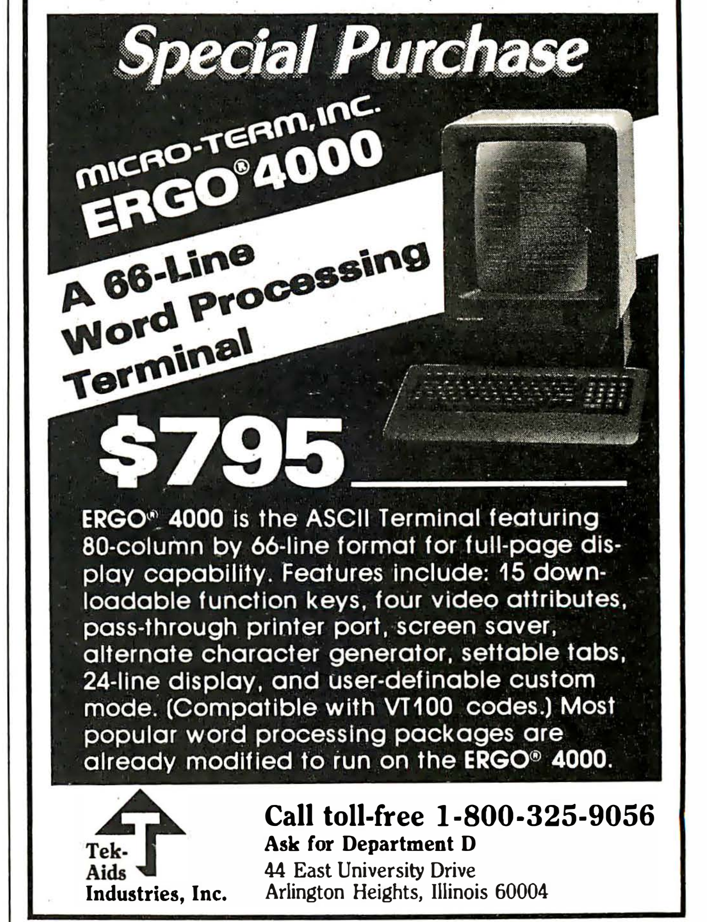
a message to our subscribers

From time to time we make the BYTE subscriber list available to other companies who wish to send our subscribers material about their products. We take great care to screen these companies, choosing only those who are reputable, and whose products, services, or information we feel would be of interest to you. Direct mail is an efficient medium for presenting the latest personal computer goods and services to our subscribers.

Many BYTE subscribers appreciate this controlled use of our mailing list, and look forward to finding information of interest to them in the mail. Used are our subscribers' names and addresses only (no other information we may have is ever given).

While we believe the distribution of this information is of benefit to our subscribers, we firmly respect the wishes of any subscriber who does not want to receive such promotional literature. Should you wish to restrict the use of your name, simply send your request to the following address.

BYTE Publications Inc.
Attn: Circulation Department,
70 Main St., Peterborough, NH 03458



Circle 446 on inquiry card.

WordStar's power and flexibility make it a true programming tool.

scroll by line up with Control-W and down with Control-Z. A more useful way to scroll, however, is by screens: up screen with Control-R and down screen with Control-C. (On the IBM PC, these two commands are also effected with the Pg Up and Pg Dn keys, respectively.)

An even easier way to scroll through a file is with WordStar's *repeating* command Control-QQ. By appending Control-QQ to another one-letter command, you get continuous movement. Thus, Control-QQR scrolls the file continuously up by a screen and Control-QQC scrolls it continuously down. Similarly, Control-QQW scrolls continuously up by line, while Control-QQZ scrolls continuously down by line. To stop the repetition, hit the space bar once. (On the IBM PC, you cannot use the Control-QQ feature with the Pg Up or Pg Dn keys, however; you would have to use the WordStar originals.)

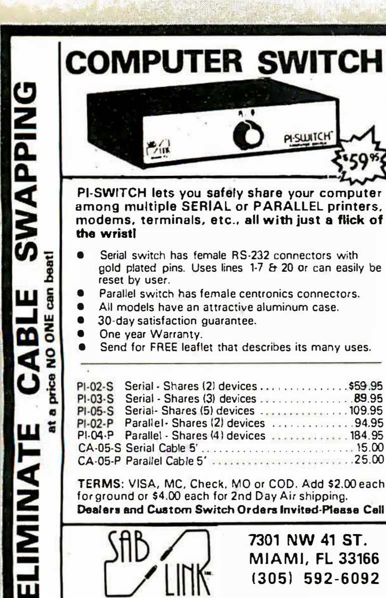
This repeating function gives you the option to view the file easily without having to hit the scrolling commands over and over again. You can even vary the speed of the repetition by hitting a number key (1 is fastest, 9 is slowest). You just sit back and watch your work scroll by, stopping only where necessary (by hitting the space bar) and avoiding unnecessary keystroking.

A Nondocument Printout

You can print your nondocuments if you wish, but the formatting is no great shakes. There is, however, nothing to stop you from copying your program file to another file, which you would edit with the standard document command (D) and then format as you wish, utilizing WordStar's many dot commands for headers, footers, fancy pagination, special print features, etc. One especially useful, and little-known, feature is the page offset command (.po plus an integer number), which decides where the first column of the file will print on the page. With page offset, you can center the output on the page without having to change the left margin setting in the file.

Just remember that your compiler will not be able to compile a program with WordStar's special formatting commands, so distinguish between the real program and the printout program.

WordStar's power and flexibility make it an ideal choice both for your regular word-processing needs and for helping you write programs. It is a true programming tool. ■





7301 NW 41 ST.
MIAMI, FL 33166
(305) 592-6092

Circle 362 on inquiry card.

Buy and sell stocks with your personal computer.

For more information, call today!
Toll-free
1-800-544-6666
In Mass. 1-800-523-1919

FIDELITY
INVESTORS XPRESS
FIDELITY BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
Member NYSE SIPC

Circle 166 on inquiry card.

TeleVideo USERS
RETAIL

- Fast Dump/Restore CP/M, TurboDOS over 600k per disk $90.00
- Basic/Z with Graph/Z $345.00
- TurboDOS for TeleVideo .... from $300.00
- LYNC Communications Package $195.00
- 8" Disk Drive for 802 and 800A Drive, board and software $1200.00
- RM/COBOL Systems .... from $250.00
- DataFlex 2.0 .... from $750.00
- 803, 803H, TPC-1 and GRAPHIC programs:
  Draw! $90.00
  Games Pak I $34.95
- 816 and 806C Tape Backup .... from $175.00
- Saft Standby Power Systems: 200VA/400VA .... from $575.00
- Anti-Static Products .... from $39.95

PC & COMPATIBLE USERS!
Run your PC as a slave to your 8-Bit TurboDOS System! Also see our ad on Page 459.
Available soon: Backup for TELEVIDEO PM & 1608.
PLUS OTHER GOOD TELEVIDEO & PC STUFF!

COGITATE, INCORPORATED
SPECIALISTS IN UNIQUE SOFTWARE
24000 Telegraph Road, Southfield, MI 48034
(313) 352-2345 Telex 386581
VISA/MASTERCARD Accepted

Circle 66 on inquiry card.

HOFACKER

Books • Software • Hardware Add-Ons • for your ATARI 600XL/800 XL, Commodore-64, VIC-20, Sinclair, Timex, Apple II, Osborne+OSI

BLIZTEXT – More than just a wordprocessor for the C-64! More than 70 commands, screen-oriented, use any printer, terminal software included for electronic mail and networking. The best wordprocessor for the C-64.
Order-No. 4965 $89.00

MACROFIRE – Editor/Assembler for the C-64
The best macroassembler you can buy!
Order-No. 4963 $89.00

SUPERBOOKS for your C-64
The Great Book of Games, Vol. I
46 programs for the Commodore-64
Order-No. 182 $9.95
Programs from this book on disk $19.95

MORE ON THE SIXTYFOUR
Tips, tricks, hints, very important subroutines.
Order-No. 183 $9.95
Programs from this book on disk $19.95

How to program in 6502 Machine Language on your C-64
Order-No. 184 $12.95

Commodore-64 Tune-up, Vol. I
How to expand your C-64.
Order-No. 185 $12.95

Small Business Programs for the C-64
Order-No. 186 $12.95

HARDWARE ADD-ONs for your C-64
Parallel printer interface, KIT
Order-No. 4990 $19.95

Universal Experimenter Board
Order-No. 4970 $9.95
Expansion Board KIT – Holds up to 4 Exp. boards (bareboard)
Order-No. 4992 $29.95

Wordprocessor for all ATARI computers
No one can provide better performance for this price!
ATEXT-1
This wordprocessor is an excellent buy for your money. It features screen oriented editing, scrolling, string search (even nested), left and right margin justification. Over 30 commands. Text can be saved on disk or cassette.
Order-No. 7210 cassette $29.95
Order-No. 7216 disk $34.95
Order-No. 7217 cartridge $69.00

Games for the ATARI Computer
This book describes advanced programming techniques like player-missile-graphics and use of the hardware-registers. Contains many ready to run programs in BASIC and one called GUNFIGHT in machine language
Order-No. 162 $7.95

How to program your ATARI in 6502 Machine Language
Introduction to machine language for the BASIC programmer.
Order-No. 169 $9.95

FORTH on the ATARI – Learning by Using
Introduction, programs, applications, learning exercises
Order-No. 170 $7.95
All programs from book No. 170 on disk.
Order-No. 7319 $22.00 only!

HACKERBOOK for your Atari computer
Tips+tricks–Very important subroutines in 6502 machine language. How to make bootable cassettes, disks, and EPROMs. Complete construction article and software on how to build an EPROM burner.
Order-No. 172 $9.95

Copyright C 1983 by Elcomp Publishing Inc

Dealer and Distributor inquiries are invited.
ELCOMP PUBLISHING, INC.
53 Redrock Lane
Pomona, CA 91766
Phone: (714) 623-8314, Tlx.: 29 81 91

PAYMENT: Check, VISA, MC. CA residents add 6.5% sales tax. Outside USA: add 15% for shipping.
In Singapore contact telex RS22456
In Germany contact telex 526973

Circle 148 on inquiry card.

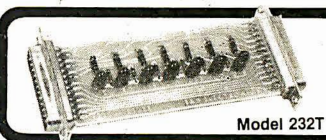
VIDEO DATA MONITORS
15" 19" 23" 25"
HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME/COLOR

15" and 23" High Resolution Monochrome with composite or TTL input. 19" and 25" RGB color. RS232 interface available for monochrome units. CRT choices of black and white, green or amber. Ideal for upgrading your PC display or can be used as remote monitors.

Bridge Display Systems
P.O. Box 560
Cornwall, New York 12518
(914) 534-2785

Circle 43 on inquiry card.

Now. . . You Can Monitor 7 Most Important RS-232 Lines



Model 232T

RS-232 INTERFACE TESTER connects in series with any RS-232 interface. LED's clearly display status of 7 functions: TD, RD, RTS, CTS, DSR, CD, DTR. Requires no power; may be left in permanently. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Order Direct! Only $39.95**. All cash orders postpaid (IL res. add 6% sales tax); we accept MC, Visa. **Free:** new illustrated catalog of RS-232 interface and testing equipment. Phone: **815-434-0846**. Make checks payable to:

B&B electronics
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
P.O. Box 1008B, OTTAWA, IL 61350

Circle 33 on inquiry card.

wabash®

When it comes to Flexible Disks, nobody does it better than Wabash.

MasterCard, Visa Accepted.
Call Free: (800) 235-4137



PACIFIC EXCHANGES
100 Foothill Blvd
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 (In Cal. call (805) 543-1037)

Circle 318 on inquiry card.

IBM PC/XT COMPATIBLE

Prices for dealers in quantities of 10 or more. End users inquiries are also welcomed.

PC/XT Bare Board (8 slot/ 8 ROM design) .... $ 55.00
128K Assembled and Tested CPU Board $375.00
4-Floppy Disk Controller w/Serial, Parallel, Game Ports, & Cables $195.00
Shugart SA455 360KB Floppy Disk $110.00
Teac FD-55B 360KB Floppy Disk $115.00
Tandon TM100-2 360KB Floppy Disk $140.00
DTC Hard Disk Controller 5150BX w/Cables $240.00
Shugart SA712 10MB Hard Disk $450.00
MiniScribe 2012 10MB Hard Disk $470.00
MicroScience HH-612 10MB Hard Disk $450.00
AST 6-PAK Compatible Board $160.00
Hercules Compatible Graphic Board $175.00
Color Graphic Board $150.00
2-Floppy Disk Controller w/Cable .... $ 95.00
Computer Case (5 or 8 slots) .... $ 90.00
Key Tronic Keyboard 5150 .... $105.00
Key Tronic Keyboard 5151 .... $180.00
XT 100W Power Supply w/Fan $110.00
XT 130W Power Supply w/Fan $130.00
Monochrome Monitor $115.00

ELECTRADE CO.
780 Trimble Rd., Suite 605
San Jose, CA 95131
(408) 946-2541

Circle 153 on inquiry card.

ZENITH/Heath Users

Double Your 5¼" disk storage capacity without adding a drive.

Get twice as much from your H88 or H89 microcomputer. Our FDC-880H floppy disk controller, in conjunction with your 5¼" drives, for example, expands memory capacity from 256 bytes to 512 bytes per sector.

And it handles single and double-sided, single and double-density, 8" and 5¼" drives — simultaneously.



C.D.R. Systems Inc.

Controlled Data Recording Systems Inc.
7210 Clairmont Mesa Blvd., San Diego, CA 92111
(619) 560-1272

Circle 54 on inquiry card.

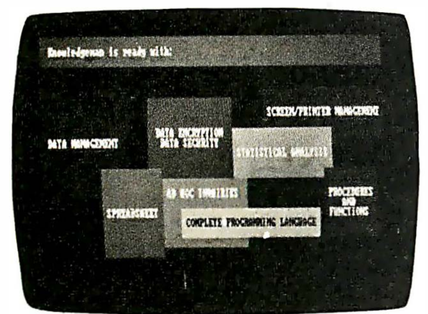
TOGETHER, STOPPING YOU.

THERE'S NO

KnowledgeMan™ and You. The possibilities are endless.
To succeed in business, you need a partner that's fast, flexible, intelligent and easy to work with. A partner that can help turn your big ideas into well-conceived reality. One that gives you the support you need to make critical decisions confidently.

No partner can give you more of what you need than KnowledgeMan, the knowledge management software from MDBS.

A powerful partner.
KnowledgeMan helps you manage more knowledge, in more ways, than ordinary software. It can help you make better decisions on just about everything from production scheduling to financial planning to market



forecasting. KnowledgeMan and its optional components offer data management, spreadsheet analysis, statistical analysis, text processing, forms management, business graphics, programming and more.

The key to KnowledgeMan's versatility is its exclusive synergistic integration, allowing you to accomplish your computing needs within one program. Unlike other software, there's no need to exit one function before entering another. The result: different kinds of processing can be intermingled. Quickly and easily.

A partner that speaks your language.
For all of its power and sophistication, KnowledgeMan is remarkably simple to understand. Even a beginner can start putting KnowledgeMan to work in minutes. With a single query, you can obtain related data from unlimited multiple tables. You can even teach KnowledgeMan to understand your own jargon.

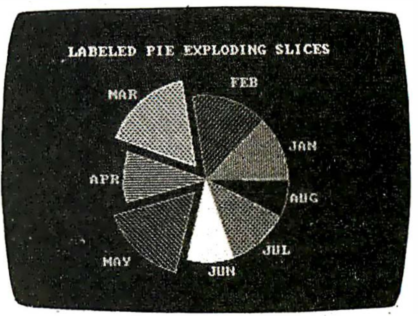
A partner that helps you along.
The on-line HELP facility allows you to draw on 6800 lines of helpful information organized into 380 screens. If you have a problem or question, KnowledgeMan allows you to access the pertinent HELP screen immediately. Each screen is carefully designed to provide a quick reference guide to KnowledgeMan commands.

A partner that gives you room to grow.
Ordinary software packages can be frustratingly easy to outgrow. Not KnowledgeMan. Each KnowledgeMan component has more power than you'll probably ever need— far more than conventional integrated programs. With KnowledgeMan, you don't sacrifice capability, capacity or convenience. So with KnowledgeMan, you spend your time solving problems— not trying to overcome software limitations.

A partner that protects your interests.
KnowledgeMan offers sophisticated security features. Unauthorized access to data is next to impossible, thanks to password checking, thousands of access code combinations and data encryption.

So your secrets are safe with KnowledgeMan.

A partner you can build on.
To add yet another dimension to KnowledgeMan's capabilities, you can get fully-integrated options like K-Graph, an extensive business graphics facility that

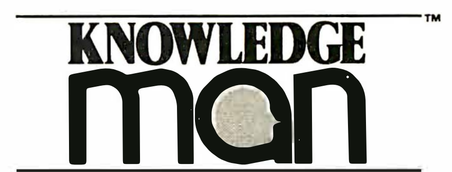


lets you plot information in a variety of colorful graphs, charts and diagrams. For text processing, the K-Text option lets you incorporate data into written documents quickly and easily. Or, create highly-polished, full-color customized forms with K-Paint, our forms painting option. To short-cut the keyboard, put the K-Mouse option to work.

A partner you should get to know better.
To see KnowledgeMan in action, visit your dealer. Or contact Micro Data Base Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 248, Lafayette, IN 47902, (317) 463-2581, Telex: 209147 ISE UR.

It may be the beginning of a long, successful partnership.

Current version is 1.07 as of 9/10/84. KnowledgeMan, K-Graph, K-Paint, K-Text, and K-Mouse are trademarks of Micro Data Base Systems, Inc. MDBS is a registered trademark of Micro Data Base Systems, Inc.



The Knowledge Management Software from MDBS

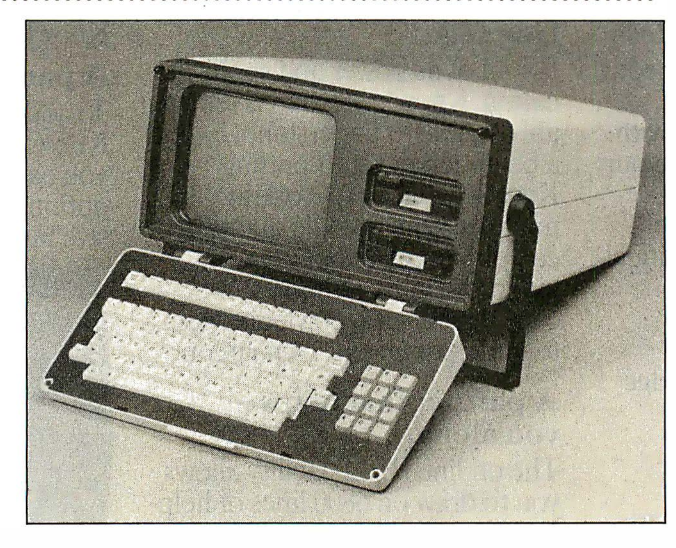
Operating Systems: PCDOS, MSDOS, CP/M-86. Minimum RAM required: 192K. K-Graph: PCDOS only.

Circle 270 on inquiry card.

NEW SYSTEMS

Portable Micro Designed for Communications

The Orcima Solution is a portable microcomputer designed for communications with mainframes using high-level, high-speed communications protocols. This 23-pound computer comes with a 2400-bps auto-answer/auto-dial synchronous modem and with software that supports both bisynchronous IBM 3280 batch protocol and IBM 3270 interactive terminal protocol. The modem connects directly to the telephone lines; a telephone is not required for operation.



The batch-transmission software permits text- or binary-file transfers. File transfers can take place on an unattended, delayed basis for automatic overnight transmissions.

The 3270 terminal emulator provides full keyboard and screen support for all functions. A twenty-fifth status line keeps you abreast of status and errors.

Basic system hardware comprises a 4-MHz Z80A microprocessor, 64K bytes of RAM, and an RS-232C serial port. The 9-inch amber display features an 80-character line, 7- by 9-dot characters in an 8- by 12-dot cell, and lowercase descenders. Video attributes, which are user-selectable, include underline, reverse, intensified, blinking, and block graphics. The DOS is Infosoft's I/OS, a CP/M 2.2-compatible operating system.

Mass storage is provided by a 3½-inch Epson microfloppy-disk drive, which can handle 322K bytes of formatted data. A Winchester hard-disk drive is optional.

Miscellaneous features include 12 programmable function keys, a separate numeric keypad, three expansion slots, and a built-in carrying handle. The list price is $2995. For more information, contact Orcima Corp., 8406 Center Dr., Minneapolis, MN 55432, (612) 784-7926.

Circle **611** on inquiry card.

UNIX-Based Computer Supports Four Users

The MicroFactor is a 32-bit UNIX-based system for four users. It has a VME bus architecture, a Motorola MC68000 microprocessor, a 43-megabyte Winchester hard-disk drive, 512K bytes of RAM, four serial RS-232C ports, and a Centronics-compatible 16-line parallel port. Two backup storage systems are offered: a 5¼-inch floppy-disk drive or a 32-megabyte streaming-tape unit.

MicroFactor supports such languages as C, FORTRAN, and Pascal, and it can run the VRTX real-time kernel. Available applications software includes accounting, database management, and vertical-market packages.

Two versions are offered. The first, MicroFactor/FD, comes with Winchester and floppy-disk drives. It lists for $9990. The MicroFactor/ST is supplied with the Winchester drive and the streaming-tape unit. It sells for $11,990. Contact Victory Computer Systems, 1610 Berryessa Rd., San Jose, CA 95133.

Circle **612** on inquiry card.



Select Desired Central Processor

The Microkey 4500 is offered with a choice of central processors: 6502, 6809, or Western Design Center's 16-bit W65SC816. It's available in two basic units, the 65xx family and the 6809E FLEX package, both of which can be upgraded to the other.

The Microkey 4500 has a pair of independent composite-video monitor outputs, each software scrolled. Video controllers achieve a resolution of 640 by 200 pixels in either 16-color analog or 8-color TTL. A very-high-resolution mode offers 1280- by 200-pixel monochrome displays.

Standard are 128K bytes of dynamic RAM, 32K bytes of EPROM, a serial interface, a 16-color board, a pair of 8-bit bidirectional ports, a cassette interface, and connectors for microfloppies and most standard 5¼-inch disk drives.

The 65xx family package is based on the 6502 microprocessor and comes with an implementation of FORTH-79 and FIG-FORTH. The 6809E FLEX package features the 6809 microprocessor as well as the FLEX operating system so that you can run such languages as FORTRAN, BASIC, and polyFORTH.

The base unit in the 65xx family is £925, which includes a central processor, color board, RAM, and FORTH-79. The 6809E package, which comes with FLEX, 6809 and 6502 microprocessors, FORTH-79, RAM, 16-color analog video board, IBM-style keyboard, and a disk drive, is £1550. Contact Microkey Ltd., 98a St. James St., Brighton, East Sussex BN2 1TP, England; tel: Brighton (0273) 672911.

Circle **613** on inquiry card.

ADD-INS

Professional Computer Expansion

Western Automation Laboratories' Seeker series expands the capabilities of the Texas Instruments Professional and Portable computers. The primary product in the series is the Seeker SI multifunction board.

The SI provides up to 512K bytes of RAM, an asynchronous/synchronous RS-232C communications port, and an SCSI/SASI interface for up to eight internal or external Winchester disk drives. A battery-backed real-time clock is optional.

Currently, Western Automation offers a 10-megabyte Winchester, with a 20-megabyte Winchester and a 60-megabyte streaming-tape backup scheduled for delivery by the end of this year.

A shielded data cable attaches the external drives to the SI. The enclosures complement the Professional Computer's. The internal Winchesters occupy the space set aside for a second Professional Computer floppy-disk drive. Both drive packages come with a format program, bootstrap EPROM, disk-format and verify routines, and required cabling and hardware.

The Seeker SI board is $425 without memory. With its full 512K-byte memory complement, it's $1095. A 10-megabyte Winchester raises the price to $1895. Contact Western Automation Laboratories Inc., 5595 Arapahoe, Boulder, CO 80303, (800) 227-4635; in Colorado, (303) 449-6400.

Circle 614 on inquiry card.

Data Acquisition Without Programming

Analog Connection data-acquisition and control cards do not require any special programming because ranges, engineering units, data-log intervals, alarm limits, and control levels are selected through menus. The cards accept signals from thermocouples, RTDs, pressure sensors, and voltage and current sources without additional modules.

Analog input resolution is 14 bits. The digital I/O lines drive relays or detect events. Expansion is accomplished by adding more circuit cards to your computer. On the IBM PC, data manipulation and graphic analysis can be performed on logged data using Lotus 1-2-3.

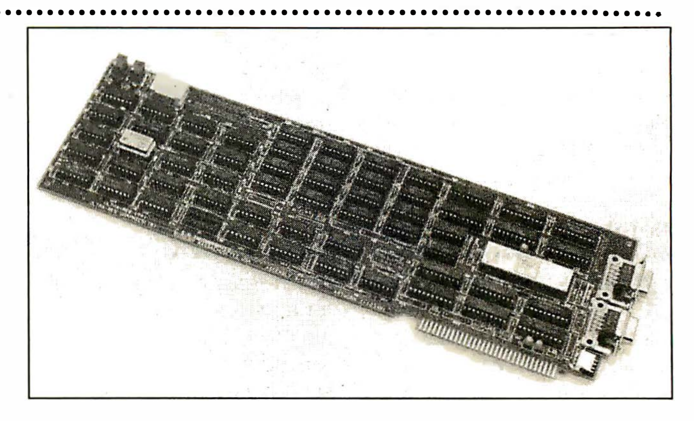
Minimum Apple system requirements are 48K bytes of RAM, one disk drive, Applesoft BASIC, and DOS 3.3. Memory requirements for the IBM PC or PC XT are 64K bytes, a disk drive, and PC-DOS 2.0. Analog Connection also works with the Franklin Ace 1000.

An eight-channel card for the IBM PC costs $889. For the Apple II+ or IIe, it's $695. Contact Strawberry Tree Computers, 949 Cascade Dr., Sunnyvale, CA 94087, (408) 736-3083.

Circle 615 on inquiry card.

Ultra Hi-Res Adapters

The Ultra-Res Graphics adapters, models 4-79 and 4-111, provide the IBM PC with a programmable display resolution to 1024 by 1024 and 2048 by 2048 (interlaced) pixels, from a memory of 1 million or 4 million pixels, respectively. These controllers, which use a single expansion slot, feature the NEC 7220 chip and are programmed by means of I/O commands or DMA.



Vector, circles, and arcs are drawn at rates of up to 1 million pixels per second. Zoom from 2 to 16 times is provided. Pan is smooth vertically but coarse horizontally.

The 4-79 and 4-111 controllers have a standard 9-pin D-type connector for TTL direct drive. An analog video signal can also be generated. Software drivers in FORTRAN are supplied.

Optional software drivers include a subset of Plot-10. The Ultra-Res 4-79 is $995. The 4-111 is $2000. Contact C. S. D. Inc., POB 253, Sudbury, MA 01776, (617) 443-2750.

Circle 616 on inquiry card.

Expand PC AT's Storage

Internal hard-disk drive and ¼-inch streaming-tape upgrade kits for the new IBM PC AT are available from Emerald Systems. The hard-disk drive capacities are 40, 70, 140, and 280 megabytes, and the streaming-tape cartridge provides 60 megabytes of backup.

The tape-drive subsystem is said to be 30 percent faster than the IBM 20-megabyte hard-disk drive. It allows you to back up multiple files, and it provides an incremental database file growth beyond 32 megabytes. It supports DOS 2.0, 2.1, 3.0, QNX, PC/IX (IBM's version of UNIX), Concurrent DOS, UCSD p-System, PC XT/370, 3270 PC, and PC-compatible networks. It also provides user-configurable disk-caching of up to 4 megabytes.

Emerald System's BRU (backup and restore utility), which lets you transfer files to the tape medium, comes with the tape drive. It provides menu- and command-driven file management.

The tape-backup system kit is $1950, including hardware, BRU and installation software, and manual. Hard-disk pricing begins at $4350; the full 280-megabyte drive is $15,850. For further information, contact Emerald Systems Corp., 4901 Morena Blvd., San Diego, CA 92117, (619) 270-1994.

Circle 617 on inquiry card.

(continued)

PERIPHERALS

Two-Line Telephone/Modem

Code-A-Phone's Tel-A-Modem is an intelligent modem coupled with a two-line desk telephone. The modem is compatible with AT&T 212A-type modems, such as Hayes's products, and with Smartcom and other communications software. It'll work with any RS-232C terminal and is designed to be a direct replacement for any modem.



Tel-A-Modem combines a full function-key telephone with the modem to provide simultaneous voice/data communications. Its telephone lets you select either pulse- or Touch-Tone dialing, and it provides an audio/visual phone-status reports, hold functions for both lines, last-number automatic redial, nine-number memory automatic dialer, and individual volume controls for ring signals and line monitors.

A direct-connect modem, Tel-A-Modem lets you initiate a carrier on either line with a push button. The default switches for setting the modem's operation parameters are readily accessible. Miscellaneous modem features include 300- and 1200-bps data-transmission rates, full-duplex operation, automatic answer, automatic selection of data rate and answer/originate tone, and programmable signal interchange.

The Tel-A-Modem is $695.95. Contact Code-A-Phone Corp., 16261 South East 130th Ave., Clackamas, OR 97015, (503) 655-8940.

Circle 618 on inquiry card.

Rainbow Touch Screens

Touch-screen kits for the DEC Rainbow and Professional 350 are available for OEMs and systems integrators. The kit includes a touch screen, controller board, and firmware.

The controller is fully programmable, allowing data rates, data formatting, calibration, and other modes of operation to be set from the host computer. The controller averages the entire area touched to a single discrete point, making it possible to manipulate a single letter. It's available with an EEPROM for storing the calibration values and other parameters.

An optional firmware package, Command*Point, provides all the codes necessary to create and manage touch zones, which helps reduce software-development time. The program is able to off-load work usually performed by the computer, and it allows the application software to dynamically reconfigure the screen into touch-sensitive zones of differing sizes and shapes. It also monitors lift-offs and touchdowns and manages such zone attributes as time-outs and audio feedback.

Installation can be done by the manufacturer or the user. Including installation, the single-unit pricing for the DEC kit is $1595. The kit will also work with VT220, VT240, and VT100 terminals. Contact MicroTouch Systems Inc., 400 West Cummings Park, Woburn, MA 01801, (617) 935-0080.

Circle 619 on inquiry card.

CITTT Modem

The Fujitsu 1915L, a CCITT V.27 bisynchronous terminal-compatible modem, is designed for four-wire, unconditioned leased lines. It operates at 2400- or 4800-bps and is equipped with an equalizer that continually adapts to transmission-line characteristics.

The 1915L's 32-character LCD panel lets you monitor operation, check signal quality, and do local and remote loopback. The LCD and the local and remote strap setting controls are on the front panel.

The 1915L is $1695. Contact Fujitsu America Inc., 3055 Orchard Dr., San Jose, CA 95134.

Circle 620 on inquiry card.

MacPhone Dials 200 Numbers

The MacPhone Tele-Management System is a software and telephone handset package for the Macintosh. It features speed dialing, automatic logging capabilities, note and memo pads, a billing feature, a built-in three-month calendar, and an area-code directory.

Up to 200 numbers can be stored and dialed with the MacPhone. Its calendar includes an appointment book and a note pad for annotating calls. Your notes are automatically filed in a telephone log, which lists the person called, the time the call began and ended, the date, the cost, and any consultation charges. The phone log can be displayed on screen and printed out.

MacPhone supports speaker phones, headsets, and modems. Miscellaneous features include a tone signaling the passing of a minute or hour, Touch-Tone compatibility, the ability to work with long-distance services, and a MacWrite-compatible memo pad for recording larger notes.

MacPhone works with a standard telephone jack. The suggested price is $199.95, which includes software, manual, and connecting cords and plugs. Contact Intermatrix, 5547 Satsuma Ave., North Hollywood, CA 91601, (818) 509-0474.

Circle 621 on inquiry card.

PERIPHERALS

Communications Line Protection



DataGuard from Control Industries gives you a protected, dedicated communications line. Once you've installed DataGuard, your logged-on modem will always have priority while on line. Consequently, data loss or tripped communications resulting from someone picking up on the same line are eliminated.

DataGuard comes in two models: in-phone and snap-in cord. The in-phone model is not visible after installation, and the snap-in cord model features a 12-foot cord that replaces your present telephone cord. Normal telephone functions are not interfered with, and no external power is required.

The suggested retail price is $39.95. Contact Control Industries, POB 6292, Bend, OR 97708, (503) 389-1969.

Circle 622 on inquiry card.

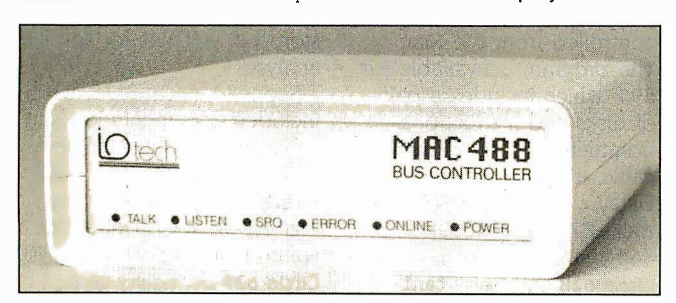
488 Port for Mac

The MAC 488 connects directly to the Macintosh's rear-panel serial port and provides IEEE-488 bus control. Simple high-level commands transmitted to the MAC 488 are converted into 488 bus protocols and handshaking. Responses from an IEEE-488 device are sent to the Macintosh through the serial port.

The MAC 488 has an 800-character I/O buffer. It's supplied with BASIC routines for creating IEEE-488 bus-control programs. Indicators for talk, listen, SRQ, and error are front-panel-mounted.

The suggested list price for MAC 488 is $595, which includes a manual and connecting cables. Contact IOtech Inc., POB 21204, Cleveland, OH 44121, (216) 321-0609.

Circle 623 on inquiry card.



SOFTWARE • CP/M/MS-DOS

Software Protection Software

Ultralock, a file-encryption software system, intercepts data written on or read from a disk and scrambles or unscrambles it according to your key. A key can be a word or phrase, including punctuation, from 8 to 60 characters. You can use one key for all files, or separate keys for each file.

It lets you copy scrambled disks, but they cannot be read without Ultralock and the key words. In the Concurrent CP/M version, different users can protect their files simultaneously.

Ultralock's operation is transparent. When it's booted, Ultralock asks you what files you want protected and what the keys are for each file. It uses 16-byte keys (the American Data Encryption Standard uses 7-byte keys), which provides a total of 2^{128} possible keys.

Ultralock will work on any 8-bit computer running CP/M-80 and 16-bit machines with either Concurrent CP/M or Concurrent DOS. It costs £190 (approximately $240). Contact Business Simulations Ltd., Scriventon House, Speldhurst, Kent TN3 0TU, England; tel: Langton (0892 86) 3105.

Circle 624 on inquiry card.

TEA for WP

Colossum Software's TEA is a tree-editor word-processing package. It lets you break up files into minifiles, called leaves, that you can connect using a tree structure that reflects the structure of your document. TEA can serve as a scratch pad for ideas that can later be strung together logically and for designing or writing programs.

A TEA tree can contain 500 nodes; each leave counts as 1 node. Up to 99 nodes can be attached to a single parent, and a tree can have as many as 35 levels. A TEA file can contain 2 million characters.

Each leaf or branch can contain a header and a two-line summary describing its contents. You can scroll through documents one leaf at a time or jump from leaf to leaf. Blocks of text can be swapped, and leaves or subtrees can be exchanged.

Printing a document is said to a be merely a matter of letting TEA use the tree to work out the order of leaves. All tree facilities can be disabled, which automatically creates a single-leaf file. External word-processing files can be read into this program, and TEA files can be converted for use by other word processors.

A string-combination search that locates combinations of separate words occurring in any order within a leaf, sub-tree, or header is provided. Other features include the use of function keys, the ability to split screens, date stamping, and background printing.

Currently, TEA does not support spelling checking, proportional spacing, index generation, or mail-merge. It runs on 64K-byte Z80 systems running under CP/M. An MS-DOS version is planned. It costs £245. (In the U.S., it will range in price from $149 to $199.) Contact Colossum Software Ltd., 310 Finchley Rd., London NW3, England; tel: 01-435-9321.

Circle 625 on inquiry card.

(continued)

SOFTWARE • APPLE

68000 Cross-Assembler

Owners of 64K-byte Apple II, II+, and IIe computers can develop MC68000 assembly programs with the SX-68 cross-assembler from Allen Systems.

Made up of an editor and an assembler, the SX-68 package provides 15 commands, including ASM and Find, and 7 pseudo opcodes. DOS 3.3 can be accessed from SX-68. The instruction set considered legal by the assembler is that specified by Motorola for the MC68000.

The editor lets you create 68000 assembly programs and regular text files. Programs can be saved on disk or employed as input to the assembler.

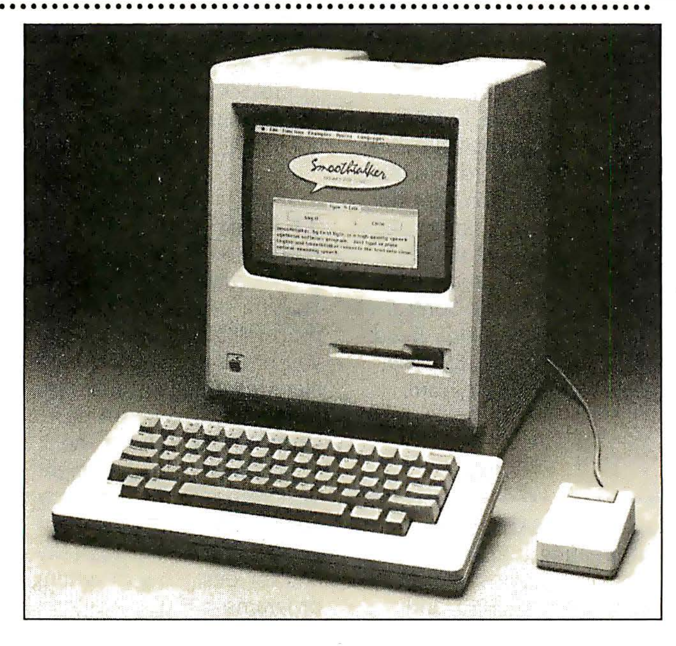
The assembler generates both program listings and object codes. An assembly consists of two passes. The first pass defines all symbols; the second is responsible for generating the object code and program listing. Errors are reported on each pass.

The maximum text size is 24K bytes, and the object code can be as large as 4K bytes. The maximum number of symbols is 450, and the maximum number of statements is 9999.

SX-68 is $100, including documentation. A disk drive is required. Contact Allen Systems, 2151 Fairfax Rd., Columbus, OH 43221, (614) 488-7122.

Circle **626** on inquiry card.

Voice for Mac



SmoothTalker is a text-to-speech synthesizer for the Macintosh. This software package accepts plain English text from either the keyboard or from a text file and synthesizes it into an adult female or male voice. The voice is broadcast through the Mac's internal speaker or through an external amplifier.

With SmoothTalker, you can control the speed, pitch, volume, bass, and treble levels of speech, each with nine levels of control. You can switch between voices and define a custom dictionary. SmoothTalker is said to understand phrasing, intonation, such salutations as Dr. and Ms., and mathematical symbols. SmoothTalker can read MacWrite text files and selected portions of text.

An on-disk tutorial is supplied. The retail price is $149.95. Versions for other computers will be announced. To hear a demonstration, call (714) 536-0086, ext. 999. Contact First Byte Inc., 2845 Temple Ave., Long Beach, CA 90806, (800) 523-8070; in California, (800) 624-2692 or (213) 595-7006.

Circle **627** on inquiry card.

Data Bridge Between MAC and PC

MacLink is a data bridge between comparable applications on the Macintosh and the IBM PC. Through the use of matched software on the two computers, data can be moved at your request and automatically translated for the application being used.

MacLink will move such spreadsheets as Lotus 1-2-3 and VisiCalc from the IBM PC to the Macintosh and translate them for use with Multiplan. Word-processor and general text files are recognized and converted for the Mac, and BASIC programs are recognized and relocated for use in Microsoft BASIC.

The entire process is user-controlled from the Mac. The program is available for $95, which includes a pair of disks and instructions. Complete with an 8-foot cable, it's $125. Contact DataViz Inc., POB 1319, Norwalk, CT 06856, (203) 866-4944.

Circle **628** on inquiry card.

Data-Analysis Programs

Scopex-I and Frequency Spectrum are available from MAP International. Both programs run on 48K-byte Apple II+/IIe systems equipped with a fast analog input interface, such as the AI-13 from Interactive Structures. A disk drive is also mandatory.

Scopex-I turns the Apple into a digital-to-memory oscilloscope; up to 2560 points can be processed. Its functions include a program sampling time from 28 to 2570 microseconds, *x-/y*-axis factors, zero-line offset, delay, auto/manual ranging, and minimum/maximum, rms, and average calculations. With a single keystroke, you can display the signal received and produce hard copy.

Frequency Spectrum, which comes with all the features of Scopex-I, calculates a frequency spectrum using a file of overlapping-bandpass filters. Analysis parameters can be stored in AN.files for routine analyses.

Scopex-I costs $135, which includes documentation and a backup. Frequency Spectrum is $222. Contact MAP International, Herculesweg 116, NL-2624-VT, Delft, The Netherlands; tel: 015-561750.

Circle **629** on inquiry card.

SOFTWARE • IBM PC

Computer Activity Log

Oak Tree Technologies' PCLOG keeps track of your daily computing activities, which can be useful for establishing your federal income-tax deduction or tax credit. With this program, you can track the time spent on one or more projects or tasks.

PCLOG automatically creates a log file entry, or you can define its parameters. The default values for a project name and remark are user-definable. It gathers time and date information from the system clock. All parameters can be overridden. PCLOG can be called from an AUTOEXEC.BAT file, a .BAT file, or from DOS.

You can use this program with the IBM PC, the PCjr, the AT&T PC6300, and a variety of IBM PC compatibles. System requirements are 64K bytes of RAM and a single floppy-disk drive.

The list price is $19.95, which includes a manual and a print utility. For further information, contact Oak Tree Technologies, 2619 Quail Valley Rd., Solvang, CA 93463, (805) 688-1495.

Circle 630 on inquiry card.

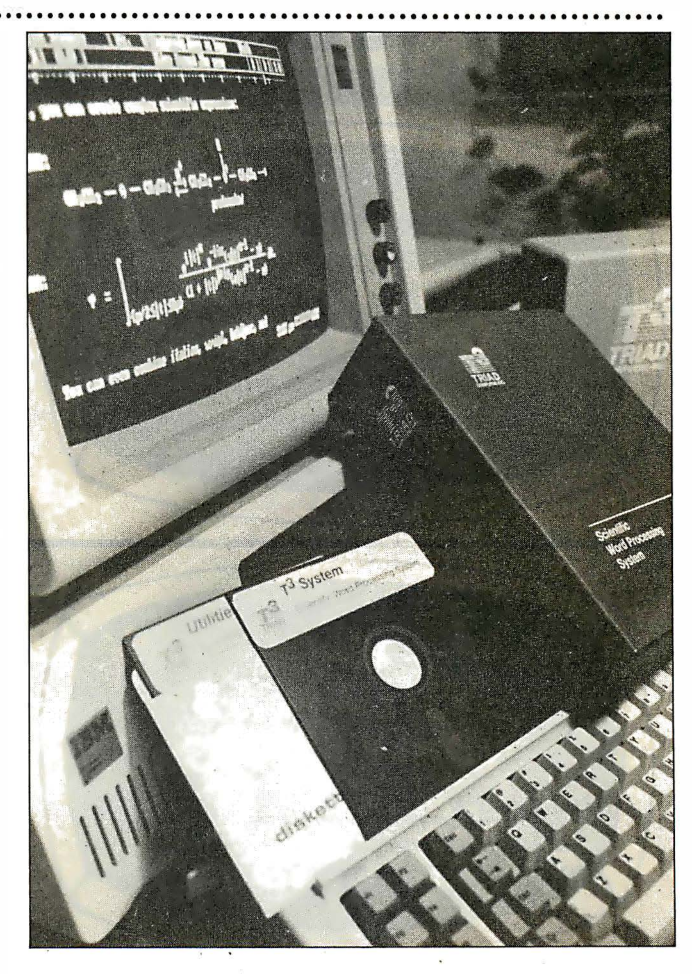
Interactive Software for Scientists

ASYST is a three-package set that gives scientists data-acquisition, analysis, and graphics functions. It operates under standard PC-/MS-DOS and uses the IBM PC's 8087 microprocessor to achieve 80-bit internal precision. With ASYST, your applications can be as large as the full 640K bytes available with the IBM.

All ASYST commands are written in so-called conceptual terms, rather than programming syntax. On-line help and a glossary of keywords are provided.

Multiple operations can be condensed into single names, and you can program your function and control keys to execute ASYST words or commands in a single keystroke.

The first module, called Systems/Graphics/Statistics, establishes the system environment, stores data, and provides graphics and basic mathematics/statistics functions. Data Analysis, the second package, lets you reduce, manipulate, and analyze data. It also provides advanced mathematical capabilities. The Acquisition module allows you to interface with various scientific instruments.



Each module comes on a double-sided, double-density floppy disk. Module 1, which can be used as a stand-alone program, is required to load the other two. The complete package is less than $1800. Modules can be purchased separately. Contact Macmillan Software Co., 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022, (212) 702-3438.

Circle 631 on inquiry card.

Multifont Printing from WordStar

Tech/Print is a multifont printing program for WordStar users. It replaces WordStar's Print command and is compatible with all WordStar control characters and dot commands.

Tech/Print comes with a number of ready-to-run fonts, including IBM graphics, mathematics/scientific, and italic fonts. A font-design tool, Tech/Font, is also provided. Four fonts can be printed simultaneously.

An IBM PC or a PC-compatible computer with 96K bytes of RAM and a single floppy-disk drive are required. It supports the IBM Graphics Printer or Epson's RX-, MX-, or FX-80 printers. It costs $69.95. For more information, contact Goldstein Software, 2 Redgate Court, Silver Spring, MD 20904, (301) 384-5565.

Circle 632 on inquiry card.

WHERE DO NEW PRODUCT ITEMS COME FROM?
The new products listed in this section of BYTE are culled from the thousands of press releases, letters, and telephone calls we receive each month from manufacturers, distributors, designers, and readers. The basic criteria for selection for publication are (a) does a product match our readers' interests, and (b) is it new or is it simply a reintroduction of an old item. Because of the volume of submissions we must sort through every month, the items we publish are based on vendors' statements and are not individually verified. If you want your product to be considered for publication (at no charge), send full information about it, including its price and an address and telephone number where a reader can get further information, to New Products Editor, BYTE, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.

68000 Cross Assembler
Motorola VERSAdos+ Compatible

Assembler, Linker, Object and Macro Librarian. Absolute and Relocatable Code, Macros, Includes, and Conditional Assembly. Structured Programming. No limit on source file size.

Unix (C) Compatible Source
$700

CP/M-80*	PC/DOS†	CP/M-86*
$200	$250	$250

Manual: $20
(refundable)



1329 Gregory
Wilmette, IL 60091
(312) 251-5310

*Digital Research trademark †IBM trademark +Motorola trademark

Circle 165 on inquiry card.

NEW

Monitor Mover
Gives Back the Desk




$149.95

- Models to fit most CRT's
- Rotates 360° on base
- Adjustable height
- Support tray swivels and tilts
- Holds up to 50 lbs
- Clamp, screw and wall mountings

LinTek
P.O. Box 8056
Grand Rapids, MI 49508
(616) 241-4040

Circle 245 on inquiry card.

Apple Macintosh
IBM, XT, Hard disks
Eagle, Compaq, Columbia
NCR, Olivetti, Leading Edge
Multiusers
up to 16/TermSyst.
Printers/Plotters
Monitors, Disk Drives
Modems, Diskettes
Software
for PC & Multiusers
Printers: Epson, Okidata
Gemini, Radix, NEC, HP

COMPUTER EXPO INC.
SOURCE COMPUTERS

(213) 208-0352   208-0259
(213) 906-1984   906-1634

Circle 78 on inquiry card.

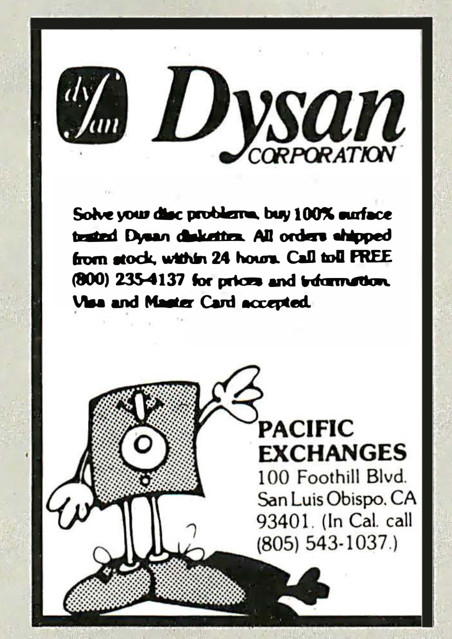
IN LESS THAN 3 MINUTES

Your IBM Model 50, 60, 65, 75, 85 or 95 Electronic Typewriter can be a computer printer or terminal using our interface modules:

Model 5060 RS232 Serial
Model 5060-CP Centronics Parallel

Both Versions can be easily installed and require NO modifications to the typewriter. A 2K buffer is standard, 8K optional.

CMC CALIFORNIA MICRO COMPUTER
9323 Warbler Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708
(714) 964-9301



Solve your disc problems, buy 100% surface tested Dysan diskettes. All orders shipped from stock, within 24 hours. Call toll FREE (800) 235-4137 for prices and information. Visa and Master Card accepted.

PACIFIC EXCHANGES
100 Foothill Blvd.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. (In Cal. call (805) 543-1037.)

Circle 318 on inquiry card.

ICs PROMPT DELIVERY!!!
SAME DAY SHIPPING (USUALLY)

DYNAMIC RAM			
256K	256Kx1	150 ns	$27.97
256K	256Kx1	200 ns	25.97
64K	64Kx1	150 ns	4.44
64K	64Kx1	200 ns	4.27
16K	16Kx1	200 ns	1.21
EPROM			
27256	32Kx8	300 ns	$49.97
27128	16Kx8	300 ns	18.77
27C64	8Kx8	200 ns	22.50
2764	8Kx8	250 ns	6.50
2732	4Kx8	250 ns	6.37
2716	2Kx8	450 ns	3.50
STATIC RAM			
6264LP	8Kx8	150 ns	$31.25
6116P	2Kx8	150 ns	6.36

QUANTITY ONE PRICES SHOWN

Open 6½ days: We can ship via Fed-Ex on Sat.

MasterCard/VISA or UPS CASH COD
Factory New, Prime Parts μPoo
MICROPROCESSORS UNLIMITED
24,000 South Peoria Ave.
BEGGS, OK. 74421
(918) 267-4961

Prices shown above are for October 14, 1984
Please call for current prices & volume discount. Prices subject to change. Please expect higher prices on some parts due to world wide shortages. Shipping and insurance extra. Cash discount prices shown. Small orders received by 6 PM CST can usually be delivered to you by the next morning, via Federal Express Standard Air @ $5.99!

Circle 280 on inquiry card.

SAVE $ $ $ $!
with
THE FREE SOFTWARE CATALOG AND DIRECTORY

by Robert A. Froehlich. For *all* CP/M computers. 5,000 entries. Indexes for keywords, language, author, and file-name. The first book of its kind *ever!* 480 pages. Enclose check or money order for $9.95, plus $1.40 postage and handling charge. If you wish, return book within 10 days for full refund.

Crown Publishers, Inc. Dept. 915
34 Engelhard Ave., Avenel, NJ 07001

Name______________________
Address____________________
City__________State______Zip______
N.Y. and N.J. residents, add sales tax.

CROWN PUBLISHERS Inc

Circle 102 on inquiry card.

PERIPHERAL SWITCH

AUTOMATIC SWITCHES FOR IBM PC

Fast, easy, automatic way to share a printer or modem among many computers. **No software required.** RS232 or centronics. It scans for peripheral request, connects to the peripheral, handles all hardware handshaking, and releases the port. LEDs display channel selected and busy status. Attractive aluminum box. # channels-price:
2-$200 4-$250 6-$300 8-$350

MANUAL SWITCHES FOR IBM PC

Uses PC board and aluminum box.

# lines switched	RS232-10	Cent-20
RS232	**1:2 $59(wow)**	1:4 $99
Centronics	1:2 $99	1:4 $179

Free book with each order entitled *Serial and Parallel Explained*

ROSE ELECTRONICS
P.O. Box 742571
MC AND VISA
(713)240-ROSE
Houston, Tx 77274

Circle 358 on inquiry card.

FREE PC BOOK

** GET ONE BOOK FREE FROM THIS AD WITH EVERY $ 20.00 PURCHASE **

Small Business Programs for the IBM PC
Easy ready to run programs for your PC: mailing list, cost proposal, mortgage, invoicing, and a very powerful BUSIPACK combining invoice writing, mailing list and inventory control. Inventory file is automatically updated by the invoice writing part. All this plus twelve more programs to increase productivity on your PC.

Book and disk package
Want to save 8 hours? Go ahead and get the combination package "PC-COMBO".

Order-No. 521	(Book+disk)	$39.00
Order-No. 52	(Book only)	$12.95
Order-No. 520	(Disk only)	$29.95

MS-DOS Introduction and Applications
How to get the most out of your IBM PC or Compatible. Use this book and keep it right beside your computer. It contains numerous "how-to-do" information, application programs, how to add your own commands, and how to use the assembler.

Order-No. 56	(Book only)	$9.95

Book and disk package containing all the programs from book No. 56 on disk.

Order-No. 561	(book+disk)	$39.00

Statistics on the IBM PC
Fundamentals of data in bar graphs and pie-charts, probability, Markov Analysis, discrete distribution, normal distribution, Gauss Distribution, statistical test (of significance), t-distribution, non-parametric test, variance, linear regression, auto correlation, forecasting and trend, statistics and gambling.
Each subject contains an introduction, a program in BASIC, and a practical application.

Order-No. 47	(Book only)	$12.95
Order-No. 470	(Disk only)	$29.95
Order-No. 471	(Book+disk)	$39.00

BASIC in 60 Minutes
An easy way to learn BASIC on the APPLE IIc, IBM PC + Compatibles, Commodore and ATARI. Each command with a practical sample and cross reference. 130 pages.

Order-No. 38	(book)	$7.95

Small Business Programs for the Commodore-64
Ready to use and easy to run programs including: bargraph, invoice writing, mortgage, economic order quantity and break-even-analysis. Plus 9 other powerful programs.

Order-No. 186	(Book)	$12.95
Order-No. 1860	(Disk only)	$29.95
Order-No. 187	(Book+disk)	$39.00

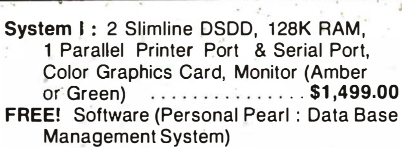
Dealer and Distributor inquiries are invited.
ELCOMP PUBLISHING, INC.
2174 W. Foothill Blvd., Unit E
Upland, CA 91786
Phone: (714) 623-8314, Tlx.: 29 81 91

PAYMENT: Check, VISA, MC
CA residents add 6% sales tax.
Add $ 2.00 for shipping.
Outside USA: add 15% for shipping
In Singapore contact: telex 22 466
In Germany contact: telex 52 69 73

Circle 149 on inquiry card.

SUNTRONICS CO., INC. 1-800-421-5775 (ORDERS ONLY) (213) 644-1140 (CA. Order & INF.)
12621 Crenshaw Blvd., Hawthorne, CA 90250 STORE HOURS : 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.(Mon.-Fri.) 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.(Sat.)

IBM XT Compatible



System I : 2 Slimline DSDD, 128K RAM, 1 Parallel Printer Port & Serial Port, Color Graphics Card, Monitor (Amber or Green) **$1,499.00**
FREE! Software (Personal Pearl : Data Base Management System)
System II : System I Plus 10MB Hard Disk Drive System **$2,399.00**

Features:
- Intel 8088 CPU
- Intel 8087 Math Co-Processor (Option)
- Expandable on-board to 256K
- 128K RAM w/Parity
- 8 IBM Compatible Expansion Slots
- 4 Channel DMA 8237
- 8 Channel Interrupt 8259
- Mother Board dimension same as IBM PC

- ☐ Mother Board w/128K RAM **$475.00**
- ☐ Computer Cabinet **$69.00**
- ☐ 83 Key full-funtion Keyboard **$120.00**
- ☐ 100 WATT Power Supply **$130.00**
- ☐ Monochrome Graphic Card w/Printer Port **$289.00**
- ☐ FDD Controller Card **$149.00**
- ☐ Parallel Printer Card **$59.00**
- ☐ Dual ASYNC & RS232 Port **$75.00**
- ☐ 320KB DS/DD Slimline Disk Drive . **$149.00**
- ☐ IBM Parallel Cable 10' **$19.95**
- ☐ IBM Prototype Board (SUN-208) ... **$9.50**
- ☐ MICROLOG Z-80B Co-Processor, Multi-funtion (Run CP/M80 Software) **$499.00**
- ☐ Apparat EPROM Blaster **$129.00**
- ☐ IBM Up-Grade Kit (4164) .... **$44.00/per kit**

Apple Compatible Products

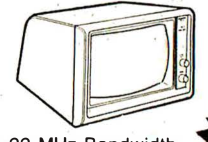
- SUN Z80 Card (w/o Software) **$55.00**
- SUN 80 Column Card (w/Soft switch) .. **$97.00**
- Power Supply (5 Amp) **$59.95**
- Cooling Fan **$42.00**
- Parallel Printer Card **$39.00**
- Floppy Disk Controller **$47.00**
- EPROM Programmer (2716, 2732, 2764) **$75.00**
- APPARAT PROM Blaster **$119.00**
- ALS Z-Card (Z80 CPU) **$149.00**
- ALS 80 Column Card **$159.00**
- AFDC-1 Floppy Disk drive Controller .. **$55.95**
  Run DOS 3.3 with any standard Shugart compatible 5¼ Disk drive (2 drives per card, Does not read ½ track, Apple II & Apple II Plus)
- Apple Prototype Board (SUN-722) **$5.95**

S-100 Products

- 64K Static Memory Board (6116) w/o RAM A & T **$155.00**
- 64K Static Memory Board (6116) w/RAM A & T **$339.00**
  Uses 6116 CMOS RAMS, ½ Amp Max, w/64K @6MHz Extended Addressing, Bank Select 4-16K Blocks, 2716 EPROM can replace any 6116RAM, 8 Bit IEEE 696.
- UFDC-1 5¼ and 8 Floppy Disk Controller (BIOS available) A & T **$245.00**
- Clock/Calendar A & T **$115.00**
- Prototype Board (SUN-721) **$9.95**
- Mother Boards/Card Cages (6, 8 & 12 Slots) are available ..... **CALL**

General Products

SAM WOO HIGH RESOLUTION DISPLAY



SUPER SALE

- 22 MHz Bandwidth
- Composite Video
- Anti-glare Screen
- Passes FCC & UL Approved
- 1000 Lines or 132 Charactors Across

12" AMBER or GREEN $99.00

★ ★ ★ SPECIAL ★ ★ ★

- ★ 10MB Hard Disk Drive (Internal) w/Controller for IBM PC **$790.00**
- ★ Personal Pearl (Data Base Management System) IBM Format **$99.00**
- ★ S-100 12 Slot Motherboard A & T ... **$55.00**
  Bare Board **$23.00**
- ★ IBM Prototype Board (SUN-208) **$9.50**
- ★ RAM 4164 (150ns) **$4.95**

TTL IC, ROM, RAM & CPU CHIPS, CONNECTORS & IC SOCKETS ARE AVAILABLE.

TERMS : VISA, MASTER Card, C.O.D (Cash or Certified Check Required). Check (Allow 2-3 WKS for Clearing) Shipping & H/C $3.00 for 3 Lbs plus $0.50 for each add Lb. Calif. residents add Calif. Sales Tax.

IBM & Apple are registered trade marks of IBM & Apple

SEND ORDERS & INQUIRES TO:

SP COMPUTERS, INC.
P.O. Box 4073, Burlingame, CA 94010, U.S.A.
Monday thru Saturday - 8:30 am thru 5:30 pm

TEL. (415) 340-1006
TELEX: 4070477 MONS

SOFTWARE

APPLIED SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY
VersaForm .... $267.
ASHTON TAPE
dBASE II .... 296.
Friday .... 175.
BPI ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS
GL/AP/AR (Each) IBM-Lisa .... 365.
CONTINENTAL
Property Management .... 326.
FOX & GELLER Quick Code .... 155.
Quick Code DultiPack .... 55.
FUNK SOFTWARE Sideways .... 44.
HOWARD SOFT
Real Estate Analyzer II Apple .... 137.
LOTUS 1-2-3 .... 299.
LATTICE C Compiler .... 325.
LIFETREE Volkswriter Deluxe ...... 177.
LIVING VIDEOTEXT
Think Tank .... 110.
PETER NORTON Utility .... 55.
MICROSTUFF Crosstalk .... 128.
MICROPRO Spell Star .... 101.
Word Star w/Applicard .... 299.
Mail Merge .... 137.
Super Sort .... 137.
Calc Star .... 87.
Info Star .... 299.
Word Star Pro .... 349.
MICRORIM
R Base 4000 .... 299.
MICROSOFT
Flight Simulator (IBM) .... $ 34.
Flight Simulator (Apple) Sublogic....33.
Multi Plan .... 128.
Multitool Word W/Mouse .... 315.
Pascal Compiler .... 235.
C Compiler 335
PBL CORPORATION
Personal Investor .... 95.
PEACHTREE
Peach Pak (AR, AP, GL) .... 254.
ROSESOFT Prokey .... 93.
SOFTWARE PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL
Open Access .... 367.
SATELLITE SOFTWARE
Word Perfect .... 275.
SOFTWARE PUBLISHING
Pfs: File
Apple .... 74.
IBM .... 84.
Pfs: Report .... 74.
SOFTWORD SYSTEM
Multimate .... 265.
SORCIM SuperCalc II Apple .... 185.
SuperCalc III IBM .... 167.
STATE OF THE ART (FM Series)
Bookkeeping .... 350.
SYNPSE File Manager ....
WOLF Move-It .... 119.
VISICORP
Visicalc IV .... 170.
Visiword .... 275.

HARDWARE

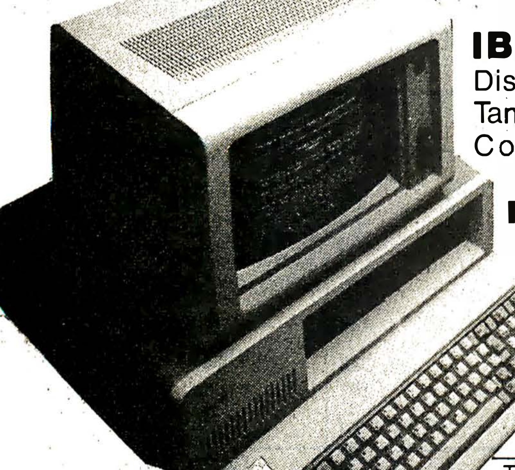
PRINTERS
Okidata Epson .... Call
Juki .... Call
HAYES MICROCOMPUTER PRODUCTS
Hayes 300 Baud .... $205.
Smart Modem 1200B .... 434.
Smart Modem 1200 .... 485.
MONITORS
Amdek 12" 310A .... 169.
Princeton RGB Hi Res .... 480.
MEMORY CHIP SET
(64K/9 chips) .... 45.
AST 6-pak 64K .... 266.
KRAFT & TG Joystick ....
IBM .... 35.
Apple .... 35.
QUADRAM
Quadboard 11 64K .... 285.
Quadcolor I .... 206.
Quadlink .... 525.
STB
Color Graphix Card .... 375.
HERCULES
Graphic Card .... 350.
TALL GRASS Hard Disk 20 mgb .2296.
VERBATIM DISC
S/S D/D 10 Pk .... 24.
D/S D/D 10 Pk .... 34.

INTERNATIONAL INQUIRES WELCOME

TERMS: All prices subject to change. Cashier's check, MO, Bank Transfer. Allow time for company or personal checks to clear. Prices reflect cash prepaid discount. VISA-MASTERCARD/Add 3%. California residents add sales tax.
SHIPPING: UPS Surface Min. $3.50 within USA Continent.

Circle 457 on inquiry card.

SOMEBODY
Has To Have The Lowest Prices!



IBM PC, 256k, 320k Disk Drive, (Toshiba Half or Tandon Full-High), Persyst Color Card, Amdek 300 Monitor, Dos 2.1

PLUS!-A 10MB HARD DISK SUB SYSTEM

All For Only:

$2699.00

(We configure and test the system for you at no extra cost)

MONITORS

AMDEK 300	$135.00
AMDEK 300A	$149.00
AMDEK 310A	$165.00
AMDEK COLOR I	BEST PRICE
AMDEK COLOR II	BEST PRICE
PGS HX-12	$475.00
PGS MAX-12	$195.00
PGS SR-12	$625.00
IBM MONOCHROME DISPLAY	$260.00
IBM COLOR DISPLAY	$590.00
QUADCHROME C. DISPLAY	$590.00

PRINTERS

EPSON FX 80	$489.00
EPSON FX 100	$689.00
EPSON RX 80	$295.00
EPSON RX 80 FT	$349.00
OKIDATA 82A	$299.00
OKIDATA 83A	$569.00
OKIDATA 92P	$399.00
OKIDATA 93P	$649.00
OKIDATA 84P	$799.00
OKIDATA 2410P	$1999.00
OKIDATA 2350P	$1849.00
TOSHIBA P1351	$1399.00
TOSHIBA 1340	$825.00
NEC SPINWRITER 3550	$1650.00
NEC SPINWRITER 7730	$1750.00
NEC PINWRITER 80 COL.	$720.00
NEC PINWRITER 136 COL.	$960.00
QUAD INK JET PRINT	$799.00
CITOH 40 CPS	BEST PRICE
CITOH 55 CPS	BEST PRICE
GEMINI 10X	$290.00
GEMINI 15X	$390.00
BROTHER HR-25	$719.00
BROTHER HR-35	$925.00
SILVER REED 500P	$465.00
SILVER REED 550P	$570.00
SILVER REED 770P	$995.00

ACCESSORIES ON NEC & OKIDATA PRINTERS AVAILABLE.

DRIVES

TANDON TM-100-2	$199.00
SLIMLINE DRIVES:	
TOSHIBA	$165.00
HITACHI	$165.00
PANASONIC	$165.00
TEAC 55B	$165.00

MULTIFUNCTION BOARDS

AST I/O+1 SER & 1 PAR	$179.00
AST SIX PACK 64K, 1 SER, 1 PAR	$269.00
AST MEGA+64K, 1 SER	$269.00
AST COMBO	$269.00
QUADBOARD 64K (EXPANDABLE TO 256K)	$269.00
QUADBOARD 64K, 1s, 1p, GAME PORT (EXPANDABLE TO 384K)	$299.00
IBM COLOR GRAPHIC ADAPTER	$225.00
IBM MONO/PRINTER ADAPTER	$230.00
PERSYST COLOR ADAPTER	$199.00
PERSYST MONO/PRINTER ADAPTER	$215.00
HERCULES GRAPHIC	$349.00
PLANTRONICS COLOR PLUS	BEST PRICE
PARADISE MULTIFUNCTION CARD	BEST PRICE
ORCHID BLOSSOM	BEST PRICE
64K RAM UPGRADE KIT	$50.00
PEACOCK COLOR CARD W/PP	$215.00

STB RIO PLUS 64K	BEST PRICE
STB SUPER RIO 64K	BEST PRICE
STB PIGGYBACK FOR SUPER RIO	BEST PRICE
STB GRAPHIX PLUS II	$375.00

MODEMS

HAYES SMART MODEM 1200	$469.00
HAYES SMART MODEM 300	$209.00
HAYES 1200B PLUG IN MODEM CARD	$429.00
QUBIE PC 212A/1200 INTERNAL	$275.00
QUBIE 212E/1200 EXTERNAL	$299.00

HARD DISKS

10MB HARD DISK SUB SYSTEM INCLUDES:
SOFTWARE, CONTROLLER, CABLES, ETC.

INTERNAL	$850.00
EXTERNAL	$1025.00
TALLGRASS TECHNOLOGY	
12MB W/TAPE BACKUP	$2750.00
20MB W/TAPE BACKUP	$3199.00
35MB W/TAPE BACKUP	$4350.00
INTERFACE IBM	$125.00
POWER BACK-UP SYSTEM	$479.00

GENERAL

MAXELL DISKETTES MD2	$35.00/box
CONTROL DATA DISKETTES	$30.00/box
MICROSOFT MOUSE	$130.00
MOUSE W/WORD	$339.00
KEYTRONIC KEYBOARD KB5151	$199.00
PARALLEL CABLES	BEST PRICE
IBM PC DOS 2.1	BEST PRICE

We also carry
CORONA, APPLE IIe, APPLE IIc, MACINTOSH, TECHMAR.

Many other products available, Please call for Low, Low Prices!



(714) 838-7530

2640 Walnut Avenue, Unit K, Tustin, California 92680

Prices & availability subject to change without notice - IBM is a registered trademark of IBM Corp.

74LS00

74LS00	.22	74LS166	1.50
74LS01	.24	74LS168	1.35
74LS02	.25	74LS169	1.35
74LS03	.25	74LS170	1.35
74LS04	.30	74LS173	1.35
74LS05	.25	74LS174	.85
74LS08	.30	74LS175	.90
74LS09	.30	74LS181	2.50
74LS10	.25	74LS190	1.45
74LS11	.30	74LS191	1.45
74LS12	.30	74LS192	1.45
74LS13	.75	74LS193	1.45
74LS14	.75	74LS194	1.45
74LS15	.35	74LS195	1.45
74LS20	.25	74LS196	1.35
74LS21	.30	74LS197	1.35
74LS22	.30	74LS221	1.35
74LS26	.30	74LS240	1.85
74LS27	.30	74LS242	1.85
74LS28	.30	74LS243	1.85
74LS40	.30	74LS244	2.25
74LS42	.35	74LS245	3.95
74LS48	.35	74LS247	1.65
74LS51	.35	74LS248	1.65
74LS54	.35	74LS249	1.65
74LS55	.35	74LS251	1.75
74LS73	.35	74LS253	1.75
74LS74	.45	74LS258	1.50
74LS75	.45	74LS259	2.95
74LS76	.45	74LS260	1.15
74LS78	.75	74LS261	3.75
74LS83A	.75	74LS266	1.35
74LS85	.75	74LS273	1.75
74LS86	.35	74LS275	1.95
74LS90	.75	74LS279	.75
74LS92	.75	74LS283	.75
74LS93	.75	74LS290	.75
74LS95	.75	74LS293	1.25
74LS96	.75	74LS295	1.65
74LS107	.35	74LS298	1.65
74LS109	.45	74LS323	2.95
74LS113	.75	74LS324	1.15
74LS114	.75	74LS347	1.55
74LS122	.95	74LS348	1.45
74LS123	.95	74LS352	1.65
74LS124	.95	74LS353	1.95
74LS125	.75	74LS363	1.95
74LS126	.75	74LS365	1.25
74LS132	.95	74LS366	1.25
74LS133	.75	74LS367	.95
74LS136	.75	74LS368	.95
74LS138	.95	74LS373	1.95
74LS139	.95	74LS374	1.95
74LS145	.95	74LS375	.95
74LS148	.95	74LS377	.95
74LS151	.75	74LS378	1.55
74LS153	.75	74LS379	1.55
74LS154	.95	74LS381	1.95
74LS155	.75	74LS385	1.95
74LS156	.75	74LS386	1.25
74LS157	.75	74LS390	2.55
74LS158	.75	74LS393	1.55
74LS160	.75	74LS395	1.55
74LS161	.75	74LS424	1.95
74LS162	.75	74LS640	1.95
74LS163	.75	74LS668	2.75
74LS164	.95	74LS645	1.95
74LS165	.95	74LS670	1.50
		74LS690	1.50

74S00

74S00	.30
74S02	.30
74S03	.30
74S04	.35
74S05	.35
74S08	.65
74S09	.65
74S10	.95
74S11	.95
74S15	.95
74S20	.95
74S22	.95
74S30	.95
74S32	.95
74S38	.95
74S40	.95
74S51	.95
74S64	.95
74S65	.95
74S74	.95
74S86	.95
74S112	.95
74S113	.95
74S114	1.25
74S124	3.65
74S133	.95
74S134	1.25
74S135	1.65
74S136	2.25
74S138	1.25
74S139	1.25
74S140	1.25
74S151	1.25
74S153	1.95
74S157	1.95
74S158	1.95
74S160	1.95
74S161	1.95
74S163	2.95
74S174	2.25
74S175	2.25
74S188	3.55
74S194	2.55
74S195	2.55
74S196	2.55
74S225	7.75
74S240	2.95
74S241	2.95
74S242	2.95
74S243	2.95
74S251	2.25
74S253	2.25
74S257	1.95
74S258	1.95
74S260	1.25
74S280	2.95
74S283	3.95
74S287	3.95
74S288	3.95
74S289	4.95
74S373	3.95
74S374	3.95
74S387	3.95
74S471	4.95
74S472	7.95
74S473	7.95
74S474	9.95
74S475	9.95

GENERAL PURPOSE BOARDS

BLANK BOARD — HOLES ON 100" GRID, No ETCHED CIRCUIT EXCEPT CONTACT FINGER

	No. Contacts	Size	Contact Centers	Price
P 441-1	22/44	4.5" x 6"	.156"	9.95
P 442-1	22/44	4.5" x 9"	.156"	10.95
P 721-1	36/72	4.5" x 6"	.100"	9.95
P 722-1	36/72	4.5" x 9"	.100"	10.95

D— SUBMINIATURE CONNECTORS

Description		Solder Cup		Right Angle PC Mounting		Hood	
		Pin	Socket	Pin	Socket	Grey	Black
Part No.		DXXP	DXXS	RDXXP	RDXXS	DXXCGY	DXXC
Contacts	9	2.05	2.65	3.90	3.20	1.55	----
	15	2.05	3.60	3.70	5.40	1.55	----
	25	2.50	3.25	4.50	4.80	1.55	1.25
	37	4.75	7.10	9.40	10.95	2.95	----
	50	6.00	9.25	----	----	3.50	----

MODEMS

HAYES	IBM PC SMARTMODEM 1200B, Plug-in	449.00
	SMARTCOM II COMMUNICATIONS SOFTWARE	99.00
	SMARTMODEM 300, AUTO ANS/DIAL, 300 BAUD, RS232	199.00
	SMARTMODEM 1200, AUTO ANS/DIAL, 1200 BAUD, RS232	475.00
	SMARTMODEL IIe, 300 BAUD, AUTO ANS/DIAL, Plug-in	249.00
	SMARTCOM I COMMUNICATIONS SOFTWARE	79.00

New Multichannel Hobby Microwave Antenna System
Freq. Range: 2.1 - 2.7 GHz

Includes:
1. Wide Band Probe With Down Converter
2. 20" White Painted Dish
3. 60' and 3' Coax Cable Set
4. Steel Case 5 - 20 DCV Tuneable Power Supply
5. Mounting Accessories and Instructions

ALL FOR $97.95

IC SOCKETS

WW = WIRE WRAP

	1 - 99	100
8 PIN WW	.55	.45
14 PIN WW	.65	.55
16 PIN WW	.65	.55
18 PIN WW	.89	.79
20 PIN WW	1.00	.90
22 PIN WW	1.15	1.05
24 PIN WW	1.19	1.09
28 PIN WW	1.45	1.35
40 PIN WW	1.89	1.69
LP = LOW PROFILE		
6 PIN LP	.10	.09
8 PIN LP	.12	.10
14 PIN LP	.14	.12
16 PIN LP	.16	.14
18 PIN LP	.18	.16
20 PIN LP	.28	.26
22 PIN LP	.28	.24
24 PIN LP	.30	.26
28 PIN LP	.40	.32
40 PIN LP	.48	.38
64 PIN LP	4.10	

RESISTORS

¼ WATT 5% CARBON FILM FROM 1 OHM TO 10M OHM

50 pcs	.99	.02 ea
100 pcs	1.89	.019 ea
1000 pcs	9.50	.010 ea
5000 pcs	42.50	.009 ea

½WATT 5% CARBON FILM

50 pcs	1.25	.025 ea
100 pcs	2.35	.024 ea
1000 pcs	11.50	.012 ea
5000 pcs	52.50	.011 ea

JOYSTICK FOR APPLE II $19.95

Joy Stick for IBM P/C $22.95

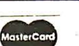
8087 MATHEMATICS CO-PROCESSOR $189.00

Apple II/IIe Compatible Disk Drive $139.00

CONTROLLER CARD $44.95

FOR APPLE II & IIe
16K RAM CARD
Compatible with:
DOS 3.3 CP/M
Visicalc, PASCAL
1 YR. WARRANTY
$39.95





Speedy EPROM Programmer for Apple II
$149.00
Programming 2716, 2732, 2732A, 2764, 27128, 2516, 2532, 2564 in 30 seconds, software control programming, no additional hardware required.

U/V EPROM ERASER
General Industries
$37.50

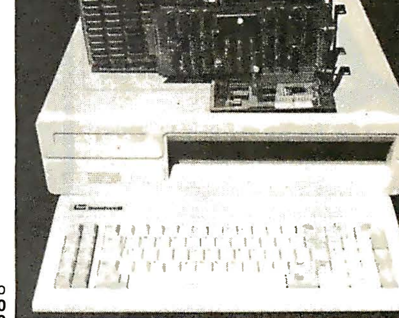
SUPER COOLING FANS For APPLE WITH SURG $37.50

Build Your IBM™ PC/XT Compatible at Competitive Prices

DEALER AND OEM ARE INVITED

Completed Unassembled System Hardware Only

$1,379



MULTIFUNCTION BOARD
- 2 serial ports, 1 parallel port real time clock, 64k RAM up to 256k RAM 219.00
- Floppy disk drive controller board 119.00
- Hard disk controller board/DTC 5150BX 299.00
- Color graphic board 199.00
- Monochrome + color + graphic board 299.00
- Panasonics disk drive, 320k, half height 129.00
- Hard disk drive 10 MB/Shugart SA712 .... 549.00
- 100W power supply with fan 129.00
- Case 109.00
- Manual 25.00
- Keyboard 119.00
- High resolution color RGB monitor/Taxan 399.00
- High resolution green monitor/Taxan 119.00
- Monitor stand 19.95
- Hayes 1200B modem 399.00
- Hayes 1200 modem 475.00
- Tandon TM100-2A 160.00
- 64k Memory Expansion Kit 45.00
- 50 5¼ Diskett Store 19.95

MOTHER BOARD:
- 8088 CPU with socket for co-processor 8087
- 8088 is supported by 8259A interrupt controller and 8237 DMA controller
- 2 (two) 28 pin sockets for ROM
- 8 (eight) expansion slots
- No RAM on board (RAM is on multifunction board)

Bare Board 69.00
Ready Board 179.00
(With IC sockets, resistors, capacitors, connectors, crystals, transistors soldered)
Tested Board (w/o ROM) 299.00
IC kit 120.00

IBM is the trademark of International Business Machines.
Prices subject to change without notice.

MOSS EPRON

2708	5.95
2716-450	3.95
2732-450	5.95
2732-250	6.95
2764-450	7.95
2764-250	9.95
2764-300	9.95
27128-250	25.95
TMS2516	4.95
TMS2716	7.95
TMS2532	5.95

STATIC RAM

2101	2.95
5101	4.95
2114-450	1.95
2114-200	2.15
2147	4.95
6116-4	5.75
6116-3	6.75
6116-2	7.95
6116LP-4	6.75
6116LP-3	6.95
6116LP-2	8.95

SOUND CHIPS

76477	2.95
76489	8.95
AY3-8910	9.95
AY3-8912	12.95

1984 IC Master Manual
$79.95 plus $5.00 shipping

DYN. RAM

4116-200	1.95
4116-150	2.25
4116-120	2.95
4164-200	6.75
4164-150	6.95

MISC

8031	24.95
8035	5.95
8039	12.50
8085	14.95
8086	24.95
8087	189.00
8088	24.95
8155	12.95
8212	3.25
8237A	22.95
8250	14.95
8251	9.95
8253	9.95
8255	9.95
8257	5.95
8259	5.95
8279	9.95
8284	9.95
8286	24.95
8288	21.95
8748	55.00
6502	4.95
68000	39.95
Z80ACPU	3.95

CRYSTALS

32.758khz	1.75
1.0mhz	3.95
1.8432	3.95
2.0	2.95
2.097152	2.95
2.4576	2.95
3.2768	2.95
3.579535	95
4.0	2.95
5.0	2.95
5.0688	2.95
5.185	2.95
5.7143	2.95
6.0	2.95
6.144	2.95
6.5536	2.95
8.0	2.95
10.0	2.95
10.738635	2.95
12.00	2.95
14.31818	2.95
15.0	2.95
16.0	2.95
17.430	2.95
18.0	2.95
18.432	2.95
20.0	2.95
22.1184	2.95
32.0	2.95

7400 SERIES CALL FOR PRICE

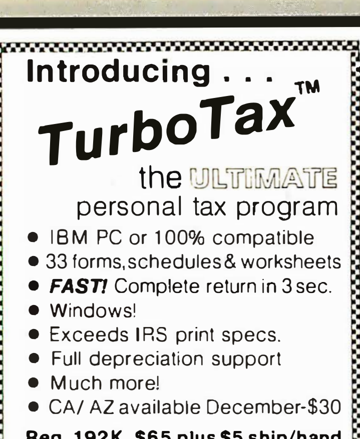
CAPACITORS
- Ceramic Disc
- Electrolytic
- Tantalum
- Mylar
- Monolithic

TERMS: For shipping include $2.50 for UPS Ground or $3.50 for UPS Blue Label Air. Items over 2 lbs. require additional shipping charges **$10.00 minimum order.**
COD Additional $2.00 Fee.
IBM is a trademark of International Business Machines Corporation. Apple is a trademark of Apple Computer.
Price is subject to change without notice.

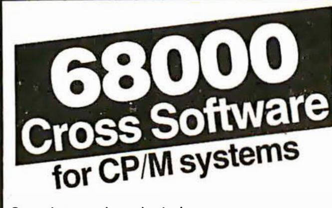
1-(800) 821-3628



4962 EL CAMINO REAL • LOS ALTOS, CA 94022 • (415) 962-9265
TELEFAX (415) 962-8249 TXL 171947 HANDWELL LTOS







Complete package includes:

Simulator:
Runs 68000 programs on your 8-bit system. Full set of 68000 instructions and CP/M function calls available, operation abort anytime. 100% protected system RAM.

Cross assembler:
Fast, unlimited program length, long symbols (12 characters distinguished), file includes, conditional assembly, command line switches, interactive operation, brilliant listing output, detailed symbol table, symbol reference, 32-bit Arithmetic.

Debugger:
Single-step, trace, breakpoints, register and memory manipulations, 100% program execution control.

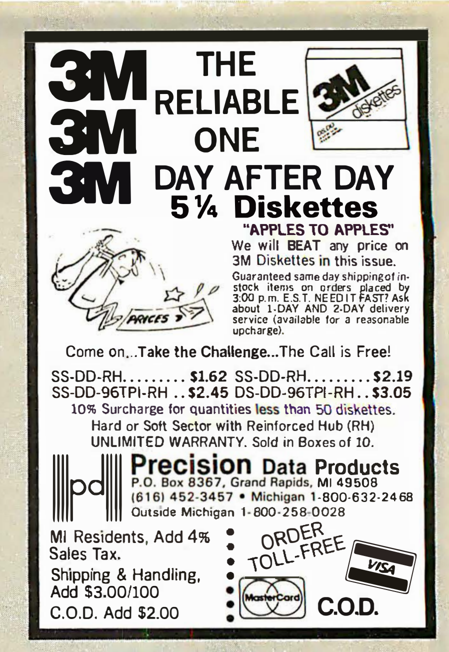
Fast running machine language software! - Interested? -

These 3 high-performance tools all for $ 395
- Available on 8" and most 5" formats for Z80 CP/M.
- Free airmail shipping to the US (abroad, add $ 7.50/packge)

Send check or money order to:

IDA Wilke Software Engineering
P.O. Box 1727 · 5100 Aachen 1
West Germany · (01149) 2 41 - 3 06 81

Circle 208 on inquiry card.



Circle 337 on inquiry card.



Circle 241 on inquiry card.



$1.58 ea. 5¼" SSDD Qty. 50 — 5¼" DSDD $2.10 ea. Qty. 50

LIFETIME WARRANTY!

5¼" SSDD-96TPI $2.33 ea. 5¼" DSDD-96TPI $2.94 ea.
8" SSSD .... $2.05 ea. 8" SSDD .... $2.50 ea.
8" DSDD...$3.10 ea.

Add 5% for orders less than 50 5¼" diskettes.

All diskettes are boxed in 10's with Tyvek sleeves, reinforced hubs on 5¼", user identification labels and write-protect tabs. **Shipping:** 5¼" DISKETTES—Add $3.00 per 100 or fewer diskettes. 8" DISKETTES—Add $4.00 per 100 or fewer diskettes. **Payment:** VISA and MASTERCARD accepted. COD orders only, add $3.00 handling charge. **Taxes:** Illinois residents only, add 8% sales tax.

WE WILL BEAT ANY NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PRICE ON THE SAME PRODUCT AND QUANTITIES!

For orders only: 1-800-621-6827
(In Illinois: 1-312-944-2788)
(All other calls: 1-312-944-2788)
Hours: 9AM-5PM Central, Mon.-Fri.

DISK WORLD!, Inc.
Suite 4806 • 30 East Huron Street • Chicago, Illinois 60611

DISK WORLD! Authorized Distributor Information Processing Products 3M

Circle 129 on inquiry card.

SPEED UP YOUR
dBASE
PROGRAMS
with dB/RA, dBRX, dBRx/87, dHELPER & RA+

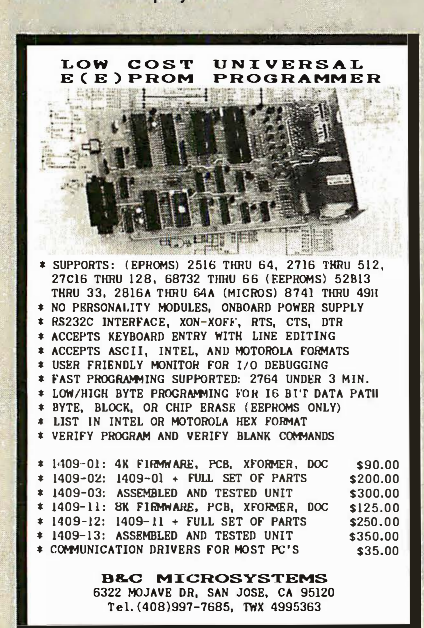
Add arrays, math functions, 8087 support, syntax checking, animation & windowing.

Call or write for details!



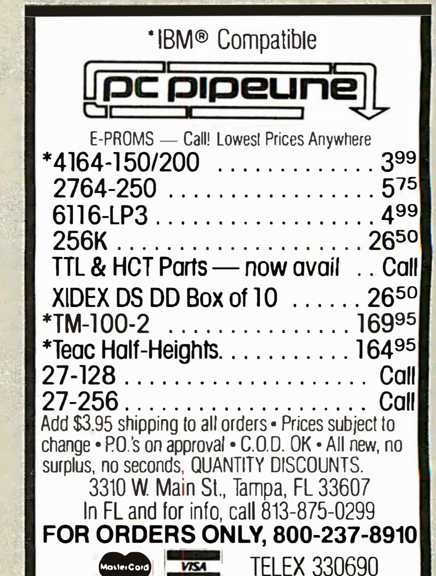
GRYPHON™ microproducts
P.O. BOX 6543 SILVER SPRING, MD. 20906
(301) 946-2585
See us at COMDEX in Las Vegas

Circle 183 on inquiry card.





Circle 363 on inquiry card.



Circle 323 on inquiry card.

CALL 800-233-8760

Lyco Computer

SAVE ON THESE IN-STOCK PRINTERS



PRINTER INTERFACING

APEFACE	$59.95
TYMAC CONNECTION	CALL
AXION	CALL
MICROBITS	CALL

BLUE CHIPS

M12010	$279.00
M12010 C-64	$279.00
D4015	$1399.00

LEGEND

880	$259.00
1000	$279.00
1200	CALL
1500	CALL
1081	CALL

CARDCO

LQ1	$449.00
LQ3	$339.00
PRINTER INTERFACE	$39.75
PRINTER INTERFACE W/ FULL GRAPHICS	$65.75

Citoh

Gorilla GX100	$119.00
Gorilla Serial	$129.00
Prowriter 8510	$315.00
Prowriter II	$575.00
8600	$899.00
Starwriter	$929.00
Printmaster	$1199.00
Sheet feeder	$425.00
620	$929.00
630	$1699.00
8510Sp	$499.00
8510SCP	$559.00
A10 Letterqual	$499.00

OKIDATA

80	CALL
82A	$299.00
83A	$569.00
84	$959.00
92	$399.00
93	$685.00

MANNESMANN TALLY

SPIRIT 80	$299.00
MTL-160L	$559.00
MTL-180L	$775.00

EPSON

RX-80	$259.00
RX 80FT	$299.00
FX-80	$439.00
FX-100	$639.00

NEC

NEC 8025	$699.00
NEC 8027	$359.00

GEMINI 10X $249.00

STAR MICRONICS

GEMINI 15X	$359.00
DELTA 10	$375.00
DELTA 15	$475.00
RADIX 10	$509.00
RADIX 15	$559.00
POWERTYPE	CALL
SWEET P (MODEL 100)	$549.00
STX 80	$149.00

PANASONIC

1090	$229.00
1091	$299.00
1092	$439.00

MONITORS

NEC

JB 1260 Green	$ 99.00
JB 1201 Green	$145.00
JB 1205 Amber	$145.00
JC 1215 Color	$255.00
JC 1216 RGB	$399.00
JC 460 Color	$349.00

SAKATA

SC-100 Color	$229.00
STSI Tilt Stand	$ 35.00
SG 1000 Green	$ 99.00
SA 1000 Amber	$109.00

AMDEK

300 Green	$139.00
300 Amber	$149.00
310 Amber-IBM	$159.00
Color I Plus	$259.00
Color 4T-IBM	$589.00

TAXAN

210 Color RGB	$259.00
100 Green	$115.00
105 Amber	$125.00
400 Color RGB	$295.00
410 Color RGB	$349.00
420 Color RGB-IBM	$459.00
121 Green-IBM	$145.00
122 Amber-IBM	$149.00

ZENITH

ZVM122A Amber	$ 95.00
ZVM123G Green	$ 85.00
ZVM124 Amber-IBM	$129.00
ZVM131 Color	$275.00
ZVM133 RGB	$389.00
ZVM135 Composite	$449.00
ZVM136 HI RES Color	$589.00

GORILLA

12" Green	$ 82.00
12" Amber	$ 89.00

MODEMS

MITEY MO 79.95

MICROBITS

MPP1000C	$109.00

NOVATION

J-Cat	$89.00
Cat	$129.00
Smart Cat 103/	$169.00
Smart Cat 103/212	$389.00
AutoCat	$209.00
212 Auto Cat	$539.00
Apple Cat II	$239.00
212 Apple Cat	$439.00
Apple Cat 212 (Upgrade)	$249.00
Smart Cat Plus	$359.00

DISKETTES

SKC

SKC-SSSD	$14.75
SKC-SSDD	$17.75
SKC-DSDD	$21.75

ELEPHANT

5¼"SSSD	$15.99
5¼"SSDD	$17.99
5¼"DSDD	$22.99

MAXELL

5¼"MD-1	$19.95
5¼"MD-2	$24.99

CERTRON CASSETTES

CC-10 (12)	$15.99
CC-20 (12)	$17.99

commodore

KOALA 64

KOALA TABLET	$69.75
PROGRAMMERS GUIDE	$12.75

SCARBOROUGH 64

SONG WRITER D	$27.75
PHI BETA FILER	$32.75
MASTERTYPE	$27.75

ATARI

CONTINENTAL

HOME ACCOUNT D	$44.75
TAX ADVANTAGE	$35.75

BUSINESS

VISICALC	$159.75
LETTER PERFECT	$89.75

ATARI

DEADLINE	$34.75
ENCHANTER	$34.75

IBM-PC COMPATABLE

CORONA

PPC22A Portable 256K-Amber	$1995
PPC22G Portable 256K-Green	$1995
PPCXTA Portable 256K-10Meg	$3295
COR128K 128K RAM	$ 159

ZENITH

Z-150	CALL

COLUMBIA DATA

1600	CALL

TELEVIDEO

TS1605	CALL

HARD DISK DRIVE

IBM, APPLE

10 MEG	$975.00
20 MEG	$1399.00
30 MEG	CALL

*D.O.S. EXTRA

INNOVATIVE CONCEPTS

DISK STORAGE (10)	$4.95
DISK STORAGE (15)	$9.95
DISK STORAGE (25)	$19.95
DISK STORAGE (50) w/lock	$25.75
DISK STORAGE	$17.95
ROM STORAGE	$24.75

DISK DRIVES

MSD

SD1 DRIVE	$309.00
SD2 DRIVE	$499.00



PERCOM

AT88S1	$249.00
AT88S1 PD	$299.00
ADD-ON DRIVES	CALL
AT 88 DOUBLER	$119.00

RANA 1000	$299.00
INDUS GT	$325.00

CONCORD

ATARI 176K MASTER	$289.00
ATARI 348K MASTER	$369.00
ATARI ADD-ON DRIVE	CALL

TRACK DRIVES

AT D2	$329.00
AT-D2 TURBO PAK	$22.96
AT-DH	CALL
PRINTER CABLE	$22.95

OVER 2000 SOFT-WARE TITLES IN STOCK

AMERICA'S MAIL ORDER HEADQUARTERS

LYCO COMPUTER

WORLD'S LEADER IN SALES & SERVICE

CUSTOMER SERVICE 1-717-327-1825

POLICY

Risk Free

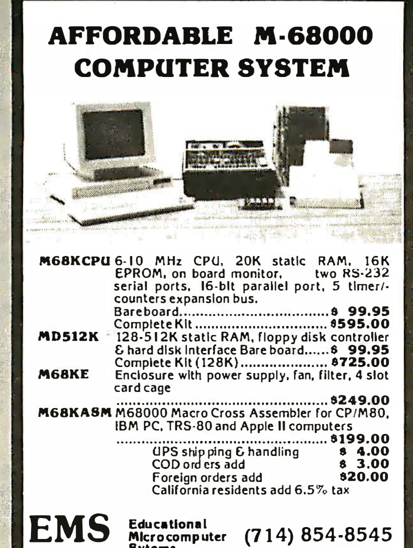
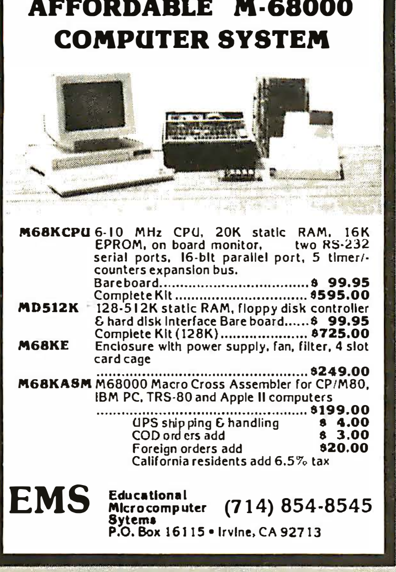
No deposit on C O D orders. free shipping on prepaid cash orders within the continental U S

APO FPO and international orders add $5 00 plus 3% for priority mail service PA residents add sales tax Advertized prices show 4% discount for cash add 4% for Master Card or Visa

Circle 252 on inquiry card.



Circle 159 on inquiry card.

Circle 147 on inquiry card.

DUST COVERS

For Personal Computers and Small Business Systems, Peripherals, Game Units – Protective, Long-Lasting Vinyl Resists Both Dust and Liquids.

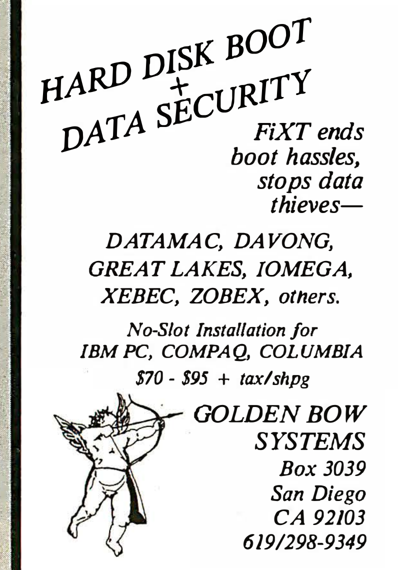
- CHOICE OF COLORS -

Amdek	Franklin Ace
Apple	IBM
Atari	Kaypro
BMC	Okidata
Columbia	Rana Systems
Commodore	Star Micronics
Corona	Televideo
Eagle	Texas Instruments
Epson	*PLUS OTHERS*

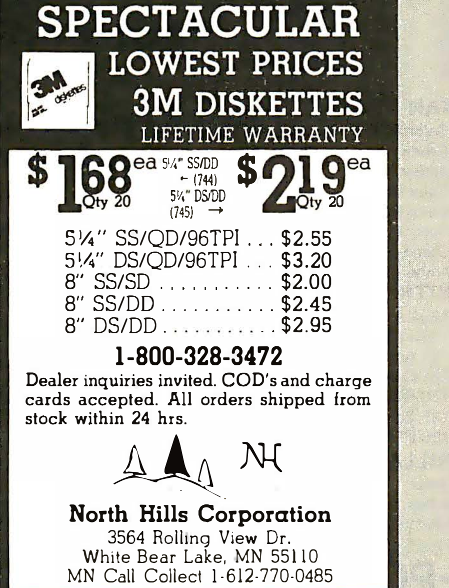
GROUP/VOLUME DISCOUNTS AVAILABLE

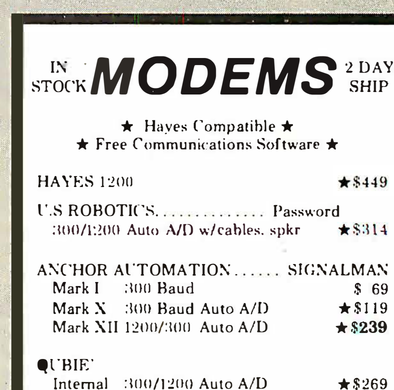
FOR **FREE BROCHURE** WRITE:
ENCHANTED FOREST
P.O. Box 5261, Newport Beach, CA 92662
(1 18 Onyx)

Dealer Inquiries Invited

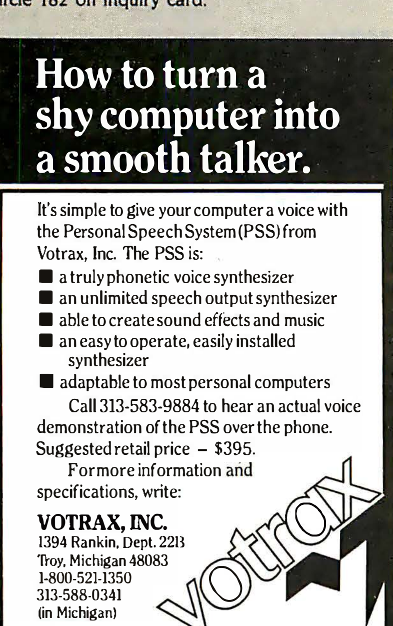


Circle 182 on inquiry card.





Circle 121 on inquiry card.



Circle 419 on inquiry card.

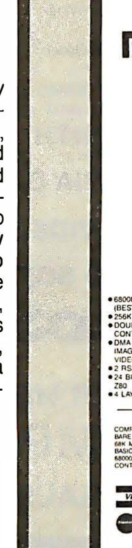
Buy/Sell Used Hardware Without Risk!!!

In addition to receiving a monthly newsletter containing latest computer information and sales, membership allows you 1 free ad plus additional ads at reduced prices. Buyer selects ad, sends purchase price to Computer Swap Shop who holds same in escrow and notifies seller who ships to buyer. Buyer has 7 days to examine the equipment and if satisfied, seller receives sales price less small commission; otherwise, money is refunded. You must be a member to buy or sell with Computer Swap Shop Inc.

NO RISK! BONDED.

Send $20 subscription fee to:

Computer Swap Shop, Inc.
Box 2988
Delray Beach, FL 33444



Circle 86 on inquiry card.

INTRODUCING
THE CYPHER™

A COMPLETE 68000 & Z 80 SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER SYSTEM WITH ULTRA-HIGH-RES GRAPHICS!!

- 68000 & Z80 DUAL PROCESSORS (BEST OF BOTH WORLDS!)
- 256K TO 1 MEGABYTE MEMORY
- DOUBLE DENSITY FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER (8" OR 5¼") WD2793
- DMA CONTROLLER FOR FAST IMAGE TRANSFERS TO/FROM VIDEO MEMORY (INT8237)
- 2 RS232 SERIAL PORTS (ZSIO)
- 24 BIT ADDRESS MANAGEMENT FOR Z80
- 4 LAYER P.C.B. (9¼ x 14¾")
- ULTRA HIGH RESOLUTION GRAPHICS, 128K, PROGRAMMABLE UP TO 1024×1024 RESOLUTION (GREAT FOR CAD SYSTEMS!) NEC7220
- REAL TIME CLOCK (MULTITASKING CAPABILITY!)
- TWO CHANNELS OF D/A AND A/D, 12 BIT RESOLUTION (MUSIC! ROBOTICS!)
- 16K to 64K BOOT EPROM
- 4K TO 64K STATIC RAM
- PROGRAMMABLE BAUD RATE GENERATOR
- PARALLEL ASCII KEYBOARD INPUT
- FULL EXPANSION 16 BIT EXPANSION BUS

(HARD DISK INTERFACE PLUG IN CARD COMING SOON!)

COMPLETE MANUAL	$20.00
BARE BOARD, EPROMS, Z-80 BIOS, 68K BIOS, Z80 MONITOR, 68K MONITOR AND UTILITIES	$449.95
BASIC ASSEMBLED SYSTEM INCLUDES KIT TESTED WITH 68000/Z80, SERIAL I/O, 128K DRAM, 4K S RAM AND DISK CONTROLLER	$1149.95
COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED SYSTEM INCLUDES BASIC ASSEMBLED WITH 256K DRAM, 128K VIDEO, REAL TIME CLOCK, A/D & D/A	$1549.95
KEYBOARD	$94.95
SWITCHING POWER SUPPLY	$154.95
CASE	$94.95

ALL PRICES IN U.S. DOLLARS
SHIPPING: FOREIGN ORDERS 8% SHIPPING. EXCESS WILL BE REFUNDED
DELIVERY WILL BE MADE APPROXIMATELY 3 TO 5 WEEKS AFTER WE RECEIVE YOUR ORDER. VISA, MC, CASH
PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

MOTELCOMPUTERS LIMITED
174 BETTY ANN DRIVE WILLOWDALE,
ONTARIO, CANADA M2N 1X6
(416) 221-2340

Circle 291 on inquiry card.

AB Computers

THE VALUE LEADER SINCE 1976

COMPUTERS

IBM PC and PC XT in stock . . .
available at special prices .... **CALL**

ZENITH | data systems

Zenith—All Zeniths fully software & hardware compatible with the PC and XT . . . superior keyboard:

Computer	Ram	Drive	Ports	Price
ZF-151-21	128K	360	1PL/2 SER.	CALL
ZF-151-52	320K	720 (2 drives)	1PL/2 SER.	CALL
ZW-151-52	320K	10.6 MB + 360	1PL/2 SER.	CALL
ZF-161-21*	128K	360	1PL/2 SER.	CALL
ZF-161-52*	320K	720 (2 drives)	1PL/2 SER.	CALL

Sanyo—We have Sanyo 550 & 555 PC's. Built-in software includes MDOS Version II, Wordstar, CalcStar, Basic, more. Great Prices ....**CALL**

ALSPA 8" CPM Computers. 64 K memory workhorse at super special prices.
1/SS ....as low as **$500.**
2/SS ....**$700.** 2/DS ....**$1,000.**
*Portable

DISKS AND ACCESSORIES

VERBATIM—Verbatim DATALIFE® Minidisks are super quality, super durable. Price per 5¼" minidisk (sold in boxes of 10)

	Qty. 10	Qty. 50	Qty. 100
SS/DD	1.95	1.90	1.85
DS/DD	2.60	2.55	2.50

★ **AB's OWN DISKETTES**—Top disk quality at a low, low price . . . buy 100 (DS/DD) and pay only **$1.60 per disk.**

Plus, before December 30, get a free **Amaray** Mediamate 5 disk file in the bargain!

AB carrys all major brands . . . 3M, Verbatim, Maxell, Wabash, BASF, Sentinel, Dysan . . . in all popular sizes and configurations. CALL for super prices.

DISK STORAGE
Mini Flip 'N File (50 5" disks)...................$17.45
Rolltop 100 (100 disks, 10 dividers).......... 28.99
Mini Kas-ette/10 (for 5" disks) 1/2.25 10/2.05 ea
★ **Amaray Mediamate 5............................. 11.99**

PLUS— "HEAD" disk cleaning kit (w/2 disks) 11.99
IBM drive analyzer (Verbatim).................. 22.50

SOFTWARE

Lotus 1-2-3 ....$315.
Lotus Symphony.. 479.
Multi-Mate.. 325.
Multiplan (Microsoft) .... 129.
Wordstar .... 335.
dBASE II (Ashton-Tate).............................CALL
dBASE III (Ashton-Tate)............................CALL
Microsoft "WORD" (with MOUSE) .... 325.
Peachtree Peachtext 5000......................... 189.
Spinnaker Software—full line.................... CALL
UNIX Operating System for PC................ **CALL**
COPY PC .... 29.

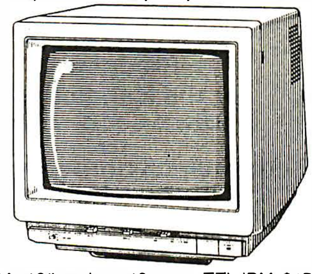
★ **Personal Pearl (pearlsoft)** — Database filing/reporting system for personal productivity. Manipulate database thru simple English sentence commands. Great for beginner or pro. Super business aid. Includes functions for bookkeeping, general ledger, billings management, mail list, sales analysis, budget planning, more ....**$235.**

PLUS many other software specials...........CALL

FREE CATALOG!
This ad space can accommodate only a few of the exceptional values available from AB. Our latest catalog is packed with fantastic buys, top brands, thousands of items. For a free copy call or write.

MONITORS

USI—20 MHz band width, 1000 lines resolution. Easily capable of 80 character display.
★ **1200G (Pi-2)–12" green phosphor** SPECIAL **$85.**
★ **1200A (Pi-3)–12" amber phosphor** SPECIAL **89.**



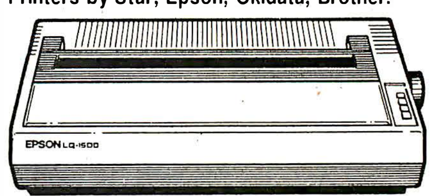
AMDEK
Video 310A–12" amber, 18 meg. TTL-IBM.$155.
Color II + –13" RGB TTL input .... 435.

ZENITH
ZVM-124–12" amber...22 MHz, TTL for IBM .....$150.
ZVM-135–High res. RGB + composite monitor.... 470.
ZVM-135-1–Cable for RGB monitor .... 23.

COMMODORE SPECIALS
WC 6420 Auto Modem (also available for Atari & Apple at slightly higher price) $ 65.
Tech Sketch Light Pen & Micro Illustrator 44.
MSD Dual Superdrive for C64 & IEEE...... 570.
CBC 4/12 Analog to Digital 4 Chan/12 Bit......... 179.
Typing Tutor III with Letter Invaders .... 35.
(Also for Apple & IBM)
Paper Clip Word Processor CBM/C64 60.
Oracle (Consultant) Data Base .... 89.
BY Batteries Included
All other "Batteries Included" items in stock CALL
FORTH for PET/C 64.................................... **50.**
(Full Fig. Model) by Cargile/Riley
Ditto Disk 64 (copy discs even if original is copy protected)........................... 36.
STAT for PET/CBM/C64 .... 95.
comprehensive Statistical Analysis Routines

OUTPUT DEVICES

Printers by Star, Epson, Okidata, Brother:



Star Micronics Gemini 10X.........................$285.
-10" carriage. F/T 120 CPS
Epson LQ-1500– NEW 24-pin....................CALL
letter qual. dot matrix
Epson RX-80–Tractor feed, Graftrax + ... 289.
Okidata 92..CALL
Brother HR-35 Daisywheel 25 CPS Bi-Directional 915.
Brother HR-25 Daisywheel–23 CPS Bi-Directional 675.
Brother HR-15 Daisywheel–13 CPS Bi-Directional 399.
Panasonic 1090 Printer 249
with Correspondence Mode

PLOTTERS BY AMDEK, SWEET-P:
Amdek Amplot II–Six Pen...................... 890.
★ **SWEET-P 100**—Single Pen (with 4 color pens) **SPECIAL, CALL**

IBM Parallel Printer Cable .... 19.

/ETC.

Panasonic, Amdek, Hitachi & Other—
½ height, double side drives..............from $149.
★ **Winchester Drives** (10 MB) **895.**
Quadram Quadboard—Parallel port, serial port, clock/calendar.
No RAM-$229, w/64K-$279, w/384K-$499
Hercules graphics board............................ 359.
Votrax speech synthesizers—
Personal Speech System........................... 249.
AST—full line of IBM cards & boards.........CALL
Keytronics 5150 keyboard .... 179.
Hewlett Packard calculators, all models: LOW, LOW PRICES .... CALL

POWER DEVICES

Datashield back-up power source
200 PC-200 watt ....$265.
300 XT-300 watt...................................... 390.
"BITS" Power back-up-250W, *True* uninterruptable.695.
Brooks 6 Outlet—
Surge Suppressor/Noise Filter.................... 54.

COMMUNICATIONS

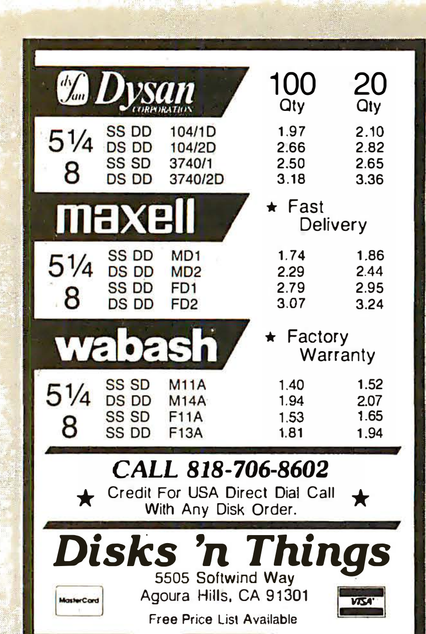
Mark X Auto Dial/Auto Answer .... $119.
Anchor Mark XII Smart modem .... 265.
Hayes Smartmodem 1200B .... 459.
(includes Smartcom II software)
Hayes SmartModem 1200/300.................. 529.
"Crosstalk" software .... 135.

AB SATISFACTION GUARANTEE
Every product sold by AB Computers is factory packed and comes with the manufacturers warrantee. However, if an item is defective when received, you may return it to us within 15 days for repair, adjustment or replacement at our option. Returns must be accompanied with copy of your invoice, letter detailing defect, blank warrantee card and all original factory packing. To expedite handling, please call for return authorization number. (Sorry, no returns on computer software, once opened.)

Ordering Information: Prices shown include cash discount. Add 3% for credit card purchases (Mastercard or VISA). Personal checks take 15 days to clear; no waiting on certified checks or money orders. Add $1.50 shipping and handling on all orders. Mail, APO/FPO, Air may require additional charges. PA residents add 6% sales tax. All items subject to availability. Prices subject to change. Additional discounts available to qualified educational institutions.

AB Computers
THE VALUE LEADER SINCE 1976
252 BETHLEHEM PIKE
COLMAR, PA 18915
OR USE OUR ORDER LINE, MONDAY-SATURDAY
9 A.M. — 6 P.M. EST
800-822-1211
(IN PA, 215-822-7727)

Circle 4 on inquiry card.



Circle 124 on inquiry card.



A word for this Punch/Reader Combo is ....

Speed! Model 510 punches paper tape at 110cps, reads at 150cps. This rugged machine is computer compatible offering RS232C, current loop, parallel inputs. The ASCII-to-Baudot code conversion permits direct keyboard entry for Telex/TWX transmission. Plus: 256 character storage. 75-9600 baud rate. 5-8 level tape. stock. ADDMASTER CORP. 416 Junipero Serra Dr., San Gabriel, CA 91776 ★ 213/285-1121.

Circle 6 on inquiry card.





$599

Assembled, Tested
Includes CP/M 3.0 on disk with all manuals

Model MSC-ICO

All Features Fully Supported By CP/M Plus

- Z80A, 4 MHZ, No wait states
- 128Kb Banked RAM, 60Kb TPA
- 80 x 24 line high speed video
- Disk Controller (up to 4 drives)
  8" SS/SD, DS/DD (1.2 Mb)
  5" SS/DD, DS/DD, QHD (1.2Mb)
  Use 5" and 8" simultaneously
  Both 5" and 8" connectors built-in
- Two programmable RS232C ports
- Centronics printer port
- 16 bit TTL I/Oport
- Parallel keyboard input port
- Clock calendar with battery backup
- Expansion bus for enhancements
- Requires only +5V 1.2A, +−12V0.1A

MSC-ICO + 5" QHD (1.2 Mb) drive $975

Manufactured by
Southern Pacific Limited, 1-3-18 Santomi Bldg.
Tsurumichuo, Tsurumi, Yokohama, JAPAN 230
TEL: 045-501-8842 TLX: 3822320 SPACIF J

USA Distributor
ARTISOFT, Inc., 2450 East Speedway, Suite 4
Tucson, Arizona 85719 TEL: (602) 327-4305

Circle 26 on inquiry card.

PRINTER RIBBONS

PRICE	PER RIBBON	PER DOZEN
ANADEX 9500	10.50	109.80
APPLE DMP	5.25	52.20
C. ITOH PROWRITER	5.25	52.20
EPSON MX-FX 70/80	5.00	48.00
EPSON MX-FX 100	6.75	69.00
GEMINI 10-10X-15-15X	2.50	23.40
IBM HARMONICA ½"	6.75	78.00
IBM HARMONICA ¾"	7.95	92.40
IBM 4-COLOR	15.75	180.00
IDS MICROPRISM-480	5.75	58.80
IDS PAPER TIGER 460/560	6.75	78.00
IDS PRISM	7.95	92.40
IDS 4-COLOR	15.75	180.00
NEC - 3500 M/S Non Flip	6.25	69.00
NEC - 3500 NYLON	9.00	96.00
NEC PC-8023A	5.25	52.20
OKIDATA 80/82/83/92	2.50	23.40
OKIDATA - 84	5.00	57.00
RADIO SHACK DMP-2100	7.50	87.00
RADIO SHACK LP VI & VIII	5.75	58.80
SILVER REED EX 550 S/S	5.00	57.00
SILVER REED EX 550 NYLON	9.00	105.00
TOSHIBA - 1350	7.50	87.00
XEROX 610/620 M/S	5.95	66.00

Add $3.00 Ship. & Hand. — To Order Call
Toll Free 1-800-742-1122
In MI (313) 569-3218 or Write for our Catalog
DWIGHT COMPANY, INC.
15565 Northland Drive - West Tower
Southfield, Michigan 48075-6496

Circle 142 on inquiry card.

THE HANDICAPPED'S SOURCE™

Division Of Computability Corporation

FREE

Catalog of Computer Products for the Handicapped

Software & Hardware
for
COMMUNICATION•EDUCATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
VOCATIONAL•ENTERTAINMENT



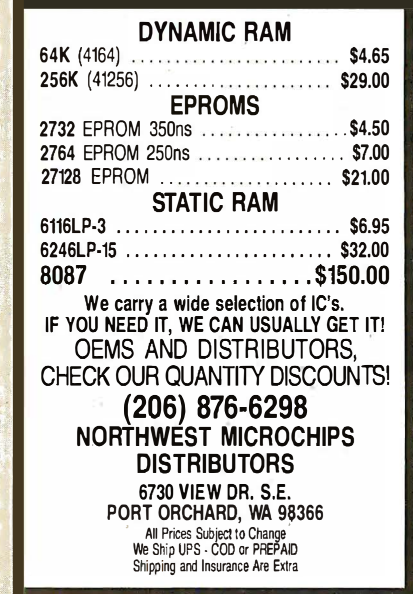
Computability Corporation
101 Route 46 East
Pine Brook, New Jersey 07058
201-882-0171

Circle 74 on inquiry card.



DEALERS
TURN YOUR PROFITS.

Circle 456 on inquiry card.



Circle 307 on inquiry card.

ANALOG I/O CAPABILITY FOR HP 150

- 16 CHANNEL A/D SINGLE ENDED
- 8 CHANNEL A/D DIFFERENTIAL
- 2 CHANNEL D/A
- 12 BIT RESOLUTION

- DISPLAY 1 TO 4 CHANNELS OF DATA ON SCREEN IN REAL TIME.

- BOARD MOUNTS IN ACC. SLOT OF HP 150.

- COMPLETE LOW COST SOFTWARE HANDLER AND EXAMPLE PROGRAMS AVAILABLE.

$995 QTY 1-5

CLINICAL MICROSYSTEMS, INC.
Box 1055
Melbourne, Florida 32936
(305) 723-5475

Circle 62 on inquiry card.

APPLE
Compatible Disk Drives

DISK DRIVES WEST of California has purchased a large quantity of 100 % Apple compatible half height floppy disk drives and is offering them to the public at UNBELIEVABLY LOW PRICES!

- High quality 100% Apple compatible
- 100 % tested before shipment
- Includes cable and enclosure
- Ready to plug in and use
- 30 day return or replacement policy

$119.00

—BRAND NEW — NO SECONDS —
NAME BRAND MANUFACTURER

DISK DRIVES WEST
14252 Culver Drive, Suite A
Irvine, CA 92714 (714) 660-7030

TERMS: MC, VISA, Prepaid (no personal checks) or C.O.D. certified check. Add $3.50 for postage and handling. California residents add sales tax.

IBM ½ High Compatibles — DSDD — also available — $ 149.00 + P&H

All items subject to availability.

Circle 435 on inquiry card.

PRE-CHRISTMAS SALE
WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

COMPUTER CONNECTION

TOLL FREE ORDER LINE

PRINTERS

OKIDATA
ML82A, 10" Para. & Ser. .... $ 289
ML83A, 15" Para. & Ser. 545
ML92P, 160 cps 399
ML92 IBM Graphics Comp. 429
ML92S, 160cps 499
ML92 Apple Mac. 2K Graphics .... Call
ML93P, 160 cps 629
ML93 IBM Graphics Comp. 649
ML93S, 160 cps 769
ML84P, 200 cps 799
ML84S, 200 cps 899

RITEMAN
Riteman Plus 120cps w/Tractor .... $ 257
Riteman Blue Plus 140 cps IBM 342
Riteman II 160 cps, 8K mem. w/Trac. 369
Riteman 15, 160cps, 15" carr. 549

QUME
Letterpro 20P Prop. Spc. Enh Prnt .. $ 567
Sprint 1140+, 2K, 40 cps, 132 col. width 1299

STAR MICRONICS
Gemini 10X, 10", 120 cps .... $ 265
Gemini 15X, 15", 120cps 367
Delta 10, 10", 160cps 399

EPSON
RX80, 120 cps .... $ 275
RX80FT, Friction & Tractor 319
FX80, 10" 160cps 447
MX100, 15" Carriage 469
FX100, 160cps 667
LQ 1500 .... Call

C. ITOH
Prowriter 8510AP, 120cps .... $ 329
Prowriter 8510 BC2, 120cps 429
Prowriter 8510SP, 180cps 455
Prowriter II 1550 P, 15" 120 cps 527
Prowriter II 1550BCD, 15" 120cps .. 557
Starwriter F10-40PU, 40 cps 949
Starwriter A10, 18 cps 479
Printmaster F10-55PU, 55 cps 1199

BROTHER
HR25 .... $ 669

DYNAX
DX15 By Brother, Same as HR15 ... $ 379

JUKI
6100, L.Q. 18 cps w/proportional spc. $ 429

TOSHIBA
P1351 Dot Matrix, 192 cps, letter quality 100 cps, does graphics. 3 in 1 printer $1289
P1340 same as above but 10" carr... 757

MANNESMANN-TALLY
160L, 160cps .... $ 559
180L, 180cps 765

PANASONIC
1091 w/Tractor, 120cps, 1 yr. war. .. $ 309

SOFTWARE

LOTUS DEVELOPMENT CORP.
Lotus 1-2-3 .... $ 295
Symphony 437

ASHTON TATE
D Base II .... $ 329
D Base III 419

MICROPRO INTERNATIONAL
ProPak (WS/MM/SS/StarIndex) ..... $ 399
Option Pak (M/M, C/S, S/I) 199

MICROSOFT
Softcard (CP/M) .... $ 239
Microsoft Word 315

PRINTER ACCESSORIES

ORANGE MICRO
Grappler + ... $ 115
Buffered Grappler +, 16K exp. 64K . 165
Mr. Chips for PC & XT, Par. Ser. Clock & Cal., 64K 389

TOSHIBA
Bi-Directional Tractor .... $ 159
Font Disk for Down loading P1351 .. 48

MICROTEK
Dumpling GX (same as Grappler +) $ 68
Dumpling GX w/16K buffer 149
Dumpling GX w/32K buffer 165
Additional Buffering 16K 16

FOURTH DIMENSION
Par. Card & Cable for Apple .... $ 49

OKIDATA
Plug and Play for IBM .... $ 35
Okigraph I for 82A 43
Okigraph I for 83A 43
Tractor for 82A & 92 49

CABLES
IBM PC to Parallel Printer .... $ 16
Serial Cable 18

DISPLAY MONITORS

NEC
JB 1260, 12" Green .... $ 99
JB 1201, 80 col., 20MHz 133
JB 1205(A) 12" Amber, 20MHz 139
JC 1215 Color Composit w/audio ... 245
JC 1216 RGB, Hi-Res/IBM 640 x 300 .. 365

AMDEK
V300 .... $ 139
V300A 149
V310A for IBM PC 169
Color I +, Composite 13" 279
Color II +, Hi-Res. 13"/IBM 425

TAXAN
IBM Green Monochrome #121 ..... $ 139
IBM Amber Monochrome #122 145
RGB IBM w/Cable #420 439
RGB Super Hi-Res. #415 393
RGB/Comp. Med. Res. #210 259

PRINCETON GRAPHICS
HX-12 for use with IBM PC .... $ 479
Max 12 Amber for IBM 199

JAGUAR
12" Green, Hi-Res Non-Glare ..... $ 99
12" Amber, Hi-Res Non-Glare 99

HOLIDAY SPECIALS!!
Order NOW for Christmas

IBM PC BARE w/IBM cont. & keyboard 90 days war. $1199

64K MEM. UPGRADE $37

TANDON TM 100-2 $149

TEAC 55B Two for $255

IBM to Printer $16

ANCHOR AUTOMATION Mark XII Hayes Comp. $229

PANASONIC 1091 w/Trac. $309

COMPAQ 2 Drives & 256K $2195

NEC JB 1205 (A) 20MHz $135

IBM PC ACCESSORIES

PARADISE
Multi-function Card .... $ 273

PC PEACOCK
Color Graphics Card w/Par. Printer Port, Compat. w/All IBM Software, 2 yr. war. $ 225

64K MEMORY UPGRADE
64K (9 chips) .... $ 39

AST RESEARCH
Six Pak + ... $ 249
Mega Plus II 265

QUADRAM
Quad Color 1 Board .... $ 199

VUTEK
Vutek - CPS, Fully IBM PC Software & Hardware Compatible. RGB & Composite Outputs. Parallel Printer Port. Serial Port 50-9800 Baud. Two Year Warranty .. $ 249

APPLE & FRANKLIN ACCESSORIES

ACCESSORIES
System Saver .... $ 69
Fan for Apple II & IIe w/surge 37

APPLE
Super Serial Card .... $ 139

MICROMAX
Viewmax 128K extended 80 col. card for Apple IIE .... $ 129
80 col. card for Apple II & II+ 139

MODEMS

ANCHOR
MarkXII .... $ 229

U.S. ROBOTICS
Password 300/1200 .... $ 335
Auto Dial 212A 459

HAYES MICRO
300 Baud Smart Modem .... $ 205
1200 Baud Smart Modem 459
1200 B for IBM PC 389
Micro Modem IIE 259
Chronograph 189

PERSONAL SYSTEMS

APPLE
Apple IIE Starter System incl: Apple IIE, Tilt Monitor, 1 Drive w/contoller, 80 col. card $1189
Apple IIc Lightweight Portable 999
Macintosh w/Image Writer 2500

IBM
IBM PC Bare w/cont. & keyboard ... $1199
IBM PC64K, 1 Drive 1345
IBM PC64K, 2 Drives 1525
IBM PC, 2 Drives w/256K 1665
IBM XT, 128K, 10 Meg., 360K Dr. 2995

Call About All "AT" Systems

KAYPRO
Kaypro II $1179
Kaypro 4 1645
Kaypro 10 2295

SANYO
MBC 555-2 w/1 320K Drive & sftwr. .. $ 895
MBC 555-2 w/2 320K Drives & more software 1095
Serial Port for Sanyo 69

TAVA
TAVA PC1 Par. & 1 Ser. Ports, 128K, 2-320K Drives, Color Card & Monitor $1550
TAVA XT same as above including 10 meg. Hard Disk Drive $2495

NEC
PC8800, 2-320K Drives, TB1205 Amber Monitor, FREE Software, Wordstar, Mailmerg, Multiplan $1145

COMPAQ
256K, w/2-320K Drives $2195

DISK DRIVES

SIEMENS
FD 100-8 .... $ 145

TANDON
TM100-2 for IBM PC .... $ 149
TM85-2, 1/2 Height, 320K 189

KAMERMAN
10 Meg. Internal Low Power w/Controller Card & Software. 1 Year Warranty. 48 Hour Replacement Guarantee .... $ 895

ALPHA OMEGA
10 Meg HD for IBM & Comp. w/Cont. Card 13 Month Warranty .... $ 875

TEAC
55B Double Sided 360K .... $ 135 2 for 255
Quad Density 189

PANASONIC
1/2 Height, 360K .... $ 139

Drives For Apple & Franklin

RANA SYSTEMS
Elite I .... $ 225
Elite II 339
Elite III 399
Controller add 75

SUPER 5
Sup-5 (1/2 Height) .... $ 199
Controller Add 65

MICRO-SCI
A-2 .... $ 185
Controller Add 70

COMPUTER CONNECTION

QUANTITY PRICING AVAILABLE

GIVE US A CHANCE TO BEAT THE COMPETITION'S ADVERTISED PRICE. IF YOU SEE IT ADVERTISED FOR LESS, CALL COMPUTER CONNECTION FIRST FOR LOWEST QUOTE!

MAIL ORDER:
12841 S. Hawthorne Blvd., No. 585
Hawthorne, California 90250





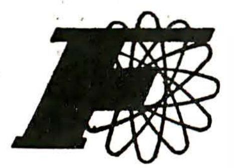
NO SURCHARGE FOR CREDIT CARDS

We accept VISA, MasterCard, COD (w/deposit), Certified Checks or Wire Transfers. Minimum Shipping Charge $4.00. Some items subject to back order. California Res. add 6 1/2 % Sales Tax. Prices subject to change without notice.

TOLL FREE ORDER LINE
(800) 732-0304
(Outside California)
(213) 514-9019
(Inside California)

TECH. SALES & INFO.:
(213) 514-9019
Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Circle 76 on Inquiry card.



FORTRON CORPORATION

Quality at Low Cost

Designed for

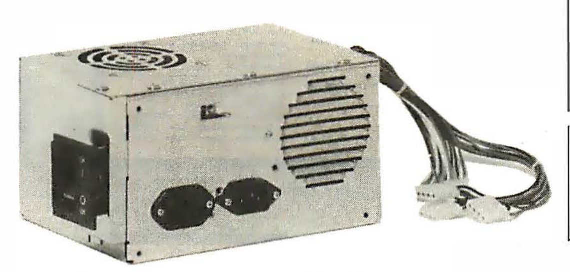
UPGRADE IBM® PC to PCXT

Ideal for
- Development Labs
- Industrial Application
- OEM Manufacturers

Worldwide Representatives Wanted!

140 Watts Switching Power Supply

Model: FC 135-40



Full Replacement
Same Dimension, same power connector, same pin out to regular pc power supply.

4 Disk Drives Connectors
Capable of handling 4 Drives. Hard or Floppy.

Built-In "ROTRON" Cooling Fan
High CFM, Low Noise, Reliable.

ONLY
$189.00
(Quantity discount available)

PC XT Assembly Kit $375.00
Includes:
*Power Supply FC-135-40
*Cabinet FC-630 A2
*Keyboard FC-427

PC Upgrade Kit $1040.00
Includes:
*Power Supply FC-135-40
*10 MB Winchester Drive with Controller
*Winchester Bios

—ORDER TOLL FREE—
(800) 821-9771
(Outside Calif.)
Tel. (415) 490-8171
TLX=559291 Fortron UD

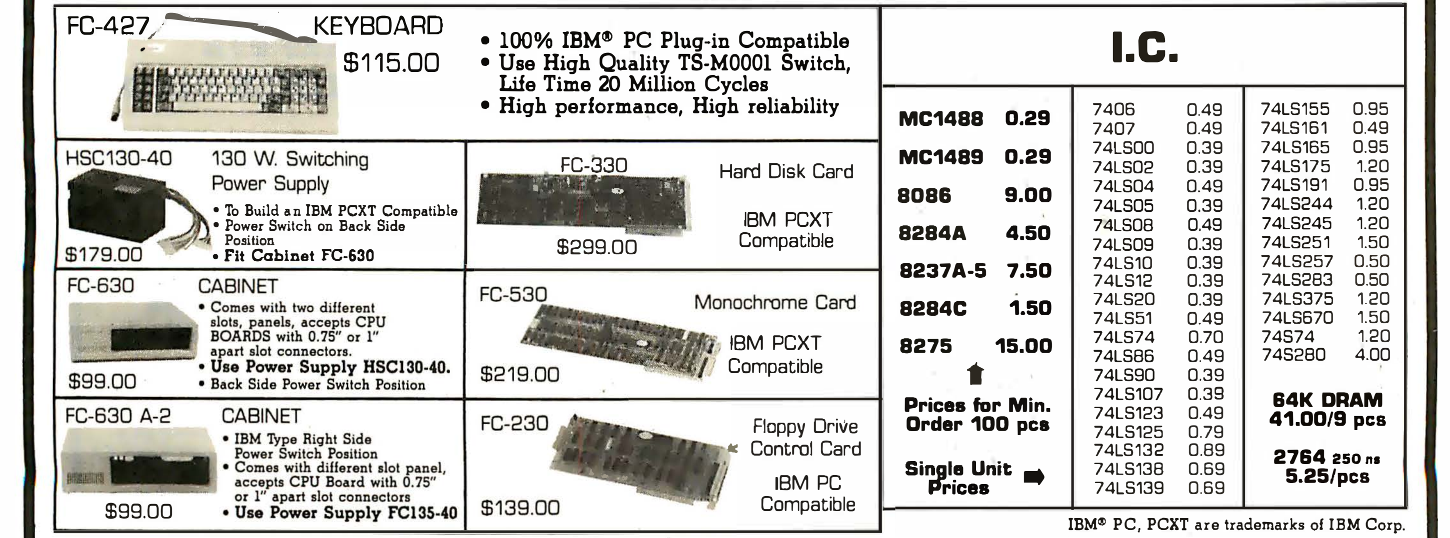
3797 YALE WAY
FREMONT, CA 94538

- (UL) File #E82453
- European Safety Design
- 115 V/230 VAC Input Dual Selectable
- Assembled, Fully Tested in USA
- One year Warranty

Terms:
Shipping immediately from stock usually. Minimum $5.00 shipping & handling. Personal check ship two weeks later. 6.5% sales tax for CA residents.

*Also carry: Hundreds of standard models power switches from 30 watts to 300 watts, single output-multiple outputs.

Dealer & OEM Manufacturers Quantity Discounts Available



MC1488	0.29	7406	0.49	74LS155	0.95
MC1489	0.29	7407	0.49	74LS161	0.49
8086	9.00	74LS00	0.39	74LS165	0.95
8284A	4.50	74LS02	0.39	74LS175	1.20
8237A-5	7.50	74LS04	0.49	74LS191	0.95
8284C	1.50	74LS05	0.39	74LS244	1.20
8275	15.00	74LS08	0.49	74LS245	1.20
		74LS09	0.39	74LS251	1.50
		74LS10	0.39	74LS257	0.50
		74LS12	0.39	74LS283	0.50
		74LS20	0.39	74LS375	1.20
		74LS51	0.49	74LS670	1.50
		74LS74	0.70	74S74	1.20
		74LS86	0.49	74S280	4.00
		74LS90	0.39		
		74LS107	0.39	64K DRAM	41.00/9 pcs
		74LS123	0.49		
		74LS125	0.79		
		74LS132	0.89	2764 250 ns	5.25/pcs
		74LS138	0.69		
		74LS139	0.69		

↑ Prices for Min. Order 100 pcs

Single Unit Prices →

IBM® PC, PCXT are trademarks of IBM Corp.

Circle 170 for Dealer Inquiries. Circle 171 for End-User Inquiries.



IBM-PC WITH DRIVE **$1399**
APPLE 2e WITH DRIVE **$889**
SANYO 555 DSDD **$969**
COMMODORE 64 $189

JUKI 6100 $369
OKIDATA 92 $384
EPSON RX 80 FT $289
BROTHER 15 $354
GEMINI 10X $244

HARMONY VIDEO & COMPUTERS
2357 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn., NY 11223
Call Toll Free
800-VIDEO84 or 800-441-1144
or in NY 718-627-1000

Circle 187 on inquiry card.

FREE FORTH



★ GET ONE FORTH OR BOOK FREE WITH EVERY $20.00 ORDER ★

FORTH Applications on the IBM PC
Application programs in FigFORTH for your PC. Screens show programs from input/output, binary trees, artificial intelligence, decompiler, breakpoint routine, keyword index, a little game, mailing list with invoice writing and a complete business package combining invoice writing, mailing list and inventory control, professional programs for the advanced FORTH programmer
Order-No. 61 (Book) $ 12.95

POWER FORTH for APPLE IIe, ATARI 800XL, Commodore-64
Extended Fig-FORTH incl. editor and many useful utilities. Very powerful FigFORTH for Apple II c
Order-No. 6165 $ 19.95

FigFORTH for Commodore-64
Order-No. 4960 $ 39.00
FigFORTH for ATARI 800XL
Order-No. 7055 $ 39.00

Learn-FORTH – a subset for the beginner
Learn-FORTH f. Atari 600/800XL (Disk or cassette)
Order-No. 7053 $ 19.95

Learn-FORTH for APPLE IIc
Order-No. 6153 $ 9.95

FORTH on the ATARI – Learning by using
FORTH application examples for the novice and expert programmer. 118 pages. This book discusses the use of FORTH for generating sound, plotting graphics, and handling text and strings. Included are sample programs illustrating input and output, math, use of the game port and a sample mailinglist
Order-No. 170 (Book) $ 7.95

FORTH Introduction on your APPLE IIc (The Apple in your Hand)
A complete introduction to FORTH on your APPLE. Includes many FORTH application programs and machine language course.
Order-No. 178 (Book) $12.95

Dealer and Distributor Inquiries are invited.
ELCOMP PUBLISHING, INC.
2174 West Foothill Blvd. Unit E
Upland, CA 91786
Phone: (714) 623-8314, Tlx 29 81 91

PAYMENT: Check, VISA, MC
CA residents add 6 % sales tax.
Add $ 2.00 for shipping.
Outside USA: add 15% for shipping
In Singapore contact: telex 22 456
In Germany contact: telex 526973

Circle 151 on inquiry card.

Fast ANALOG I/O BOARD

For Apple II, Commodore 64, TRS 80 Color, Timex, and others. Connects to CPU bus. 8 channels A/D & 8 channels D/A. 1.6 µS A/D convert time. 8 bit res. Easy to program. Box & cable available. **$220.**

Software for Apple II & Commodore:

SCOPE
Dual trace. 256 samples taken at rates from 3 to 72000 Hz. Trigger & cursor. Disk and printer utilities. Averaging. Usable subroutines.

F.F.T.
128 spectrum lines. Displays 0 Hz to ½ sample freq. Mag & phase done in 1 sec! Needs CPM card.

Commodore Scope/FFT disk & manual.... **$85.**
pple II Scope/FF disk & manual....... **$100.**
Timex Scope/FFT Eprom Card............ **$85.**
Please call or write for **FREE CATALOG.**

Computer Continuum
301 Sixteenth Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94118
(415) 752-6294

VT102

CONNECT YOUR PC TO YOUR DEC SYSTEM

PC100 turns your IBM PC/XT into a VT100/52 terminal. PC102 adds VT102 printer and file transfer support. PC102-132 supports true 132 columns. Guaranteed. compatibility with all VT100/52 applications incuding: **EDT, WORD II, ALL-IN-ONE, DEC-CALC AND UNIX. PRICED FROM $89.**

- 110 through 9600 baud operations
- Complete keyboard and screen emulation
- Optional 4010 graphics support

GENERAL MICROSYSTEMS
6440 Flying Cloud Dr., Suite 205
Eden Prairie, Minnesota 55344
(612) 944-0593

CALL FOR FREE INFORMATION PACKAGE.

Circle 177 on inquiry card.

Serial ◀▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▶ *Parallel*



Convert What You Have To What You Want!

- RS232 Serial
- 8 Baud Rates
- Latched Outputs
- Centronics Parallel
- Handshake Signals
- Compact 3¼ × 4⅝ × 1½

No longer will your peripheral choices be limited by the type of port you have available! Our new High Performance 700 Series Converters provide the missing link. Based on the latest in CMOS technology, these units feature full baud rate selection to 19.2K, with handshake signals to maximize transfer efficiency. Detailed documentation allows simplified installation. Order the Model 770 (Ser/Par) or Model 775 (Par/Ser) Today!

Buffer Products Coming Soon!

Tigertronics INCORPORATED
2734-C Johnson Dr.
Post Office Box 3717
Ventura, California 93006

only $89.95
Connector Option $10.00
CA Residents 6% tax
UPS Shipping $3.00

CALL (805) 658-7466 or 658-7467
For FAST Delivery

Circle 156 on inquiry card.

MEMORY MODULES
8Kx8 CMOS RAM

Radio Shack Model 100
***NEC* PC-8201A**
Olivetti M10

✓ Suggested List $120.00.
Purple Price **$49.95**

✓ Low power CMOS design.
✓ Simple installation.
✓ 30 day satisfaction guarantee or your money back.
✓ 1 Year warranty.
✓ Next day shipment via UPS included in price.
✓ Optional Memory Test program $15. (Cassette)
✓ No frills direct connect Modem Cable - $9.95

Shipping: From stock. Free UPS surface Cont. USA — Add $4.00 for UPS 2 day Air — Add $7.00 for Canada — **Payment:** VISA. Master Card, or American Express. Checks held 14 days — **Tax:** 6% (Calif only).

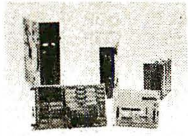
CALL NOW
VISA
Master Card
American Express

PURPLE COMPUTING
2068 Ventura Blvd.
Camarillo, CA 93010
1 - (800) 732-5012
Calif (805) 987-4788

Circle 347 on inquiry card.

New 64K Single Board Computer eliminates need for a terminal.

Includes video controller, any size floppy driver controller, 6Mz CPU and CPM 2.2*—Only $375.

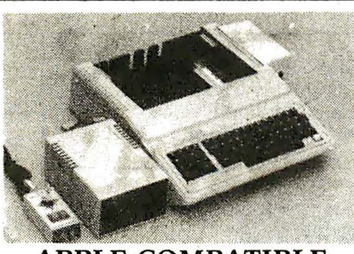


Substantial OEM Discounts Available.

Save yourself time, cost and trouble of hardware design and integration. Hardware—Graphics/Alpha Video Controller, No Terminal Necessary • 2 Serial Ports • 64K RAM • I/O Expansion **Software**—Floppy Disk Driver • Alpha Terminal Driver • Source Code Provided Call Us Today—Megatel 1051 Clinton St., Buffalo N.Y. 14206 (416) 745-7214

*CPM is a trademark of Digital Research Inc.

Circle 263 on inquiry card.



APPLE COMPATIBLE

Prices for dealers in quantities of 10 or more.
End Users Inquiries welcomed.

IIc Slim Drive .... $170.00 ea.
II+, IIe Slim Drive ...... $140.00 ea.
II+, IIe Shugart Drive ... $130.00 ea.
Controller Card .... $35.00 ea.
Computer Case .... $55.00 ea.
Keyboard .... $70.00 ea.
(Numeric and Function Keys)
Switching Power Supply .. $45.00 ea.

ELECTRADE CO. (408) 946-2541
780 Trimble Rd. Suite 605
San Jose, CA 95131

Circle 154 on inquiry card.

IBM®
FLEXIBLE DISCS

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!! Call Free **(800)235-4137** for prices and information. Dealer inquiries invited and C.O.D's accepted.

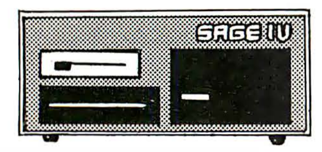


PACIFIC EXCHANGES
100 Foothill Blvd.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. In Cal. call (800)592-5935 or (805)543-1037

Circle 318 on inquiry card.

SAGE IV OWNERS

5, 10 MB EXPANDED WINCH. BACKUPS AVAILABLE ON REMOVABLE CARTRIDGE DISK.



NOW AVAILABLE:

- *FLEXWARE™ Financial Software Sys.*
- *Our ULTRA-STREAM™ Graphics*

Contact: **MASTERBYTE COMPUTERS OF N.Y.**

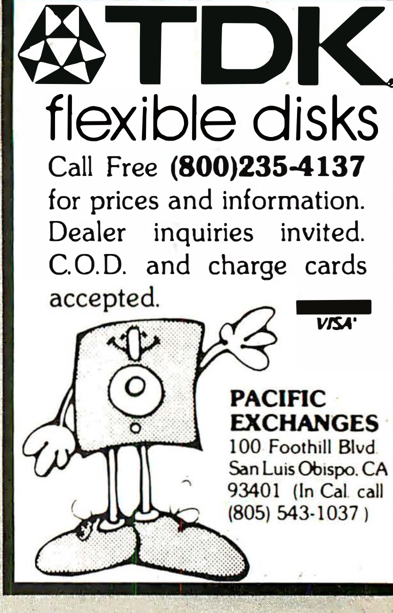
Suite 815, 19 W. 34 St. N.Y., N.Y. 10001
(212) 760-0340

Authorized STRIDE MICRO Distributor

Circle 258 on inquiry card.



Circle 59 on inquiry card.



Circle 318 on inquiry card.



RS-232 DATA TAP can be used to monitor the data which is being transmitted and received on a RS-232 line. Drives a printer, CRT, or any other RS-232 receive type device. Requires no AC power or batteries to operate. **ORDER NOW! Only $34.95.** All cash orders postpaid (IL res. add 6% sales tax); we accept MC, Visa. **Free:** new illustrated catalog of RS-232 interface and testing equipment. Phone: **815-434-0846.** Make checks payable to:

B&B electronics
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
P.O. Box 1008B, OTTAWA, IL 61350

Circle 34 on inquiry card.

NEW

From the people who brought you ACCESS/80
... It's **FRIEND** The Report Generator

FRIEND The Report Generator befriends your current software package, with an English query language for reports, and applications language extensions for complex tasks. Reads and writes virtually all files (DBASE II, COBOL, BASIC, any ASCII)! Ask us about your package.

FRIEND The Report Generator has hundreds of business and research applications, from mailing list management to data reduction. Extracts, sorts, lists, cross-tabulates, computes, and displays any number of fields and computed variables, formatting and totalling automatically. Original data remains untouched.

For PC DOS, MS DOS, CPM, MPM, CPM86. For most micros. (Z80, 8080, 8085, 8086-8088) Most terminal characteristics are already in our install program. We download. We support. $295 suggested retail price.

FRIENDS SOFTWARE CORPORATION
P.O. Box 527, Berkeley, CA 94701
415-540-7282

FRIEND is available from: Distributors: ★**DATA PLUS BENELUX**, Waalre, Netherlands and Brussels **011-31-4904-5115** ★**RPW**, Montreal and Toronto, Canada **514-878-1325** ★ *Dealers and Systems Houses:* ★**ARMETTA ASSOCIATES**, Chicago **312-226-3957** ★**COMPLUS**, Hickory Hills, IL **312-430-5205** ★**COMPUTER CONSULTANTS**, Waitsfield, VT **802-496-3158** ★**CUSTOM RUBBER PRODUCTS, INC.**, Houston **713-691-2211** ★**HANSEN RESEARCH INC.**, Houston **713-723-8129** ★**M & D SYSTEMS** (with Myte Myke), Orchard Park, NY **716-662-6621** ★**MARSH MANUFACTURING COMPANY**, Northridge, CA **213-886-6113**

Circle 172 on inquiry card.

WHOLESALE PRICES

PLUS 6%

Hardware, Software, Supplies, Accessories

SOFTWARE RENTAL

RENT: LOTUS 1-2-3 OR	$99.00
dBase III	$99.00
Annual Membership	$ 8.00
Software Rental Library	$25.00

compumart

16 Shipmaster, Clover, SC 29710

CALL: 1-800-334-3818. In SC: 831-8502



8:30-5:00 ET
Monday-Friday



Circle 71 on inquiry card.

FREE Comm.64 Book

** GET ONE BASIC BOOK FREE WITH EVERY ORDER **

MACROFIRE Editor/Assembler for C-64
This powerful tool for the machine language programmer consists of three parts: full screen oriented editor (similar to the wordprocessor), very fast assembler with macro capability, machine language monitor. The assembler translates in three passes, physical and logical address, macros expanded/not expanded, include function for large source codes, source code can be saved/loaded on disk or cassette from the editor, object code can be saved/loaded from the monitor. Assembler gives list of used and unused labels, physical endaddress. Disk or cassette. Comes with book No. 184
Order-No. 4963 $ 89.00

SIXTYFORTH
This FORTH is an extended fig-FORTH adapted to the Commodore 64. Available on disk only
Order-No. 4960 $ 39.00

SUPERMAILING for C-64
This mailing list program allows you to handle up to 1000 addresses on one disk. Each address consists of 9 parameters, these are: name, company, street, city, state, zip-code, code 1, code 2, phone number. You can print labels, or search for any parameter, for example all addresses from California. Available on disk only
Order-No. 4962 $ 49.00

HARDWARE ADD-ONs

Parallel Printer Interface for C-64
This item allows you to hookup a parallel printer with a Centronics type interface to your Commodore-64 via the user port. All you have to do is make the proper connections from the user port to your printer. The software driver for this interface comes on disk or cassette. Eight data bits are transmitted, thus this interface also can print graphics (if the printer has that capability). The BUSY and STORE signals are used for handshaking between computer and printer. The software even has the complete Commodore character set built in so that you can print Commodore characters on a non-Commodore printer!
This kit consists of the software driver on disk or cassette, the instructions, and the plug for the user port
Order-No. 4990 $ 19.95

Universal Experimenter Board for C-64
This board plugs into the expansion port of your Commodore-64. It allows you to build your own expansion circuits. This board is recommended with the book No. 185
Order-No. 4970 $ 9.95

Expansion Board for C-64
This board allows you to use up to four universal experimenter boards at the same time. All the signals are parallel at all four slots. There is room provided for decoding circuits. The expansion board comes with one plug for one universal experimenter board
Order-No. 4992 $ 29.95

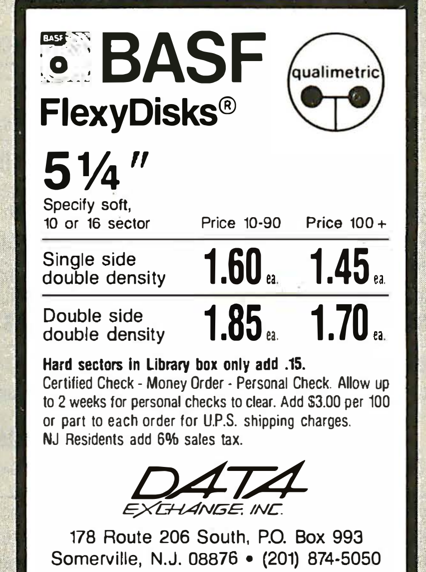
Dealer and Distributor inquiries are invited

ELCOMP PUBLISHING, INC.
2174 West Foothill Blvd., Unit E, Dept. 36
Upland, CA 91786
Phone (714) 623-8314, Tlx 29 81 91

PAYMENT: Check, VISA, MC
CA residents add 6% sales tax.
Add $ 2.00 for shipping.
Outside USA add 15% for shipping

In Singapore contact: telex 22456
In Germany contact telex 526973

Circle 152 on inquiry card.



Circle 110 on inquiry card.



Circle 293 on inquiry card.

HOW TO BUY BETTER VALUES.

PROGRESSIVE will custom engineer a networking configuration for your office needs.



Here's what you get:

- Engineered Layout.
- Custom Parts List.
- Price Comparisons.
- Service Options.

The AT will appeal to buyers who need maximum performance.

AT

Call to ask our AT specialists how to buy better value while avoiding hidden pitfalls.

Floppy Disk Drives:

TANDON TM 100-2 — IBM's 1st choice now only **$179**

HALF HEIGHTS — Direct drive with 1 year warranty **$149**

Mounting kit & "Y" jack FREE with purchase of two MITSUBISHI, TEAC, SHUGART, CDC in stock ...... CALL

XT-LIKE HARD DISKS

CALL FOR THE LATEST AND GREATEST BUYS AND CHOOSE FROM NAMES LIKE PEACHTREE PERIPHERALS, MAYNARD, EVEREX AND MITSUBISHI.

Chips (Always in stock):

64K RAM CHIP MEMORY UPGRADE (set of 9) full 90 day warranty **$39**

WE ARE CHIP BROKERS, ASK FOR QUANTITY PRICES

NEW IBM PRICES!!

IBM PC w/256K, 2 360K drives, controller, Monochrome/Printer adapter, Amdek 310A **$2195**

IBM PC w/256K, 2 360K drives, controller, Color/Graphics adapter, HX-12 color monitor **$2495**

IBM PC w/256K, 2 ½ ht. 360K drives, controller, 10MB hard disk w/autoboot **$2795**

(These systems are brand new, fully tested and burned in, fully warranteed for 90 days **AND ARE ALWAYS IN STOCK!**)

NETWORKING APPLICATIONS ENGINEERING

We'd like to design a network application for your business using the PC. For a fee of $35 (refundable w/order) our networking applications department will custom sketch a layout designed for your hardware and software requirements. Send us your description of the PC configurations and the software applications to be considered. We will prepare and supply you with your own custom networking layout specific to your needs, complete with diagram, parts recommendations, our bottom line price (with price comparisons), and service options.



PRICE

Quantity purchases allow us the best prices anywhere. The prices you see in our ads were prepared far in advance, due to magazine production requirements. We will always try to have the lowest possible prices. If you have any questions call our **TOLL-FREE NUMBER.**



SERVICE

Simply the best. We pride ourselves on our unparalleled technical service and troubleshooting. In the unlikely event a problem should arise, our tech staff is trained to get to the bottom of things and help you get on-line ASAP. We have incredibly fast turn-around if repair is necessary.



STOCK

We stock huge quantities of the finest and most popular products for your PC. Because we're on-line we can supply stock information accurately and ship immediately from our enormous inventory. There's no need to call around, because if we don't have it, you probably don't want it.



SUPPORT

We know and we care. We won't lead you into anything we know won't work. Our staff is trained to ask questions like "What is your application?" and won't avoid a lower cost alternative to push what's in stock. We'll gladly send you product information instead of pushing the close of a sale to an unsure buyer. Again, **WE CARE.**

Ask for an application to join our Preferred Account Charge Club.

PROGRESSIVE MICRO DISTRIBUTORS

"IBM PC System Enhancement Is Our Business ..Personal Service Is Our Commitment."

FOR ORDERS ONLY

1-800-446-7995

for further information and technical support

1-404-446-7995

HOURS: 9AM to 9PM EST (Sat/Sun-12PM to 5PM EST)

7000 Peachtree Industrial Blvd.
Norcross, Georgia 30071

All prices are subject to change without notice.
IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines.

Call for an up-to-date price list.

NO SURCHARGE FOR MC/VISA
MOST ORDERS SHIPPED NEXT DAY

Circle 342 on inquiry card.



Circle 122 on inquiry card.

CROSS SOFTWARE for the NS32000

INCLUDES:

★ Cross Assembler ★
★ Cross Linker ★
★ Debugger ★
★ N.S. ISE Support ★
★ Librarian ★
★ Pascal Cross Compiler ★
★ C Cross Compiler ★

U.S. prices start at $500

SOLUTIONWARE
1283 Mt. View-Alviso Rd.
Suite B
Sunnyvale, Calif. 94089
408/745-7818 ★ TLX 4994264

Circle 377 on inquiry card.

Are You Interested In

COMPILERS

And How They Operate?

Edison-80: A CP/M®-80 compatible system based on Per Brinch Hansen's Edison compiler, includes:

- Complete run time source and execution code
- 8" SS/SD Diskette
- Edison-80 User Manual
- Hansen's "Programming A Personal Computer" (Including complete compiler source)

$49.95

Available Only From
SEQUITUR SOFTWARE
P.O. Box 411
Excelsior, MN 55331

Circle 369 on inquiry card.



Circle 29 on inquiry card.

Logic Simulation System

Type:	4 state unit delay (1,0,unknown,hi-z)
Input:	ASCII files or keyboard entry User defined macros Circuit description Named nodes Signal sources, patterns Full editing
Output:	Timing diagram (screen/printer) Loading report (fanout) Circuit listings

For MS-DOS, CP/M
Price $175

Tatum Labs
P.O. Box 698
Sandy Hook, CT 06482
(203) 426-2184

Circle 391 on inquiry card.

GILTRONIX SWITCHES ARE THE BEST CHOICE.

... and here are 10 good reasons why:

IBM PC — **APPLE**

A — B — Giltronix — I/O — PRINTER/MODEM

1. Serial (RS232) or Parallel (Centronics)
2. Prompt Deliveries
3. Nationally Advertised Products
4. Broad Product Line
5. Over 30,000 Units Sold to Date
6. Sales and Technical Support
7. F.C.C. Approved Units
8. Manual and Automatic Units
9. Highest Quality PC Board Switch Technology
10. Buy Direct From Giltronix, or From Any Authorized Distributor

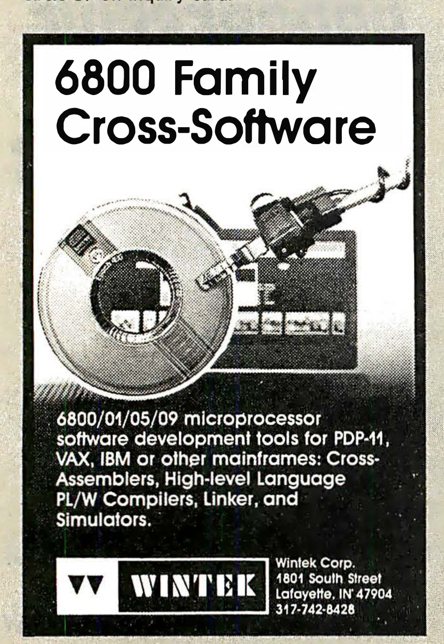
Manual Units—2 to 6 Ports
Automatic Units—3 to 15 Ports

Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.
IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation

Giltronix
3780 Fabian Way
Palo Alto, CA 94303
(415) 493-1300

ORDER HOT-LINE: 1-800-531-1300 (Outside of California)

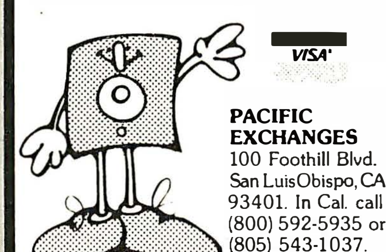
Circle 181 on inquiry card.



Circle 426 on inquiry card.

Verbatim flexible disks

Call Free **(800) 235-4137** for prices and information. Dealer inquiries invited. C.O.D. and charge cards accepted.



PACIFIC EXCHANGES
100 Foothill Blvd.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. In Cal. call (800) 592-5935 or (805) 543-1037.

Circle 318 on inquiry card.

DISK DRIVES
(For PC, Mod I, III & IV)

Qume 142A	$199
Teac FD55B	$169
Tandon TM100-2	$199
Tandon TM101-4	$295
CDC 9409	$219
Case and PS	$ 45

PC EXPANSIONS

Maynard Disk Controller	$159
Sandstar Series	$call
Internal 10MB HD systems: WS4	$959
WS1	$990
Quadboard (64K)	$269
Quadcolor I	$199
AST SixpackPlus (64K)	$269
MegaPlus (64K)	$269
I/O Plus	$129
2nd SP, PP or Game	$ 37
HERCULES graphics board	$349
HAYES Modems: 300	$209
Smartmodem 1200	$489
Smartmodem 1200B	$435
Set of 9 chips (64K)	$ 49

VLM Computer Electronics
10 Park Place • Morristown, NJ 07960
(201) 267-3268 Visa, MC, Check or COD



COMPUTER DISCOUNT PRODUCTS

Stocking HUGE Inventories of APPLE & IBM Products SINCE 1977

★ GUARANTEED Fair Pricing Is Our Policy ★





T.M.

Ultraterm 259.99

PRE-BOOTS: Apple Writer	14.99
Apple Writer for Ultraterm	23.99
Visicalc	39.99
Visicalc with Memory Expansion	71.99
Visicalc for Ultraterm	54.99
Enhancer II	109.99
Function Strip	31.99
Hardswitch	16.99
Micromodem Chip	24.99
PSIO	169.99
Softswitch	25.99
Ultraplan	129.99
Videoterm w.Softswitch & Inverse	219.99

ACCESSORIES & PERIPHERALS

Other Monitors & Printers – $CALL

MONITORS: Amdek 300A-Ap	159.99
Amdek310A-IBM	179.99
Princeton HX-12 RGB-IBM	475.99
Princeton Max-12 Amber-IBM	189.99
Quadram Quadchrome RGB-IBM	529.99
Taxan 420 RGB-Ap/IBM	489.99
Taxan 12" Amber-IBM	169.99
Taxan 12" Amber20mhz-Ap	139.99
USI 1400C Color Composite-Ap/IBM	279.99
USI P-4 9" Amber 20mhz-Ap/IBM	109.99
PRINTERS: C-ITOH	379.99
Epson FX80	499.99
Okidata 92P w/Plug 'n Play-IBM	459.99
DRIVES: ½ Height-Ap	189.99
Micro Sci A-2-Ap	219.99
Teac ½ Height-IBM	179.99
RIBBONS: Brother	$CALL
MX & FX80	4.99
MX & FX100	7.99
OKI 82, 83, 92, 93& Gemini	2.99

MicroPro

FOR APPLE & IBM

Infostar	259.99
Mailmerge	139.99
Spellstar	139.99
Wordstar	259.99
Wordstar Pro	369.99
Pro Options Pack	181.99

CHARTSTAR – *NEW*
Business Graphics Package
For IBM 319.99

COMMUNICATIONS



CONNECT!

HAYES MODEMS: 300 Baud Smartmodem	219.99
1200 Baud Smartmodem	495.99
1200B-IBM	439.99
Micromodem IIe	239.99
NOVATION MODEMS: JCat	109.99
103SmartCat	169.99
103/212AutoCat	399.99
Cat	135.99
Applecat II 300 Baud	249.99
Applecat Upgrade to 1200 Baud	309.99
Expansion Module	29.99
ASCII EXPRESS-Ap	109.99
CROSSTALK-IBM	139.99
MICROSOFT Softerm 2-Ap	149.99



TELMERGE – *IBM* 119.99
New Telecommunications Program From MicroPro

ADVENTURE & GAMES

Ap	BRODERBUND Gumball	21.99
Ap	Choplifter, Orol	ea24.99
Ap	MICROLAB Crises Mountan	27.99
Ap	Dino Eggs	27.99
Ap	ODESTA Chess	45.99
Ap	SIERRA ON-LINE Frogger	21.99
Ap	Ultima II	36.99
Ap	SIR TECH Knight of Diamonds	27.99
Ap	Legacy of Llylgamyn	31.99
Ap	Wizardry	37.99
Ap	Wiziprint	19.99
Ap	SUBLOGIC Flight Simulator II	37.99
Ap	ULTIMA III	39.99
IBM	BRODERBUND Serpentine	26.99
IBM	MICROSOFT Flight Simulator II	39.99
IBM	SIERRA ON-LINE Crossfire	26.99
IBM	SIR-TECH Wizardry	44.99
Ap/IBM	BRODERBUND Loderunner	24.99
Ap/IBM	Apple Panic	22.99
Ap/IBM	MICROLAB Miner 2049er	27.99
Ap/IBM	SUBLOGIC Night Mission Pinball	32.99

FROGGER 21.99 All-Time Classic Fun For IBM
SIERRAVISION

QUADRAM

FOR IBM

Microlazer (All Configurations)	149.99
Quad 512+ 64K	229.99
Quadboard I or II No K	219.99
Quadboard I or II 64K	269.99
Quadcolor I	205.99
Quadcolor I Upgrade	209.99

MEMORY CHIPS
Top Quality for Best Performance *$CALL*

DISKETTES & STORAGE

	10	100
Dysan 5¼" SS/DD	31.99	299.99
Dysan 5¼" DS/DD	38.99	369.99
Maxell 5¼" SS/DD	27.99	259.99
Maxell 5¼" DS/DD	37.99	359.99
Memorex 3½" SS/DD	41.99	399.99
Memorex 5¼" SS/DD	19.99	189.99
Memorex 5¼" DS/DD	26.99	259.99
Flip 'n File w/Locktray Holds 25-5¼"		17.99
Flip 'n File w/Locktray Holds 50-5¼"		27.99
Library Case (Assorted Colors)		1.99
Media Mate Holds 50-5¼" Diskettes		12.99
Media Mate Holds 50-3½" Diskettes		11.99
Printer Stand-Large (Plexiglass)		29.99
Printer Stand-Small (Plexiglass)		24.99

INFOCOM

FOR APPLE & IBM
CP/M Versions – $CALL

CUTTHROATS	Underwater Treasure Hunt! – *NEW*	27.99
DEADLINE	Detective Case and YOU'RE IT	34.99
ENCHANTER	Beginning-Magician Mission	27.99
INFIDEL	Enter The Lost Pyramid	31.99
PLANETFALL	Investigate a Wild New World	27.99
SEASTALKER	Junior Level Rescue Mission	27.99
SORCERER	Mystic Clues & Magic Encounters	31.99
STARCROSS	Sci-Fi Adventure, 2188 A.D.	34.99
SUSPENDED	3 Levels and Custom Options	34.99
WITNESS	Classic Murder Mystery	27.99
ZORK I	All-Time Most Popular	27.99
ZORK II-III	Advanced Levels	31.99

EDUCATIONAL

BASIC SKILLS

Ap	DLM School Versions Available	$CALL
Ap	Alien Addition/Alligator Mix	ea22.99
Ap	Demolition Division/Dragon Mix	ea22.99
Ap	Minus Mission/Multiplication	ea22.99
Ap	Spelling Wiz/Verb Viper	ea31.99
Ap	Word Invasion/Word Radar	ea31.99
Ap	LEARNING COMPANY Juggles Rainbow	21.99
Ap	Gertrudes Puzzle/Secret	ea29.99
Ap	Magic Spell/Bumble Plot	ea26.99
Ap	NumberStumper	26.99
Ap	Rocky's Boots	34.99
Ap	PEACHTREE Algebra I-III	ea31.99
Ap	Counting Bee	23.99
Ap	Decimals/Fractions 3.0	ea33.99
IBM	LEARNING COMPANY Addition Magician	26.99
IBM	Magic Spells	27.99
IBM	PEACHTREE Algebra I	34.99
Ap/IBM	SPINNAKER Alphabet Zoo	21.99
Ap/IBM	Delta Drawing	32.99
Ap/IBM	Facemaker/Fraction Fever	ea23.99
Ap/IBM	Hey Diddle/Kindercomp	ea21.99
Ap/IBM	Most Amazing Thing	26.99
Ap/IBM	Snooper Troops I-II	ea29.99
Ap/IBM	Story Machine	23.99
Ap/IBM	LEARNING COMPANY Reader Rabbit	26.99
Ap/IBM	Moptown Hotel/Parade	ea26.99
Ap/IBM	Word Spinner	26.99

ADVANCED SKILLS

Ap	MASTERTYPE	31.99
Ap	MICROSOFT Typing Tutor II	19.99
Ap	PEACHTREE PSAT or SAT	ea33.99
IBM	CAI Masters	ea31.99
IBM	Subjects	ea16.99
IBM	MASTERTYPE	34.99

Muppet Learning Keys – *NEW* 59.99

APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE

FOR THE HOME

Ap	BRODERBUND Bank Street Writer	44.99
Ap	Bank Street Speller	49.99
Ap	SIERRA ON-LINE Homeword	49.99
Ap	CONTINENTAL Tax Advantage	39.99
Ap	Home Accountant	44.99
Ap	Home Accountant (Mac)	75.99
IBM	BRODERBUND Bank Street Writer	59.99
IBM	CONTINENTAL Home Accountant	84.99
IBM	TaxAdvantage	49.99
IBM	MONOGRAM Dollars & $ense	119.99

FOR THE BUSINESS

Ap	ASHTON-TATE dBASE II	419.99
Ap	BPI (GL, AP, AR, PAY)	ea275.99
Ap	CONTINENTAL FCM-First Class Mail	59.99
Ap	KENSINGTON Format II	109.99
Ap	PFSReport	79.99
Ap	File, Graph, Write	ea89.99
Ap	SENSIBLE SPELLER	79.99
Ap	SIERRA ON-LINE Screenwriter II	81.99
IBM	ASHTON TATE dBASE III	474.99
IBM	Encyclopedia	59.99
IBM	FrameWork	474.99
IBM	Friday	184.99
IBM	CONTINENTAL FCM-First Class Mail	71.99
IBM	Ultrafile	119.99
IBM	LIFETREE Volkswriter Deluxe	219.99
IBM	LOTUS Symphony	499.99
IBM	MULTIMATE	379.99
IBM	PFSReport	89.99
IBM	File, Graph, Write	ea99.99

MICRO COOKBOOK
For Apple & IBM Includes Recipe 31.99

HARDWARE

Ap	DAN PAYMAR Lower Case 1, Rev 1-6	25.99
Ap	Lower Case 2, Rev 7	19.99
Ap	MICROSOFT Softcard	229.99
Ap	Ram Card	74.99
Ap	ORANGE MICRO Grappler +	114.99
Ap	Bufferboard	119.99
Ap	Buffered Grappler	179.99
Ap	TITAN Accelerator IIe	449.99
Ap	Neptune64K	199.99
Ap	Saturn64K Ram	279.99
IBM	AST/I/OPlus	$CALL
IBM	MegaPlus	289.99
IBM	Six Pack Plus	279.99
IBM	PLANTRONICS Color Plus Board	375.99
IBM	TITAN 64K Board	499.99
Ap/IBM	KRAFT Paddles	31.99
Ap/IBM	TG Paddles	27.99

APPLE JOYSTICK
Kraft or TG – 39.99

IBM JOYSTICK
Kraft or TG – 44.99

KENSINGTON
System Saver-AP 65.00
PC Saver-IBM 29.99

UTILITIES & ENHANCEMENTS

Ap	BEAGLE Apple Mechanic/Beagle Bag	ea19.99
Ap	Beagle Basic/Double Take	ea23.99
Ap	Dos Boss/Silicon Salad	ea17.99
Ap	FatCat	26.99
Ap	GPLE	32.99
Ap	Pronto Dos/Frame Up/Utility City	ea19.99
Ap	Tip Disk 1	15.99
Ap	EASTSIDE Wildcard II	111.99
Ap	FINGERPRINT Epson Enhancement	44.99
Ap	KOALA Touch Pad	85.99
Ap	MOCKINGBOARD – Speech Chips $CALL	109.99
Ap	THUNDERCLOCK	99.99
IBM	KOALA Speed Key	79.99
IBM	Speed Key System	159.99
IBM	Touch Pad	95.99
IBM	NORTON UTILITIES	55.99
IBM	SIDEWAYS	44.99
Ap/IBM	CENTRAL POINT Copy II +/PC	25.99

GRAPHICS SOFTWARE

Ap	BEAGLE Typefaces	15.99
Ap	Graphics – *NEW*	44.99
Ap	AlphaPlot	25.99
Ap	Triple Dump – *NEW*	31.99
Ap	FlexText	19.99
Ap	BRODERBUND Print Shop	39.99
Ap	PENGUIN Complete Graphics System	59.99
Ap	Graphics Magician	49.99

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS
Inquiries Welcome!
(408) 985-0400
MAIL, PHONE, WILL-CALL SERVICE FROM 6 AM (PST)

COMPUTER DISCOUNT PRODUCTS
860 So. Winchester Bl., San Jose, CA 95128
– CALL (408) 985-0400 –
Retail Showrooms In California
San Jose • San Mateo • San Francisco

- No Charge For Credit Cards
- Prices Subject To Change
- Software Sales Are Final
- International Orders Welcome
- Min. UPS Chg. $4 + Ins.
- Min. US Postal Chg. $10
- **P.O's Welcome – $CALL**







Circle 77 on inquiry card.

6 times faster

Super Fast Z80 Assembly Language Development Package

Z80ASM

- Over 6000 line/minute
- Generates COM, HEX, or REL files
- Cross-Reference
- Zilog mnemonics
- Time and Date in listing
- Long labels

SLRNK

- One or two pass operation
- Cross-reference
- COM or HEX output
- Flexible address control

Most formats available for Z80 CP/M, CDOS, and TURBODOS

$199.95

SLR Systems

For more information or to order, call:
1-800-833-3061 In Pa., (412) 282-0864
1622 North Main Street, Butler, PA 16001
VISA or Mastercard

Circle 372 on inquiry card.

Uniforth

Our UNIFORTH Systems are used on computers from the VIC-20® to the VAX®, and now are available *specifically customized* for your DEC® mini- and micro-computer. All of these features are standard with UNIFORTH: enhanced FORTH-79 (strings, arrays, etc.); a full macro assembler; video editor (string functions, line stack); complete DOS interface (uses standard files for I/O): primitive disk utility (R/W any sector); IEEE-compatible floating point with all trig functions; single-step tracing; decompiler; text file support; vectored I/O; and an excellent 200-page User's Manual.

Prices:	Integer Version	Floating Point Version*
Rainbow 100 (MSDOS® or CP/M86®)	$ 100	$ 160
Professional 325 or 350 (P/OS)	300	400
LSI/PDP-11 (RT-11)	150	220
LSI/PDP-11 (RSX-11)	300	400
VAX-11 (VMS-11)	600	800

* specify 8087, KEV-11 (FIS), FP-11 or software floating point.

North American postage is included; foreign orders add $10. Maryland customers add 5% tax.

Unified Software Systems

P.O. Box 2644, New Carrollton, MD 20784, 301/552-9590

DEC, VAX,PDP,RT-11,RSX-11 (TM) Digital Equipment Corp; CP/M (TM) Digital Research; MSDOS (TM) Microsoft; VIC-20 (TM) Commodore.

Circle 407 on inquiry card.

Dysan CORPORATION®

SPECIAL DISKETTE OFFER

The Dysan quality difference is yours to try with advanced production techniques that assure every diskette to be 100% error-free.

PLUS! If you call, write, or utilize reader service in response to this ad—we'll send you our full-range catalog of computer supplies with Special Offers good for further savings on Dysan diskettes and many other quality products.

LYBEN COMPUTER SYSTEMS
1250-E Rankin Dr., Troy, MI 48083
Phone: (313) 589-3440

Simply #1 in Service & Reliability

DISCOVER THE DYSAN DIFFERENCE

Circle 250 on inquiry card.

BASF DISKETTES

BASF Diskettes at competitive price. Call TOLL FREE (800) 235-4137 for prices and information. Visa and Master Card accepted.



PACIFIC EXCHANGES
100 Foothill Blvd
San Luis Obispo, CA
93401 (In Cal call
(805) 543-1037)

Circle 318 on inquiry card.

64K MEMORY CHIPS

$4.10 each

- 4164 equivalent
- 200 ns
- Fully guaranteed
- Data Sheet Included
- Add $3.00 shipping
- Send for info on our new low cost IBM PC memory board

ICS TECHNOLOGY
P.O. BOX 643
MIDVALE, UT 84087
(801) 254-1463





Circle 216 on inquiry card.

PAL, EPROM PROGRAMMERS & UV ERASERS FROM $49.95

LOGICAL DEVICES INC.

Where Reliability and Customer Support is of utmost Importance

SEE OUR AD ON PAGE 32

LOGICAL

ORDER TOLL FREE
1-800-EE1-PROM
(1-800-331-7766)

Circle 247 on inquiry card.

DATA ACQUISITION

and control for ANY computer

The Model 8232 communicates via RS-232, and has 8 analog inputs (0-5 VDC; 8 bits), 8 digital inputs and outputs, and a 2000 point buffer. Suitable for field data logging or lab use, the 8232 costs only **$540.** Direct bus-connect unit for TRS-80/III & 4 is **$295.** Detailed manual, **$6.** Phone our applications engineer or write:



225 Crescent St., Waltham, MA 02154 • (617) 899-8629

Circle 380 on inquiry card.

Logo is the simplest programming language you can use. Terrapin™ is the simplest Logo to use.

Terrapin™
The Original Logo People
(617) 492-8816

Circle 399 on inquiry card.

LOWEST PRICES "GUARANTEED"

FIND A LOWER ADVERTIZED PRICE IN THIS MONTHS BYTE AND WE WILL BEAT IT BY 5%

☆☆ **PC EXPANSIONS** ☆☆

BABY BLUE II (256K) BACKGROUND PROCESSING, CP/M-80 EMULATOR SMART TERMINAL EMULATOR PACKAGE	$649
AST SIX PACK PLUS (64K)	239
AST SIX PACK PLUS (384K)	489
EVEREX 10MB HD ½ HEIGHT (INT)	749
SYSGEN 10MB HD WITH 10 MB STREAMING TAPE BACKUP	2099

☆☆ **APPLE EXPANSIONS** ☆☆

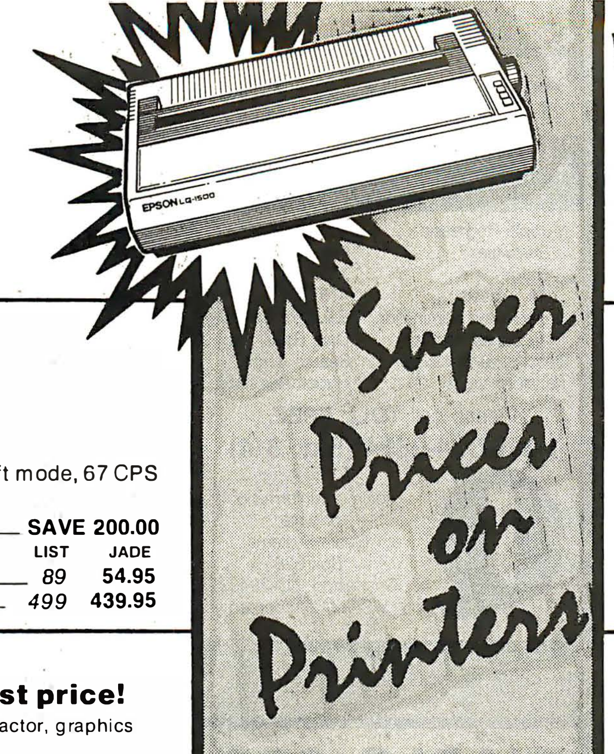
ULTRATERM 40 TO 160 COLUMNS	209

☆☆☆ **PRINTERS** ☆☆☆

BROTHER HR25	23 CPS	(DAISY)	639
OKIDATA 92	160 CPS	(DOT)	389
OKIDATA 93	160 CPS	(DOT)	629
SILVER REED 550	19 CPS	(DAISY)	399
ComRiter CR-II	160 CPS	(DAISY)	399

TETON DIGITAL GROUP
BOX 20320 JACKSON, WY 83001
(307) 733-9315

Circle 400 on inquiry card.





SUPER DISKETTE SPECIAL

Ultra-high quality diskettes from a premium U.S. manufacturer, certified to be error free for one year!

		JADE
Box of 10 w/FREE! case	34	16.95

NEW! EPSON LQ-1500 200 CPS & letter quality!

24 pin head, 200 CPS draft mode, 67 CPS letter quality mode

LQ-1500 ______ SAVE 200.00

	LIST	JADE
TRACTOR	89	54.95
SHEET FEEDER	499	439.95

NEW! EPSON JX-80 Color Printer

160 CPS black and white printing (identical to FX-80). Plus seven color printing compatible with popular software such as LOTUS Symphony. Full color graphics—plus 144 different typefaces!

NEW! EPSON JX-80	799	599.95

EPSON

Call us for our best price!

EPSON RX-80 100 CPS w/tractor, graphics
CALL FOR BEST PRICE

EPSON RX-80FT 80 CPS w/FREE graphics
Friction & tractor feed ______ **SAVE 150.00**

EPSON MX-80FT 80 CPS w/FREE graphics
Friction & tractor feed ______ **SAVE 150.00**

EPSON FX-80 160 CPS w/FREE graphics
Friction & tractor feed ______ **SAVE 150.00**

EPSON FX-100 160 CPS 15 inch platten
Friction & tractor feed ______ **SAVE 150.00**

Apple IIc or Macintosh Universal serial interface
4K buffer, x-on, x-off ______ 119.95

OKIDATA Prices slashed!

FREE* IBM ROMS

160 CPS, Correspondence Quality	LIST	JADE
OKI 92 parallel	599	389.95*
OKI 93 parallel *FREE tractor*	995	599.95
2K serial board	120	99.95
IBM PC ROMS for 92	59	49.95
IBM PC ROMS for 93	69	59.95
Extra 82/93 Ribbons (2)	19	9.95
82/92 tractor	89	54.95

120 CPS & 200 CPS OKIDATAS		
OKI 82 *120 CPS*	499	299.95
OKI 83 *120 CPS*	775	569.95
OKI 84 parallel *200 CPS*	1395	799.95*
OKI 84 serial *200 CPS*	1495	949.95
2K serial board	150	119.95
IBM PC ROMS for 82/83	49	39.95
IBM PC ROMS for 84	99	89.95

350 CPS, Near Letter Quality, High-Resolution Graphics		
OKI 2350 parallel	2695	1899.95
OKI 2350 serial	2775	1999.95

* **FREE Plug-n-Play option with purchase of 92, 93, or 84**

A-B PRINTER SWITCH

Allows your computer to run either of two printers. Standard parallel switch box

	LIST	JADE
Printer Switch	149	89.95
Extra Cable	40	29.95

LETTER QUALITY PRINTERS ON SALE!

	LIST	JADE
Diablo 630 *40 CPS*	2340	1699.95
Tractor for 630	250	219.95
Starwriter F-10 *40 CPS*	1895	999.95
Starwriter F-10 *55 CPS*	1995	1299.95
Tractor for F-10	250	219.95
Comrex CR-II *5K parallel*	599	399.95
Comrex CR-II *5K serial*	644	499.95
Tractor for CR-II	120	99.95
Keyboard for CR-II	199	179.95
Sheet feeder for CR-II	259	199.95
Silver Reed 500 *14 CPS*	599	499.95
Tractor for 500	149	124.95
Silver Reed 550 *18 CPS*	699	599.95
Tractor for 500	159	129.95
Silver Reed 770	1295	999.95
Tractor for 770	159	139.95
Juki 6100 *18 CPS*	599	449.95
Tractor for 6100	149	124.95
NEC 3550 *33 CPS*	2250	1699.95
Tractor for 3550	265	229.95

TOSHIBA P1351 High speed & letter quality!

High quality 24 pin head, 192 CPS draft mode, 96 CPS letter quality

	LIST	JADE
P1351	1895	1299.95
TRACTOR	195	174.95
SHEET FEEDER	1095	899.95

PRINTER ACCESSORIES

	LIST	JADE
IBM PC style cable	54	28.95
STANDARD parallel cable	40	28.95
APPLE Card & Cable	109	49.95
TRS-80 MDL-3 cable	109	49.95
COLUMBIA MPC cable	50	39.95
RS-232 serial cable	30	24.95
PRINTER stands		AS LOW AS 19.95
RIBBONS		AS LOW AS 4.99
APPLE IIC cable	39	27.95

MICROFAZER BUFFERS Quadram

Expandable to 64K (parallel model expands to 512K)

Parallel in/Parallel out	LIST	JADE
8K	169	139.95
32K	225	164.95
128K	445	269.95

Serial in/Parallel out		
8K	199	169.95
32K	260	199.95

Parallel in/Serial out		
8K	199	169.95
32K	260	199.95

Serial in/Serial out		
8K	199	169.95
32K	260	199.95

MICROBUFFER Practical Peripherals

Stand alone Microbuffers	LIST	JADE
Parallel, 32K	299	229.95
Parallel, 64K	349	269.95
Serial, 32K	299	229.95
Serial, 64K	349	269.95
64K add-on board	179	149.00

Microbuffers for Apple II		
Parallel, 16K	259	189.95
Parallel, 32K	299	229.95
Serial, 16K	259	189.95
Serial, 32K	299	229.95

Microbuffers for Epson Printers		
Parallel, 16K	159	129.95
Serial, 8K	159	129.95

STAR MICRONICS Lowest prices!

GEMINI 10X ______ 269.95

Call for prices on Gemini 15X, Delta 10 & 15, Radix 10 & 15, Power Type LQ

We accept cash, checks, credit cards, or purchase orders from qualified firms and institutions.
Minimum prepaid order $15.00 California residents and 6½% tax. Export customers outside the U.S. or Canada please add 10% to all prices. Prices and availability subject to change without notice. Shipping and handling charges via UPS Ground 50¢/lb. UPS Air $1.00/lb. minimum charge $3.00 Prices quoted are for pre-paid orders only.

Inside California **800/262-1710**

Continental U.S. **800/421-5500**

Circle 224 on inquiry card.

5 Year Warranty

SAVE 50% ON Verbatim. Datalife Diskettes

SPECIAL DISKETTE OFFER

Verbatim Datalife Disks have 6 data-shielding improvements for greater disk durability and longer data life.

PLUS! If you call, write, or utilize reader service in response to this ad—we'll send you our full-range catalog of computer supplies with Special Offers good for further savings on Verbatim diskettes and many other quality products.

Call or write for our discount catalog.

LYBEN COMPUTER SYSTEMS
1250-E Rankin Dr., Troy, MI 48083
Phone: (313) 589-3440

DATALIFE • THE NAME IS THE PROMISE
THE WARRANTY IS THE PROOF

Circle 251 on inquiry card.

The Statistician

CPM IBM-PC
TRS-DOS XENIX

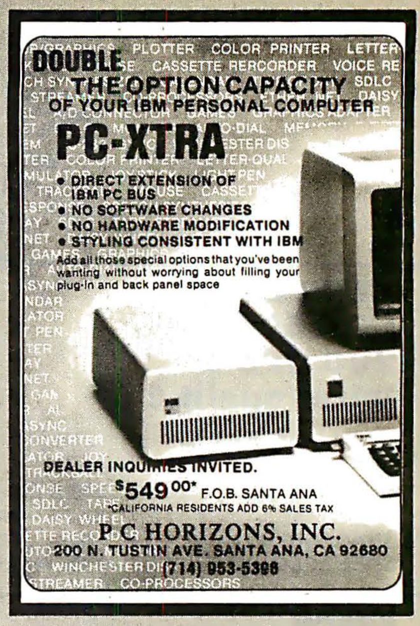
* Multiple Regression	* Survey Research
Stepwise	* Nonparametrics
Ridge	* X-Y Plots
All Subsets	* ANOVA
Backward Elimination	* Random Samples
* Time Series Analysis	* Data Base
* Descriptive Statistics	* Search & sort
* Transformations	* Hypothesis tests

Please call **TOLL FREE**
1-800-334-0854 (Ext. 814)



for more information
or write:
Quant Systems
Box 628
Charleston, SC 29402
VISA-M/C Accepted

Circle 349 on inquiry card.



Circle 315 on inquiry card.

PRINTER CABLES
$20.00

SHIPPING INCLUDED

INTERFACE CABLES Parallel Printer Interface Cable	INTERFACE CABLES RS232 Serial Interface Cable
Apple Centronics Columbia Epson Eagle IBM PC Kaypro NEC WANG Zenith	TELEVIDEO DB 25 Male/Female Cable Length up to 10 feet

SPECIAL PRICING AVAILABLE TO DEALERS
CUSTOM CABLES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





8230 Miralani Drive • San Diego, CA 92126
(619) 271-4522

Circle 163 on inquiry card.

DIABLO 630
API or SPI

Heavy duty letter quality printer, 40 C.P.S. in it's original condition.

List price: $1,749.00
SPECIAL PRICE: **$1295.00**

Like new: $1,095.00 Limited quantities at this low price. F.O.B. Santa Cruz, CA. C.O.D. cash or certified check. Calif. residents add sales tax.

Also: **VICTOR 9000 SERVICE**
Please call for information.

Z. EGERESI
211 WESTERN DR.
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(408) 425-4512, **TX 550467**

Circle 430 on inquiry card.



6 Year Warranty – 100% Certified

*FREE UPS DELIVERY

5¼" SINGLE SIDE SINGLE DENSITY 48 TPI W/HUB RING Packed 10 per Soft Pack — $1.35 each QTY 20	BULK SSSD 100/Case White Envelope W/HUB RING — $1.19 each
5¼" SINGLE SIDE DOUBLE DENSITY 48 TPI W/HUB RING Packed 10 per Soft Pack — $1.55 each QTY 20	BULK SSDD 100/Case White Envelope W/HUB RING — $1.38 each
5¼" DOUBLE SIDE DOUBLE DENSITY 48 TPI W/HUB RING Packed 10 per Soft Pack — $1.89 each QTY 20	BULK DSDD 100/Case White Envelope W/HUB RING — $1.69 each

24 Hour Order Desk



Visa, MasterCard, Cert. chk., M/O, C.O.D. cash.
Get immediate shipment. Schools& govt. on P.O. #.
Personal or company checks held 14 days.
APO, FPO. Can. and other non- UPS delivered, add $5.

*Free deliveryon minimum orders of $50 or more. Others add $2 for S & H.

Software Services™
1326 25th St. S, Suite H, Fargo, ND 58103 1-701-280-0121

Circle 376 on inquiry card.

Scotch® Diskettes

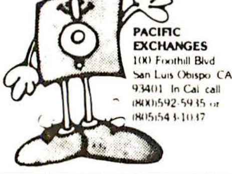
Rely on Scotch® diskettes to keep your valuable data safe. Dependable Scotch diskettes are tested and guaranteed error-free. The low abrasivity saves your read/write heads. They're compatible with most diskette drives.



(800)235-4137



Dealer Inquiries Invited



PACIFIC EXCHANGES
100 Foothill Blvd
San Luis Obispo CA
93401 In Cal call
(800)592-5935 or
(805)543-1037

Circle 318 on inquiry card.



PCMOTION™ Control Board

IBM PC/XT compatible stepper motor control plug-in board

- 4 Axis stepper motor controller interface
- 32 digital I/O with (5) interrupts
- 4 channels encoder pulse inputs
- Includes real time interrupt-driven easy to use software

Smart board for Industrial and Robotic motion control that uses only a small percentage of cpu time. System needs only simple BASIC commands from application software.

— 100's of satisfied customers use our products —
30-day money back guarantee

ROGERS LABS Tel. (714) 751-0442
Telex 681393
2710 S. Croddy Way, Santa Ana, CA 92704



800-231-3680

Radio Shack TRS-80's'
Epson Printers

People you Trust to give you the very best!





• Lowest Price
• Reliable Service
• Quality Products





22511 Katy Fwy., Katy (Houston) Texas 77450
(713) 392-0747 Telex 774132

Circle 257 on inquiry card.

California Digital

17700 Figueroa Street • Carson, California 90248



TeleVideo

$795

The Televideo TPC/1 portable micro is a full featured computer with the advantage of portability. The 9inch amber phosphor offers easy readability and a non-glare surface for easy on the eyes screen display. TPC 1 has an IBM style, low profile keyboard, detachable for comfortable data input which folds up to make a compact carrying case. The alpha numeric displayed character set includes 96 ASCII characters, 32 control codes, along with 10 programmable function keys. The TPC/1 portable uses the Z80 microprocessor and provides 64K of user RAM along with 32K of screen memory which is used for both text and graphics. The standard software package includes Telewrite exclusive word processor, Telecalc spreadsheet, Telechart business graphics and CPM operating system which makes the portable compatible with the largest library of microcomputer software available. TVI-TPC/1

Compupro $629 RAM 21

16 BIT MICROPROCESSORS

Octagon dual CPU 8088/Z80, & controller.	OCT-88Z80	795.00
Compupro 8086/8087 microcomp. 16 bit.	GBT-8687	495.00
Compupro dual processor 8085/8088, 8/16.	GBT-8588	359.00

SINGLE BOARD COMPUTERS

Advanced Digital, Floppy & 64K	AMD-Z80	750.00
Teletek System master, 785 floppy, 64K.	TEL-SM1	895.00

8 BIT MICROPROCESSORS

Compupro Z80, 24 bit extended add.	GBT-Z80	250.00
California Comp ter Z80 microprocessor	CCS-2810	275.00
Tarbell Z80 with two RS232 ports	TAR-Z80	339.00

MEMORY BOARDS

Calif. Digital 256K dynamic expand to 1 Meg.	CAL-D256	495.00
Compupro Ram 16, 64K 16 bit data transfer	GBT-R16	429.00
Compupro Ram 17, 64K 8 bit 24 bitaddress	GBT-R17	359.00
Compupro Ram 21, 128K byte 8/16 transfer	GBT-R21	629.00
Compupro Ram 22, 256K static 16 bit transfer	GBT-R22	1179.00
Compupro Ram 23, Information pending	GBT-R23	call

FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLERS

Compupro Disk 1A, double density.	GBT-DSK1A	495.00
California Computer 2422A with CPM	CCS-2422	339.00
Tarbell Electronics double density	TAR-DDC	419.00
Tarbell Electronics single density	TAR-SDC	279.00

CPM OPERATING SYSTEM

Digital Research CP/M 3.0, 8" sgl. den.	DRC-CpM30	249.00
Compupro CPM 2.2 for Disk 1.	GBT-CpM22	159.00
Compupro CPM86 for 8088 and 8086	GBT-CpM86	265.00
Tarbell Electronics CPM 2.2	TAR-CpM22	159.00

HARD DISK CONTROLLERS

Octagon hard disk controller with E/C.	OCT-HD1	475.00
Godbout Disk 2, 8" & 14" hard disk	GBT-DSK2	569.00
Godbout Disk 3, for 5¼" Winchesters	GBT-DSK3	629.00
Western Digital new WD-1001 (not S-100)	WDI-1001	319.00

EPROM BOARDS

Inner Access EPROM Bd. programs 27128	IAC-P100	465.00
Digital Research PROM board, 32K	DGR-P32	119.00

INTERFACE BOARDS

Compupro Interfacer III, with 5 serial ports	GBT-135A	495.00
Compupro Interfacer III, with 8 serial ports	GBT-138A	585.00
Compupro Interfacer IV, 3 serial, 2 parallel	GBT-187A	329.00
California Computer 2710, 4 serial ports	CCS-2710	279.00
California Computer 2719, 2 serial, 2 par'l.	CCS-2719	295.00
California Computer 2720, 4 port par'l.	CCS-2720	219.00

SPECIAL FUNCTION BOARDS

QT Computer clock calendar, battery	QTC-CC100	139.00
Compupro System support board, 4K EPROM	GBT-SYS1	350.00
Dual Systems, 4 channel 12 bit D/Aconv.	DSC-AOM12	619.00
D al System 12 bit resolution, 32ch. A/D	DSC-AIM12	629.00
Mullins Opto-isolator, controls 8ch.	MUL-ICB10	179.00
Mullins extender board with logic & probe	MUL-TB4	79.00
I/O Technology wire wrap prototype	IOT-W100	49.00
Artec Electronics wire wrap prototype	ART-WW100	25.00

MAINFRAMES & MOTHER BOARDS

Eclipse Data, stainless, 22 slot torid supply	EDP-100	495.00
Compupro Enclosure 2, 20 slots	GBT-MF2D	675.00
California Digital 18 slot mother board	CAL-MB18	35.00

ENCLOSURES

California Digital manufactures an asortment of stock and custom disk drive enclosures. If the volume is justified we will custom design an enclosure for your application. The following disk drive enclosures are available from stock. All include power supplies the 8" enclosures are supplied with exhaust fans.

• Horizontal mount dual 8" full height drives.	$279.00
• Vertical mount dual full height 8" drives.	299.00
• Horizontal mount one full height or two half height 8".	239.00
• Horizontal one full height or two half height 5¼".	89.00

EAGLE $895

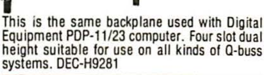
The Eagle IIE/2 Computer features a 12" non-glare green phosphor CRT, typewriter style keyboard with separate numeric cluster. This unit provides two 5 1/4" drives for a combined storage capacity of 780 K/Byte. The computer contains a 4Mhz Z-80A, DMA disk interface, two RS-232C serial ports, Centronics printer interface, along with an auxillary parallel port.

Software included consists of ULTRACALC electronic spread sheet, SPELLBINDER word processor, CBASIC2, CP/M 2.2, and an exclusive Eagle menu driven utility package.

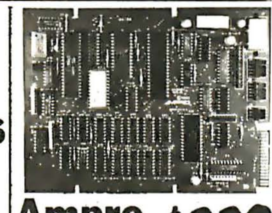
These units are all "factory new" and are being offered far below their suggested price of $2495. This is your opportunity to purchase a complete CP/M system for only $895.



DEC Q-BUSS $49



This is the same backplane used with Digital Equipment PDP-11/23 computer. Four slot dual height suitable for use on all kinds of Q-buss systems. DEC-H9281



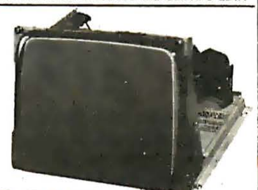
Ampro Little Board $339

The Ampro Little Board is a single board Z-80A microcomputer with on board 5¼" disk controller, 64K/btyes of memory two serial ports along with a Centronics parallel printer port. This computer is supplied with enhanced CP/M 2.2 with well documented user manual. APO-LB1A



Commodore HesModem $39

The HesModem 1 is designed to be used with the VIC-20 or the Commodore 64 microcomputers. The Hes Modem 1 comes complete with terminal communication software. Plugs directly into the communications port of your Commodore Computer. HES-M1



CONRAC 9" MONITOR $59

A crisp display is assured with the conrac 9" monitor. This unit features 12 volt only operation, open frame construction, separate high resolution video and most of all incomparable Conrac quality. Documentation includes schematic and theory of operation. CON-9BW

AST $219 SIX PAK PLUS



MULTIFUNCTION CARDS

AST SixPackPlus		zero memory	$219.00
AST SixPackPlus	64K	with software	265.00
AST SixPackPlus	384K	fully populated board	499.00
AST MegaPlus II	64K	to 512K with MegaPak	269.00
AST MegaPak	256K	piggyback / MegaPlus	279.00
Persyst Board	64K	with software	319.00
Quadboard	64K	with six functions	249.00
STB RIO Plus	64K	with PC accelerator	279.00
STB Super I/O		serial/par'l/game port	184.99

VIDEO DISPLAY CARDS

AST Monograph Plus	monochrome/graphic	449.79
Hercules Graphic	two year warranty	339.89
PC Peacock Color	mono. RGB, graphics	229.00
Plantronics ColorPlus	printer port / software	379.98
Quad Color I	expandable, high res.	209.75
STB Graphics Plus	with software	379.67

HARD DISK DRIVES

Franklin 10MB ext.	controller, power	1195.45
Franklin 10MB int.	3X speed of XT	995.95
Maynard 10MB int.	full XT emulation	998.97

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

4164 Memory Chips	150 or 200 ns	5.95
64K Set (9 chips)	with instructions	48.95
8087 CoProcessor	arithmetic chip	199.54

CONNECTORS



GOLD S-100 EDGE CARD CONNECTORS

	catalog	each	10-99	100+
Imsai s/t .250"	CNE-IMS	2.95	2.50	2.19
Sullins Hi/Rel.	CNE-H100	4.19	3.85	3.47
S-100 Wire W.	CNE-W10	3.95	3.50	3.19
Altair .140" s/t	CNE-100A	4.95	4.50	4.19
.156" CENTER EDGE CARD CONNECTORS				
22/44 Eyelet	CNE-44E	2.50	2.15	1.95
43/72 Moto. s/t	CNE-72S	6.60	6.15	5.75
36/72 D/G s/t.	CNE-72S	5.95	5.50	5.19

Other connectors available upon request.

RIBBON CONNECTORS

DB25P male	CND-r25P	5.65	5.25	4.15
DB25S female	CND-r25S	5.95	5.59	4.50
57-30360 male	CNC-r36P	7.95	6.75	5.90
57-30360f male	CNC-r36S	7.95	6.75	5.90
20 pin edge	CNI-DE20	4.35	3.30	2.50
20 pin socket	CNI-DS20	2.75	1.85	1.60
26 pin edge	CNI-DE26	4.95	3.50	2.70
26 pin socket	CNI-DS26	3.50	2.40	2.15
34 pin edge	CNI-DE34	4.95	4.50	3.50
34 pin socket	CNI-DS34	4.50	3.95	3.15
50 pin edge	CNI-DE50	5.95	5.60	4.90
50 pin socket	CNI-DS50	4.95	4.60	3.80

"D" TYPE	catalog	each	10-99	100+
DE9P male	CND-9P	1.60	1.40	1.30
DE9S female	CND-9S	2.25	2.00	1.30
DE hood	CND-9H	1.50	1.35	1.20
DA15P male	CND-15P	2.35	2.10	1.90
DA15S female	CND-15S	3.25	3.10	2.90
DA15 hood	CND-15H	1.60	1.35	1.30
DB25P male	CND-25P	1.95	1.75	1.35
DB25S female	CND-25S	2.95	2.55	1.65
DB25 hood	CND25H	1.35	1.15	.77
DC37P male	CND-37P	4.20	3.95	3.65
DC37S female	CND-37S	5.95	5.75	5.50
DC37 hood	CND-37H	2.25	1.95	1.65
DD50P male	CND-50P	5.50	5.10	4.75
DD50 hood	CND-50H	2.60	2.40	2.10
Hardware 2/set	CND-2HS	.89	.69	.42
AMPHENOL / CENTRONICS TYPE				
57-30360 36/P	CNC-36P	7.95	6.35	3.97
IEEE488. C'dor	CND-24P	7.95	6 35	5.35
DISK DRIVE POWER CONNECTORS				
8" 6 pin D.C.	CNP-6DC	1.95	1.29	.89
8" 3 AC Sgl/S	CNP-3SS	1.69	1.09	.69
8" 3 AC Dbl/S	CNP-3DS	1.69	1.09	.69
5¼" 4 pin D.C.	CNP-4DC	1.79	1.19	.99
3 pin DIN recpt.	CNP-D3P	2.59	1.99	1.59

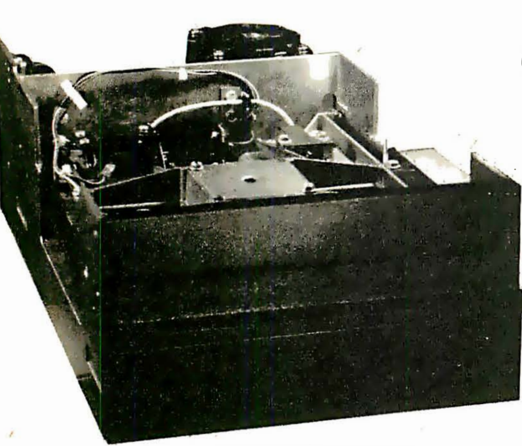


Shipping: First five pounds $3.00, each additional pound $.50.
Foreign orders: 10% shipping, excess will be refunded.
California residents add 6½% sales tax. • COD's discouraged.
Open accounts extended to state supported educational institutions and companies with a strong "Dun & Bradstreet" rating.

TOLL FREE ORDER LINE
(800) 421-5041
TECHNICAL & CALIFORNIA
(213) 217-0500

California Digital

17700 Figueroa Street ● Carson, California 90248



Shugart

$159

The Shugart 801R has long been the standard by which all other eight inch disk drives have been judged. The 801R has historically been used by thousands of quality conscious equipment manufacturers because of their extremely high degree of reliability.

These units are current production, rack mountable LSI technology. The drives are identical to drives currently sold by distributors at $600.

California Digital has aquired these NEW units as a result of a change of marketing strategy of the A.M. Jaquard Corporation. This is the best value that has ever been offered on any Shugart eight inch disk drive. SHU-801R



$389

TANDON 603SE

These Tandon 14.2 Megabyte hard disk drives are the excess inventory of a major computer company. Each unit has passed 24 hours of incoming burn-in.

Five Inch Winchester Hard Disk Drives

	One	Two
FUJITSU M2235AS 27 Meg.	999	959
RODINE RO-208 53 Meg.	1589	1493
MAXTOR XT1065 65 Meg.	1995	1965
SHUGART 712 13 Meg. ½ Ht	795	765
TANDON 503 19 Meg.	795	775
TANDON 603 14.2 Meg.	389	379

Three Inch Disk Drives

SHUGART SA300	229	219

Upon request, all drives are supplied with power connectors and manual

MEMORY

4164 DYNAMIC MEMORY 150ns $5.95

DYNAMIC MEMORY

		1-31	32 +	100 +
4116 150ns.16K	ICM-4116150	1.75	1.65	1.45
4116 200ns.16K	ICM-4116200	1.75	1.65	1.45
4164 150ns.64K 128 refresh	ICM-4164150	5.95	5.25	4.95
41256 150ns. 256K	ICM-41256150	39.95	34.85	27.70
DP8409 dynamic controller	ICT-8409	39.00	35.00	29.00

STATIC MEMORY

21L02200ns. 1K static	ICM-21L02200	1.49	1.29	1.15
21L02 450ns. 1K static	ICM-21L02450	1.29	1.15	.99
2112 450ns.2K static	ICM-2112450	2.99	2.85	2.75
2114 300ns. 1K x 4	ICM-2114300	1.95	1.85	1.75
4044TMS 450ns. 4K x 1	ICM-4044450	3.49	3.25	2.99
5257 300ns. 4K x 1	ICM-5257300	2.50	2.25	1.99
6116 P4 200ns. 2K x 8	ICM-6116200	4.85	4.65	4.50
6116 P3150ns. 2K x 8	ICM-6116150	5.25	4.05	4.85

EPROMS

2708 450ns. 1K x 8	ICE-2708	4.95	4.75	4.55
2716 450ns. 2K x 8	ICE-2716	4.50	4.25	3.97
2716TMS 450ns. Tri-voltage	ICE-2716TMS	7.95	7.65	7.25
2732 450ns. 4K x 8	ICE-2732	4.50	3.75	3.55
2764 350ns. 8K x 8	ICE-2764	6.95	6.95	6.95
27128 350ns. 16K x 8	ICE-27128	24.95	23.75	22.50



$139

Your Choice TEAC 55B 55F 48TPI·96TPI

Five Inch Single Sided Drives

	One	Two	Ten
TEAC FD-54A half height	99	95	89
SHUGART SA400L full height	189	179	175
TANDON TM100-1 full height	169	165	179

Five Inch Double Sided Drives

TEAC FD55B half height	139	135	129
TEAC FD55F 96 TPI, half ht.	139	135	129
CONTROL DATA 9409 PC	219	199	195
CONTROL DATA 9428 ½ ht.	219	199	195
SHUGART SA455 Half Height	189	179	175
PANASONIC JA551/2N (455)	139	135	129
SHUGART SA465 ½ Ht. 96TPI	269	259	249
TANDON 100-2 full height	179	175	169
TANDON 101-4 96TPI full ht.	329	319	305
MITSUBISHI 4851 half height	169	159	155
MITSUBISHI 4853 96/TPI ½ ht.	179	169	165
MITSUBISHI 4854 8" elec.	395	385	375
QUME 142 half height	219	205	199

REMEX DOUBLE SIDED $219

Eight Inch Single Sided Drives

SHUGART 801R			
SIEMENS FDD 100-8	129	125	119
TANDON 848E-1 Half Height	369	359	349

Eight Inch Double Sided Drives

SHUGART SA851R	495	485	475
QUME 842 "QUME TRACK 8"	459	459	449
TANDON 848E-2 Half Height	459	447	435
REMEX RFD-4000	219	219	209
MITSUBISHI M2894-63	447	439	433
MITSUBISHI M2896-63 ½ Ht.	459	449	409



FREE

Plastic library case supplied with all diskettes purchased from California Digital.

DISKETTES AS LOW AS $16.50

FIVE INCH SINGLE SIDED DOUBLE DENSITY

	Soft Sector Ten Sector Sixteen	Each box	10 Boxes	100 Boxes
CAL DIGITAL	CAL-501 CAL-510 CAL-516	18.95	17.50	16.50
SCOTCH	MMM-744/0 MMM-744/10 MMM-744/16	24.95	22.75	21.75
VERBATIM	VRB-525/01 VRB-525/10 VRB-525/16	24.95	22.75	21.75
MEMOREX	MRX-3481 MRX-3483 MRX-3485	24.95	21.75	17.75
MAXELL	MXL-MD1 MXL-MH1/10 MXL-MH1/16	24.95	22.75	21.25
DYSAN	DYS-104/1D DYS-107/1D DYS-105/1D	35.00	33.00	30.50

FIVE INCH DOUBLE SIDED DOUBLE DENSITY

CAL DIGITAL	CAL-551 CAL-561 N/A	24.95	22.75	20.50
SCOTCH	MMM-745/0 MMM-745/10 MMM-745/16	37.95	35.95	31.25
VERBATIM	VRB-550/01 VRB-550/10 VRB-550/16	37.95	35.95	32.75
MEMOREX	MRX-3491 MRX-3493 MRX-3495	32.95	31.25	26.25
MAXELL	MXL-MD2 MXL-MD2/10 MXL-MD2/16	37.95	35.95	33.75
MAXELL / 96	MXL-MD2/96 N/A N/A	45.00	43.00	41.25
DYSAN	DYS-104/2D DYS-107/2D DYS-105/2D	42.50	40.50	35.50
DYSAN / 96	DYS-204/2D N/A N/A	49.95	47.95	45.75

EIGHT INCH SINGLE SIDED SINGLE DENSITY

SCOTCH	MMM-740/0	28.50	27.50	23.80
MEMOREX	MRX-3062	27.75	26.60	22.25
VERBATIM	VRB-34/9000	31.50	29.50	25.60
DYSAN	DYS-3740/1	35.75	32.75	29.75

EIGHT INCH SINGLE SIDED DOUBLE DENSITY

SCOTCH	MMM-741/0	33.95	31.75	29.15
MEMOREX	MRX-3090	31.95	27.75	26.15
VERBATIM	VRB-34/8000	35.25	33.25	28.75
DYSAN	DYS-3740/1D	40.75	38.75	32.25
MAXELL	MXL-FD1	45.50	39.75	35.15

EIGHT INCH DOUBLE SIDED DOUBLE DENSITY

SCOTCH	MMM-743/0	45.95	43.25	37.50
MEMOREX	MRX-3102	37.95	36.75	31.50
VERBATIM	VRB-34/4001	41.75	37.50	32.25
DYSAN	DYS-3740/2D	54.65	49.75	40.50
MAXELL	MXL-FD2	52.50	48.75	40.45

$49 Apple Macintosh Diskettes





Shipping: First five pounds $3.00, each additional pound $.50.
Foreign orders: 10% shipping, excess will be refunded.
California residents add 6½% sales tax. ● COD's discouraged.
Open accounts extended to state supported educational institutions and companies with a strong "Dun & Bradstreet" rating.



California Digital

17700 Figueroa Street • Carson, California 90248

NEC RGB COLOR MONITOR $259



The NEC JC-1401D is a 13" medium/high resolution RGB monitor suitable for use with the Sanyo MBC-550/555 or the IBM/PC. The monitor features a resolution of 400 dots by 240 lines. Colors available are Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Cyan, Magenta, Black and White.
These monitors are currently being used in applications far more critical than microcomputers.
The NEC monitor carries the Litton-Monroe label and was originally scheduled for use in their "Office of the Future" equipment. A change in Monroe's marketing strategy has made these units excess inventory which were sold to California Digital. We are offering these prime "new" RGB monitors at a fraction of their original cost. Sanyo compatible NEC-1401/S; IBM/P/C Computer compatible NEC-1401/PC

Return of a Smash Hit Sellout DRAGON $139

Compatible with the Radio Shack Color Computer. The world famous Dragon computer is now available in the United States. Manufactured by the Tano Corp. under license of the British Broadcasting Company. The Dragon comes complete with 64K Byte of memory, serial modem port along with a Centronics printer interface. This unique microcomputer features Motorola's advanced 6809E microprocessor and comes standard with Microsoft Color Basic, database manager, and a complete word processing package. The computer outputs color composite video along with R.F. video that allows the unit to be used in conjunction with any color television. This is the Ideal low cost computer to be used with any dial up information system such as the Source, Western Union's EasyLink or any other time share service.
California Digital has agreed to act as exclusive agent for North America in an effort to assist The Tano Corporation in reducing their overstock. For a limited time California Digital can offer the Dragon computer for only $139.

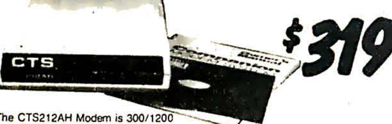
MONITORS

BMC 12A green phosphor 15 MHz. composit video.	BMC-12A	78.95
BMC 12" high resolution. 20MHz.	BMC-12EN	119.00
Amdek 300G 12" green phosphor	AMK-300G	128.95
Amdek 300A 12" amber phos.. hi-resolution	AMK-300A	138.95
Amdek 310A designed for IBM/PC, amber	AMK-310A	158.95
Zenith ZVM122 Amber Phosphor 12" 40/80column switch	ZTH-122	94.95
Zenith ZVM123 green phosphor 12" 40/80 column switch.	ZTH-Z123	94.95
NEC JB1201 green phosphor 16 MHz. compositvideo.	NEC-JB1201	159.00
NEC JB1260 commercial grade composit.	NEC-JB1260	119.00
Motorola 23" open frame blk/white composit video.	MOT-BW23	159.00
Conrac 9" open frame requires horz sync. & 12v. supply.	CON-BW9	59.00

COLOR

NEC JC1401D Medium/High 13" RGB	NEC-1401/X	259.00
BMC AU9191U Color composit video with sound	BMC-9191	238.95
BMC 9191M RGB designed for use with the IBM computer.	BMC-9191M	379.00
NEC JC1203DM, RGB color monitor	NEC-1203	699.00
NEC JC1201 color composit.	NEC-JC1201	339.00
Zenith ZVM135 RGB & composite suitable for IBM PC	ZTH-Z135	475.00
Amdek Color I, 13" composit video	AMK-100	299.00
Amdek Color II+, 13" RGB hi/resolution	AMK-200	419.95
Amdek Color III+, 13" RGB, medium resolutiion	AMK-300	359.95
Princeton HX-12 RGB IBM/PC compatible	PRN-HX12	478.95

MODEMS $319



The CTS212AH Modem is 300/1200 Auto Answer/Auto Dial, Hayes Compatible. Mycroft Labs Companion communications software $35.00 additional.

CTS 212AH 1200 baud, auto dial	CTS-212AH	319.00
Signalman Mark 12, 1200 baud, Hayes compatible.	SGL-MK12	259.00
Signalman Mark 1, direct connect with terminal cable.	SGL-MK1	75.00
Hayes Smart Modem 1200 baud, auto answer, auto dial	HYS-212AD	479.00
Hayes 1200B for use with the IBM/PC, 1200 baud.	HYS-1200B	429.00
Hayes Smartmodem, 300 baud only, auto answer, auto dial	HYS-103AD	229.00
Hayes Micromodem II, 103 Apple direct connect	HYS-MM2	279.00
Hayes Chronograph, time & date	HYS-CHR232	199.00
U.S. Robotics 212A 300/1200 baud, auto dial/answer.	USR-212A	439.00
U.S. Robotics Password 300/1200 baud	USR-PW212	389.00
Penril 300/1200 industrial quality	PEN-12AD	595.00
Universal Data 103LP, line power, answer & originate	UDS-103LP	169.00
Universal Data 202, 1200 baud, half duplex only	UDS-202LP	219.00
Universal Data 212LP, full 1200 baud duplex, line power	UDS-212LP	359.00
Novation 'J' Cat, direct connect, auto answer	NOV-JCAT	115.00
Novation SmartCat 103/212, 1200 baud auto dial	NOV-SC212	529.00

ASCII KEYBOARD $49

California Digital has purchased over 3000 of these Microswitch keyboards from the General Dynamics Corporation. 93 ASCII encoded Hall effect switches includes 8 function keys and 14 key numeric cluster make this keyboard an excellect value at only $49. MIC-93GD 5 lbs.
We also have available a matching General Dynamics steel trim panel. $10.

Non-encoded Hytek 58 key metal contact keyboard. HIK-58 $24.95. Matching 15 key numeric cluster $9.95. HIK-15 Both for only $29.95. HIK-5815.

PRINTERS

MATRIX PRINTERS

Star Gemini-10X 120 char/sec.	STR-G10X	279.00
Star Gemini-15X, 100 char./sec. 15" paper.	STR-G15X	389.00
Star Gemini Delta 10, 160Char/sec	STR-D10	399.00
Star Coex 80FT friction & tractor	VST-C80FT	195.00
ToshibaP1351, 192 char/sec. letter quality	TOS-1351	1495.00
Okidata 82A serial & parallel 9½" paper	OKI-82A	347.00
Okidata 92A parallel interface, 160 char/sec.	OKI-92A	427.00
Okidata83A & parallel 15" paper	OKI-83A	567.00
Okidata 84A & parallel 15" paper	OKI-84A	997.00
Okidata 2350 (new) 350 char/sec	OKI-2350	1995.00
Epson RX-8010" 120 Char/sec.	EPS-RX80	317.00
Epson FX80, 10" 160 char./sec. with graphtrax	EPS-FX80	529.00
Epson FX 100 15" 160 char./secwith graphtrax	EPS-FX100	719.00
Anadex 9501B high speed with graphics	ADX-9501B	1029.00
Anadex 9620B 200 char/sec. par'l & serial.	ADX-9620B	1129.00
Prowriter 8510 parallel 9½" paper	PRO-8510P	359.00
Prowriter II, parallel 15" paper, graphics	PRO-2P	689.00
Dataproducts B-600-3, band printer 600 LPM.	DPS-B600	6985.00
Printronix P300 high speed printer 300 lines per minute.	PTX-P300	3995.00
Printronix P600 ultra high speed 600 lines per minute.	PTX-P600	5795.00

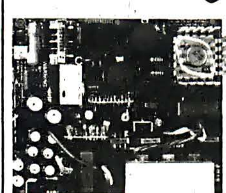
WORD PROCESSING PRINTERS

NEC7710 55 char/second, serial interface	NEC-7710	1795.00
NEC7730 55 char/sec. par'l interface.	NEC-7730	1795.00
NEC3550 popular printer designed for the IBM/PC	NEC-3550	1599.00
NEC2050 designed for IBM/PC 20 char/sec. par'l.	NEC-2050	995.00
Silver Reed EXP500, 14 char/sec. par'l interface	SRD-EXP500	459.00
Silver Reed EXP550 17 Char/sec par'l interface.	SRD-EXP550	659.00
Diablo 630 40 char/sec. serial	DBL-630	1765.00
Diablo 620, proportional spacing, horz.& vert. tab. 20 cps.	DBL-620	879.00
Juki 6100, 18 char./sec. SPECIAL.	JUK-S6100	319.00
Brother HR1A serial interface	BTH-HR1S	695.00
Starwriter F10 serial, 40 char/sec.	PRO-F10S	1125.00
Starwriter F10 parallel, 40 char/sec.	PRO-F10P	1125.00
Comrex CR2, 5k buffer, proportional spacing, par'l.	CRX-CR2P	495.00

TERMINALS

Freedom 100, split screen, detatchable keyboard	LIB-F100	495.00
Qume 102 green phosphor terminal	QUM-102	539.00
Ampex Dialogue 125 green screen.	APX-D125G	675.00
Ampex Dialouge 175 amber screen, two page, func. keys	APX-D175A	719.00
Wyse 50, 14" green phosphor	WYS-50	595.00
Wyse 300, Eight color display, splitscreen.	WYS-300	1159.00
Zenith 29 terminal, VT52 compatible. detatch.ble keyboard.	ZTH-Z29	765.00
Televideo 910 Plus, block mode	TVI-910P	575.00
Televideo 925, detatchable keyboard, 22 function keys	TVI-925	759.00
Televideo 950, graphic char.,split screen, 22func.	TVI-950	950.00
Televideo 970, 14" green, 132 column, European	TVI-970	1095.00

Switching Supply $49



Power your single board system with one supply! This Kepro switcher power supply outputs +5 volts at 5 amps, +12 volts at 1.8 amps, 2.8 amps surge, −12 volts at 0.5 amps, and a second +12 volts at 2.0 amp output. It is jumper selectable for both 120 volt and 220 volt operation. Units measures approximately 6" by 8". This board is capable of supplying power for two 5¼" Winchesters, a single board computer along with a hard disk controller. Also suitable for use with all IBM look-a-likes. Priced at only $49.95 this power supply offers excellent value along with high reliability. KPT-512

SANYO IBM Compatible $759

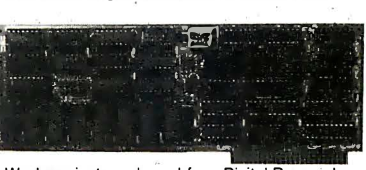


The Sanyo MBC-550 Microcomputer includes 128K byte of memory, a 5¼" disk drive along with a parallel printer port. The computer outputs both RGB color and monochrome composite video. Extensive software such as Sanyo Basic, Wordstar, Calcstar and Easy Writer I is included with the MBC-550.

Sanyo 550	**reduced SALE price**	**759.00**
Sanyo 550 Plus	**two single sided drives**	**829.00**
Sanyo 550-2	**one double sided drive**	**949.00**
Sanyo 550-2 Plus	**two double sided drives**	**1095.00**
Sanyo 555	**two sgl. drives, bonus soft.**	**1095.00**
Sanyo 555-2	**two dbl. drives, bonus soft.**	**1249.00**
Memory Upgrade	**256K total memory**	**99.00**
Serial Card	**modem interface**	**85.00**

Advanced Logic Systems CP/M 3.0 CARD $179

Includes Digital Research C/PM Plus



We have just purchased from Digital Research over eight hundred of the Advanced Logic Systems CP/M 3.0 cards. This unique product offers performance upto 300% faster than existing Apple CP/M cards.
Featuring a 6 MHz. Z80B micro-processor, 64K/Byte of on board memory, with CP/M 3.0 along with GSX 80 graphics and CBasic. The ALS card supports larger programs with enhanced CP/M editing features.
Manufacturers suggested price on the CP/M board is $399. while supplies last California Digital is offering this card at only $179. ALS-Z80

TOLL FREE ORDER LINE
(800) 421-5041

TECHNICAL & CALIFORNIA
(213) 217-0500

WE WILL BEAT ANY ADVERTISED IBM PRICE!!

IBM PRODUCTS

IBM CPU

PC 64K 1 DRIVE	$1399
PC 128K 2 DRIVES	1649
XT 128K 10Mb 1DRIVE	3595
AT BASE MODEL	Call
ENHANSED	Call

IBM DISK DRIVES

TEAK 55B	$139
TANDON 100-2	169
CDC	189
MPI	179

DRIVE CONTROLLER CARDS

IBM (Controls 2 Drives)	$149
MAYNARD	Call

The $av-On System II

IBM PC

- 2 Half Height DS/DD Disk Drives
- 256K
- Parallel Port
- Monochrome Monitor

Only $1995

DANA COOLING FAN

FOR APPLE **$79.00**

KEYTRONICS KEYBOARDS

(We will beat any advertised price)

LOTUS 123

Only **$299.00**

TELEX TERMINAL

Model C (300/1200 Baud)

D.D.D. Capability

$1119.00

IBM PRODUCTS

AST

SIX PAC PLUS (64K)	$269
I/O PLUS (serial & clock)	139
I/O PLUS (ser, par. & clock)	145
MEGA PLUS	Call
MEGA PAC	Call

IBM

MONO CARD	$229
COLOR CARD	205
MONO MONITOR	239
COLOR MONITOR	639

HERCULES

MONO CARD	$339
COLOR CARD	199

QUADRAM

QUADBOARDS AVAILABLE	Call

MEMORY UPGRADES

64K	$45
128K	90

MATH COPROCESSOR

INTEL 8087	$155

KEYTRONICS

5150	$189
5151	199

USI

PARADISE CARD	$299

PLANTRONICS

COLOR +	$389

STB

GRAPHICS II	$349

TECHMAR

GRAPHICS MASTER	$459

EVEREX

GRAPHICS	Call

HARD DISK DRIVES

20Mb TALLGRASS	Call
35Mb TALLGRASS	Call
70Mb TALLGRASS	Call

FINANCING AVAILABLE
with Approved Credit

Circle 364 on inquiry card.

PRINTERS

DYNAX

Dynax DX15	$399
DYNAX DX25	729

STAR MICRONICS

GEMINI 10X	$269
GEMINI 15X	399
POWER TYPE	399

OKIDATA

82A (120cps par. & ser. interface)	$299
83A (15" carriage)	575
84P (200cps, frict & tractor)	749
92P (160cps)	405
93P (160cps, 15" carriage)	669

EPSON

RX80 (120cps)	$299
RX80FT (120cps, frict/tract)	319
FX80 (160cps)	459
FX100 (160cps, 15" car.)	699

JUKI

6100 (18cps & let. quality)	$399
TRACTOR FEED	129
NEC • BROTHER • DAISY WRITER • DIABLO • SILVER REED	CALL

PRINTER INTERFACE and PERIPHERALS

CABLES

IBM to Printer	$20
RS232	20
Centronics to Centronics	20

FOURTH DEMINSION

CARD to CABLE	$48

MICRO TEK

DUMPLING GX	$88
DUMPLING GX (Exp to 64k)	148
16K UPGRADE	14

OKIDATA

TRACTOR for 82 & 92	$60
SERIAL INTERFACE	98

ORANGE MICRO

GRAPPLER +	$112
GRAPPLER + w/16K	178

★ MORE SAVINGS FROM YOUR LARGEST MAIL ORDER COMPUTER HOUSE ★

$av-On Computers, Inc.

12595 Crenshaw Blvd., Hawthorne, CA 90250

OPEN: 7:30am till 6:00pm Mon.-Fri.
9:00am till 2:00pm Sat.

TERMS: We accept Visa, MasterCard, COD's, and Wire Transfers. No surcharge for Credit Cards. UPS, Federal Express and Emery shipping available. Calif. residents please add 6½% sales tax to order. Prices subject to change without notice. Not responsible for typograhical errors.

ADVANCED COMPUTER PRODUCTS

SEND $2.00 for 1984 CATALOG

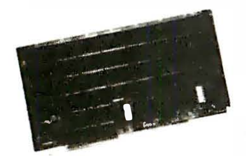
IBM PC MULTICARD II™

"MULTICARD II" multifunction card for the IBM PC & XT expandable to 384K. Thousands of this popular card have already been shipped by ACP.

- 64-384K
- Parallel Port
- Serial/Game Port
- 1 Year Warranty
- Disk Emulator Software
- Printer Spooler Software
- Clock/Calendar
- Clock Software

$229.00 w/OK $229.00

S-100 64K "CMOS" RAMCARD



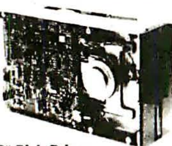
Unbelievable Price!

$249.00

Assembled and Tested

- ACP has sold over 1000 of these IEEE compatible, low-priced, high-reliability 64K Static RAM Cards.
- Single 5-Volt operation.

SIEMEN'S SALE



8" Disk Drives $139.00

You can now purchase Shugart compatible 8" Disk Drives below your existing factory direct pricing! These Prices are the lowest ever published.

***Siemen's DSDD FDD200-8.. $199.00**

Also, with purchase of Disk Drives you can buy the **Vista V-1000** Dual Case with Power Supply and Cable for only **$375.00**.... Regular Price $495.00

Offer Limited! Factory Warranty 90 Days! Shipped Immediately from Stock! *OEM Quantities

DOT MATRIX PRINTER

COEX 80-FT



- 9x7 Dot Matrix,80 CPS, Bi-Directional Printing
- 2K Buffered Memory
- 80, 96, 132 Columns, Graphics and Block Printing
- Selectable Char Pitch, Line Spacing and Feed

$169.00

COEX Interface Card to Apple......... **$49.95**

ACP HAS DISK DRIVES

APPLE II™ COMPATIBLE

Thin Line Drive

$179.00

APPLE COMPATIBLE DISK DRIVES STANDARD HEIGHTS

VISTA Solo 5¼" Std.	$199.00
FOURTH DIMENSION	199.00
QUENTIN	209.00
Compatible Disk Controller	49.95

TANDON 100-2



PC Compatible • Double Sided

$199.00

Mounting Kit for IBM PC $4.95

TM100-1.......$169.00

TOSHIBA Half-High





PC Compatible • Double Sided

$169.00

OTHER DRIVES WE STOCK

TANDON 848-2 Thinline	$479.00	SHUGART 801R	$299.00
TEAC FD55B	179.00	QUME Datatrack 8	449.00
SEAGATE 10Mb Hard Disk	499.00	CDC 1800 DS (320K)	224.00
MPI B52	239.00	SEAGATE ST506 (6MB Win.)	349.00

64K RAMS Set of 9 $50.00

Apple Compatible Software

BUSINESS

	ACP PRICE
APPLIED SOFTWARE Versaform	$299.00
Versaform Hard Disk	399.00
ARTSCI Magic Window II	95.00
Magic Combo	169.00
ASHTON-TATE dBASE II (CP/M)	385.00
Friday (CP/M)	198.00
BPI (GL, AR, AP, Pay, Inv)	ea. 299.00
BRODERBUND Bank Street Writer	49.00
BUSINESS SOLUTIONS The Incred Jack	149.00
CONTINENTAL (GL, AR, AP, Pay)	ea. 189.00
Home Accountant	49.00
DATAMOST Real Estate Inv.	99.00
DOW JONES Market Manager	229.00
Market Analyzer	269.00
Market Microscope	499.00
EAGLE Money Decisions Vol. I	149.00
FOX & GELLER Quickcode	199.00
d Utility	69.00
d Graph	199.00
HAYDEN Pie Writer	99.00
Compiler Plus	79.00
Basic Compiler	45.95
HOWARDSOFT Tax Preparer	199.00
Real Estate Analyzer	139.00
KENSINGTON Format II	99.00
LIGHTNING Mastertype	35.00
LIVING VIDEOTEXT Think Tank(II,IIe,III)	119.00
MICROPRO Wordstar	249.00
Mailmerge or Spellstar	139.00
Wordstar Prof. 4 Pak	449.00
Info Pak or InfoStar	Call
MICROSOFT Multiplan	179.00
Multitool Financial	79.00
Multitool Budget	119.00
MEGAHAUS Megawriter	69.00
PEACHTREE Series 40 (GL, AR, AP)	379.00
Series 9 (Text, Spell, Mail)	239.00
PERFECT SOFTWARE	Call
QUARK Word Juggler (IIe)	199.00
Lexicheck (IIe)	99.00
Call for Apple III	
SIERRA ON-LINE	
Screenwriter II	99.00
Screenwriter Professional	149.00
General Manager II	169.00
Dictionary	79.00
SOFTWARE PUBLISHING PFS/File	89.00
PFS Graph or PFS Report	89.00
STATE OF THE ART	Call
STONEWARE DB Master 4.0	249.00
DBB Utility 1 or 2	89.00
SYSTEMS PLUS Acct Plus (GL, AP, AR) Set	599.00
VISICORP Visicalc 3.3	179.00
Visicalc Enhanced	199.00
Visifile or Visidex	179.00

HOME & EDUCATION

BRODERBUND Choplifter	$28.00
Drol or Loderunner	28.00
Arcade Machine	44.00
Apple Panic	24.00
BUDGECO Raster Blaster	24.00
Pinball Construction Set	29.00
COUNTERPOINT SOFTWARE	
Early Games for Young Children	26.00
DATAMOST Aztec	29.00
Pig Pen or Shark Attack	23.00
DATASOFT Zaxxon (II+, e, c)	31.00
EDU-WARE Compumath	37.00
Algebra I, II or III	30.00
Compuread or Compuspell	23.00
EINSTEIN Memory Trainer	73.00
ELECT. ARTS Music Construction	Call
HARCOURT Computer SAT	Call
HAYDEN Sargon II	29.00
INFOCOM Zork I, II or III	29.00
Deadline	36.00
KOALA Modules (8 available)	Call
LEARNING COMPANY	
Juggles Rainbow	30.00
Bumble Games	40.00
Gertrude's Secrets	45.00
L & S Crossword Magic	41.00
MICROFUN Miner 2049er	Call
MICROLAB	Call
MICROSOFT Decathlon	25.00
Typing Tutor II	19.00
MONOGRAM Dollars & Sense	74.95
ORIGIN Exodus: Ultima III	41.95
PENQUIN The Quest	16.00
SENSIBLE Sensible Speller	99.00
SIERRA/ON-LINE Frogger	28.00
SIRTECH Legacy of Llylgamya	29.00
Knight of Diamonds	29.00
SOUTHEASTERN Data Capture 4.0	54.95
SPINNAKER Alphabet Zoo	20.00
Delta Drawing	35.00
Fraction Fever	23.00
Kindercomp	21.00
Facemaker	28.00
SUBLOGIC Flight Simulator or Pinball	40.00
SUNDEX-No. 1 Rated Home Finance	
CPA Personal Accountant	74.95
CPA Personal Investor	74.95
Personal Payables	42.95
TERRAPIN Logo	$119.00
TRANSEND Transend I	75.00
VIRTUAL Micro Cookbook (II, e, c)	29.00

UTILITIES/SYSTEM

BEAGLE Apple Mechanic	$30.00
Apple Plot or Pronto DOS	30.00
Beagle Basic	30.00
DOS Boss	20.00
Double Take or Utility City	30.00
CENTRAL POINT Filer	16.00
Copy II Plus	31.00
LOCKSMITH	79.00
MICROSOFT A.L.D.S.(Req. Softcard)	85.00
Cobol 80 (Req. Softcard)	575.00
Fortran 80	155.00
PENQUIN CGS System	65.00
PHOENIX Zoom Graphix	31.00
SOUTHWEST Merlin	49.95

Send for Complete Catalog of Software

TOLL FREE 800-854-8230

TWX 910-595-1565

APPLE™ COMPATIBLE DISK CONTROLLER



Only **$49.95**

Apple Compatible Printer Interface

w/Apple to Epson Cable **$49.95**

Apple IIe Compatible

80 Column Card w/64K **$99.95**

APPLE COOLING FAN



with Surge Suppression

$49.95

QUENTIN/ FORTH DIMENSION



Apple II/IIe Compatible Disk Drive

Totally compatible to Apple Drives.

Only **$199.95**

Controller **$49.95**

Just plug in and run.

Apple II 16K RAM CARD



Compatible with **Z80 Softcard™ . PASCAL CP/M™**

Full 1 year Warranty. Top Quality by COEX

NEW LOW ACP PRICE **$49.95**

Also from COEX, **NEW EPSON** Parallel Interface for Apple. With cable **$49.95**

CLEARANCE SALE



RAINBOW 100A MODEL CLEARANCE

CPU SYSTEM UNIT

RAINBOW 100A w/64K of Main Memory, 800Kb Dual Floppy Disk Drive, Keyboard plus User Kit, Serial Printer Port and Modem Port built-in.

Retail $2995 **ACP $1995**

VR201 MONOCHROME MONITOR

Retail $325 **ACP $259**

CPM/86/80 and MS-DOS

Retail $250 **ACP $195**

5Mb WINCHESTER HARD DISK w/CONTROLLER

(While Supplies Last) (128Kb Min. Memory Req.) **ACP $780**

192Kb Memory

Retail $650 **ACP $521**

Call for Special Rainbow 100+ Pricing!

Mail Order: P.O. Box 17329 Irvine, CA 92713
Retail: 1310B E. Edinger, Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 558-8813
542 W. Trimble, San Jose, CA 95131
(408) 946-7010

apple computer • Authorized Dealer

Complete Apple Support Facility
Complete Apple Service Center
We service most Floppy Disk Drives

	ACP PRICE
Apple IIe w/64K	$895.00
Apple IIe Business System	2995.00
Includes: Apple IIe w/128K, Dual Disk, 80 Column Card, Monitor II, Profile Extension Option	
Apple IIe Entry System	995.00
Includes: Apple IIe w/64K, Disk II w/Controller	
Apple IIe Professional System	1795.00
Includes: Apple IIe w/128K, Dual Disk, 80 Column Card Monitor II	
Imagewriter Dot Matrix Printer	545.00
Apple Color Plottor	779.00
Apple Modem 1200	495.00
Apple III 256K System	2695.00
Apple III Plus 256K System	2995.00
Apple III Plus Business System	4495.00
Lisa 2	3495.00
MacIntosh System	2495.00
Apple IIc System	1295.00

"Apple Products Available In-store Only"

Apple Compatible Hardware

	LIST	ACP
ALS CP/M 3.0 Plus Card	$399.00	$299.00
COMPUTER ACCESSORIES		
Power Control Center P12		149.00
COEX 16K Ram Card	99.00	49.95
Parallel Printercard w/Cable	99.00	49.95
Apple II Prototype Card	29.00	20.00
Apple I Extender Card	29.00	20.00
64K Extended 80 Column	199.00	99.95
CORVUS Hard Disk Omninet		Call
EASTSIDE Wildcard (11+ w/64)		89.00
Wildcard 2 (IIe)		119.00
Wildcard Plus (64K in 10 sec)		149.00
FINGERPRINT Epson Enhancer		59.00
GIBSON Light Pen (new Improved)		Call
IS PKASO Interface (II/IIe)	199.00	139.00
PKASO Interface (III)	199.00	159.00
KENSINGTON System Saver	89.95	69.95
PC Saver	49.95	39.95
KEYTRONICS KB200 II + Keybd	298.00	225.00
KOALA Graphics Pad	125.00	95.00
KRAFT Joystick	49.00	36.00
Game Paddles	49.00	36.00
MCT Speed Demon	295.00	249.00
MPC 128K Bubble Memory	875.00	699.00
M&R Sup'r Mod II RF Modulator	69.00	49.00
Sup'r Fan	50.00	38.00
MICROPRO 6MHz Applicard + Word		Call
MICROSOFT Z-80 Softcard	395.00	249.00
Z-80 Softcard Plus	645.00	479.00
Softcard Premium Pak (II+)	695.00	499.00
Softcard Premium Pak (IIe)	495.00	395.00
MOUNTAIN COMPUTER		
Music System	395.00	335.00
A/D Plus D/A	350.00	299.00
MICROTEK Dumpling Buf. w/64K	349.00	265.00
ORANGE MICRO		
Grappler Plus	175.00	129.00
16K Bufferboard	175.00	129.00
Grappler Buffered w/16K	245.00	199.00
PCPI Applicard w/128K, 6MHz	595.00	499.00
8088 Coprocessor	595.00	499.00
Applicard w/128K, 4MHz	495.00	429.00
PERISOFT (All w/1 Year Warranty)		
Printerlink Intell. Printer I/O	99.00	79.00
Messenger Univ. Serial I/O	135.00	109.00
Timelink Realtime Clock	110.00	89.00
Grafliink Graphics I/o	175.00	139.00
Bufferlink w/16K Buffer	189.00	159.00
PRACTICAL PERIPHERALS		
Microbuffer 16K (Epson Parallel)	159.00	149.00
Microbuffer 32K (Epson Parallel)	199.00	179.00
Microbuffer 16K (Epson Serial)	179.00	159.00
Microbuffer 32K (Epson Serial)	219.00	199.00
Microbuffer In-line 64K (Parallel)	349.00	279.00
Microbuffer In-line 64K (Serial)	349.00	279.00
PROMETHEUS Versacard 4 in 1	199.00	166.00
QUADRAM		
Quadlink (IBM to Apple)	680.00	499.00
Microfazer 16K (Parallel)	189.00	169.00
Microfazer 16K (Serial)	220.00	195.00
Microfazer 32K (Parallel)	225.00	199.00
SATURN/TITAN		
32K Ramcard	219.00	189.00
64K Ramcard	349.00	289.00
128K Ramcard	499.00	399.00
Accelerator II Card (2.2e.2+)	599.00	449.00
Neptune 64K + 80		199.00
Neptune 128K + 80		299.00
Neptune 192K + 80		389.00
STREET Echo II (Apple)	149.00	99.00
Echo II Serial (In-line)	249.00	199.00
SYNETIX Sprite I	149.00	129.00
Sprite II	249.00	224.00
Supersprite	395.00	359.00
Flashcard 144K	449.00	389.00
Flashcard 288K	629.00	549.00
TG PRODUCTS		
Joystick	59.95	49.95
Select-a-port	59.95	49.95
Trackball	64.95	54.95
Joystick w/Toggle IIe	64.95	54.95
VIDEX Videoterm (80)	345.00	229.00
Ultraterm (132)	379.00	279.00
Enhancer II	149.00	129.00
VISTA COMPUTER		
A800 8" Disk Controller	379.00	299.00
A500 5¼" Disk Controller	99.00	49.95
VOTRAX Type N'Talk	259.00	199.00
Personal System	395.00	329.00

64K RAMS

Set of 9 Pcs

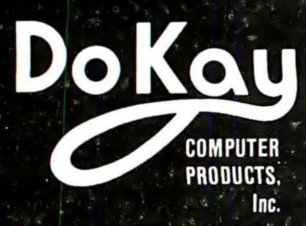
$50.00

Apple™ Apple Trademark of Apple Computer
IBM™ IBM Trademark of International Business Machines

TERMS: We accept VISA, MC, MO, Cashiers and Personal checks, School and Company P.O.s. We do not charge your card until we ship. Personal checks require drivers license and credit card #. **No Surcharge Added on VISA or MC.** COD's over $500 require 20% deposit with order. Add 3% shipping and handling for UPS. We offer same day shipment. Prices subject to change without notice. We reserve the right to substitute manufacturer. We are not responsible for typographical errors.

Retail Sale Prices May Vary

Circle 7 on inquiry card.



ORDER TOLL FREE

(800) 538-8800

(CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS)

(800) 848-8008



STATIC RAMS

2101	256 x 4 (450ns)	1.90
5101	256 x 4 (450ns) (cmos)	3.90
2102-1	1024 x 1 (450ns)	.88
2102L-4	1024 x 1 (450ns) (LP)	.98
2102L-2	1024 x 1 (250ns) (LP)	1.45
2111	256 x 4 (450ns)	2.45
2112	256 x 4 (450ns)	2.95
2114	1024 x 4 (450ns)	.99
2114-25	1024 x 4 (250ns)	1.10
2114L-4	1024 x 4 (450ns) (LP)	1.20
2114L-3	1024 x 4 (300ns) (LP)	1.30
2114L-2	1024 x 4 (200ns) (LP)	1.40
2125	1024 x 1	2.49
2147	4096 x 1 (55ns)	4.90
TMS4044-4	4096 x 1 (450ns)	3.45
TMS4044-3	4096 x 1 (300ns)	3.95
TMS4044-2	4096 x 1 (200ns)	4.45
MK4118	1024 x 8 (250ns)	8.90
TMM2016-200	2048 x 8 (200ns)	4.10
TMM2016-150	2048 x 8 (150ns)	4.90
TMM2016-100	2048 x 8 (100ns)	6.10
HM6116-4	2048 x 8 (200ns) (cmos)	4.70
HM6116-3	2048 x 8 (150ns) (cmos)	4.90
HM6116-2	2048 x 8 (120ns) (cmos)	6.90
HM6116LP-4	2048 x 8 (200ns) (cmos)	5.90
HM6116LP-3	2048 x 8 (150ns) (cmos)(LP)	6.90
HM6116LP-2	2048 x 8 (120ns) (cmos)(LP)	8.95
Z-6132	4096 x 8 (300ns) (Qstat)	33.95
HM6264P-15	8192 x 8 (150ns) (cmos)	38.95
HM6264LP-15	8192 x 8 (150ns) (cmos)	48.95

LP = Low Power   Qstat = Quasi-Static

DYNAMIC RAMS

TMS4027	4096 x 1 (250ns)	1.95
UPD411	4096 x 1 (300ns)	1.95
MM5280	4096 x 1 (300ns)	1.95
MK4108	8192 x 1 (200ns)	1.90
MM5298	8192 x 1 (250ns)	1.80
4116-200	16384 x 1 (200ns)	.79
4116-150	16384 x 1 (150ns)	1.20
2118	16384 x 1 (150ns) (5v)	4.90
4164-250	65536 x 1 (250ns)	4.45
4164-200	65536 x 1 (200ns) (5v)	5.00
4164-150	65536 x 1 (150ns) (5v)	5.00

5V = Single 5 Volt Supply

EPROMS

1702	256 x 8 (1us)	4.45
2708	1024 x 8 (450ns)	2.49
2758	1024 x 8 (450ns) (5v)	5.90
2716	2048 x 8 (450ns) (5v)	2.95
2716-1	2048 x 8 (350ns) (5v)	5.90
TMS2516	2048 x 8 (450ns) (5v)	5.45
TMS2716	2048 x 8 (450ns)	6.95
TMS2532	4096 x 8 (450ns) (5v)	5.90
2732	4096 x 8 (450ns) (5v)	4.45
2732-250	4096 x 8 (250ns) (5v)	8.90
2732-200	4096 x 8 (200ns) (5V)	16.95
2764	8192 x 8 (450ns) (5v)	6.45
2764-250	8192 x 8 (250ns) (5v)	7.45
2764-200	8192 x 1 (200ns) (5v)	16.45
TMS2564	8192 x 8 (450ns) (5v)	16.95
MC68764	8192 x 8 (450ns) (5v) (24 pin)	38.95
27128	16384 x 8 Call	24.95

5v = Single 5 Volt Supply

74LS00

74LS00	.23	74LS125	.48	74LS260	.58
74LS01	.24	74LS126	.48	74LS266	.54
74LS02	.24	74LS132	.58	74LS273	1.45
74LS03	.24	74LS133	.58	74LS275	3.30
74LS04	.23	74LS136	.38	74LS279	.48
74LS05	.24	74LS137	.98	74LS280	1.95
74LS08	.27	74LS138	.54	74LS283	.68
74LS09	.28	74LS139	.54	74LS290	.88
74LS10	.24	74LS145	1.15	74LS293	.88
74LS11	.34	74LS147	2.45	74LS295	.98
74LS12	.34	74LS148	1.30	74LS298	.88
74LS13	.44	74LS151	.54	74LS299	1.70
74LS14	.58	74LS153	.54	74LS323	3.45
74LS15	.34	74LS154	1.65	74LS324	1.70
74LS20	.24	74LS155	.68	74LS352	1.25
74LS21	.28	74LS156	.68	74LS353	1.25
74LS22	.24	74LS157	.64	74LS363	1.30
74LS26	.28	74LS158	.58	74LS364	1.90
74LS27	.28	74LS160	.68	74LS365	.48
74LS28	.34	74LS161	.64	74LS366	.48
74LS30	.24	74LS162	.88	74LS367	.44
74LS32	.28	74LS163	.64	74LS368	.44
74LS33	.54	74LS164	.68	74LS373	1.35
74LS37	.34	74LS165	.94	74LS374	1.35
74LS38	.34	74LS166	1.90	74LS377	1.35
74LS40	.24	74LS168	1.70	74LS378	1.13
74LS42	.48	74LS169	1.70	74LS379	1.30
74LS47	.74	74LS170	1.45	74LS385	1.85
74LS48	.74	74LS173	.88	74LS386	.44
74LS49	.74	74LS174	.54	74LS390	1.15
74LS51	.24	74LS175	.54	74LS393	1.15
74LS54	.28	74LS181	2.10	74LS395	1.15
74LS55	.28	74LS189	8.90	74LS399	1.45
74LS63	1.20	74LS190	.88	74LS424	2.90
74LS73	.38	74LS191	.88	74LS447	.38
74LS74	.34	74LS192	.78	74LS490	1.90
74LS75	.38	74LS193	.78	74LS624	3.95
74LS76	.38	74LS194	.68	74LS640	2.15
74LS78	.48	74LS195	.68	74LS645	2.15
74LS83	.59	74LS196	.78	74LS668	1.65
74LS85	.68	74LS197	.78	74LS669	1.65
74LS86	.38	74LS221	.88	74LS670	1.45
74LS90	.54	74LS240	.94	74LS674	9.60
74LS91	.88	74LS241	.98	74LS682	3.15
74LS92	.54	74LS242	.98	74LS683	3.15
74LS93	.54	74LS243	.98	74LS684	3.15
74LS95	.74	74LS244	1.25	74LS685	3.15
74LS96	.88	74LS245	1.45	74LS688	2.35
74LS107	.38	74LS247	.74	74LS689	3.15
74LS109	.38	74LS248	.98	74LS783	23.95
74LS112	.38	74LS249	.98	81LS95	1.45
74LS113	.38	74LS251	.58	81LS96	1.45
74LS114	.38	74LS253	.58	81LS97	1.45
74LS122	.44	74LS257	.58	81LS98	1.45
74LS123	.78	74LS258	.58	25LS2521	2.75
74LS124	2.85	74LS259	2.70	25LS2569	4.20

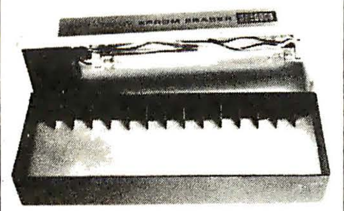
CRT CONTROLLERS

1771	14.95	2797	84.65
1791	23.95	6843	33.95
1793	25.95	8272	36.95
1795	26.95	UPD765	38.95
1797	48.95	MB8876	23.95
2791	79.95	MB8877	25.95
2793	79.95	1691	16.95
2795	84.95	2143	17.95

DISC CONTROLLERS

1771	14.95	2797	84.95
1791	23.95	6843	33.95
1793	25.95	8272	38.95
1795	48.95	UPD765	38.95
1797	48.95	MB8876	28.95
2791	79.95	MB8877	33.95
2793	79.95	1691	16.95
2795	84.95	2143	17.95

QUV-T8/1 EPROM Eraser



QUV-T8/1 Economy Model:

Low cost EPROM eraser in plastic enclosure. The UV element is in the lid and you place the EPROMS in the bottom half. No timer or switch option.

- Erases up to 8 EPROMS in 15 - 20 minutes.
- 12,000 uWatts at 1" distance.
- 90-Day Warranty

49.95

6500

1 MHZ		2 MHZ	
6502	4.90	6502A	6.90
6504	6.90	6522A	8.90
6505	8.90	6532A	10.95
6507	8.90	6545A	26.95
6520	4.30	6551A	10.95
6522	6.90	**3 MHZ**	
6532	9.90	6502B	9.90
6545	21.50		
6551	10.65		

6800

68000	56.95	6860	9.90
6800	3.90	6862	10.95
6802	7.90	6875	6.90
6808	12.90	6880	2.20
6809E	16.95	5883	21.95
6809	10.95	68047	23.95
6810	2.90	68488	18.95
6820	4.30	**1 MHZ**	
6821	3.20	68B00	9.95
6828	13.95	68B02	21.25
6840	11.95	68B09E	28.95
6843	33.95	68B09	28.95
6844	24.95	68B10	6.90
6845	13.95	68B21	6.90
6847	10.95	68B45	16.95
6850	3.20	68B50	5.90
6852	15.70		

8000

8035	8.90	8089	88.95
8039	6.90	8155	8.90
INS-8080	18.95	8155-2	7.90
INS-8073	48.95	8156	8.90
8080	3.90	8185	28.95
8085	8.90	8185-2	38.95
8085A-2	10.95	8741	38.95
8086	28.95	8748	49.95
8087	199.00	8755	23.95
8088	38.95		

8200

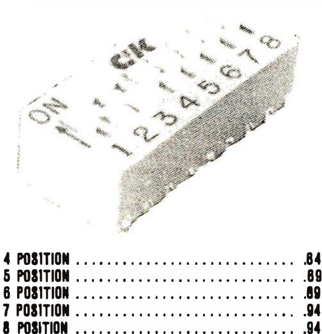
8202	23.95	8255-5	5.20
8203	38.95	8257	7.90
8205	3.45	8257-5	8.90
8212	1.75	8259	6.85
8214	3.80	8259-5	7.45
8216	1.70	8271	75.00
8224	2.20	8272	38.95
8226	1.75	8275	28.95
8228	3.45	8279	8.90
8237	18.95	8279-5	9.00
8237-5	20.95	8282	6.45
8238	4.45	8283	6.45
8243	10.95	8284	14.95
8250	16.95	8286	6.45
8251	4.45	8287	6.45
8253	6.90	8288	24.00
8253-5	7.90	8289	48.95
8255	4.45	8292	16.95

Z-80

2.5 MHZ		4.0 MHZ	
Z80-CPU	3.90	Z80A-CPU	4.29
Z80-CTC	3.95	Z80A-CTC	4.90
Z80-DART	10.95	Z80A-DART	8.95
Z80-DMA	13.95	Z80A-DMA	12.95
Z80-PIO	3.95	Z80A-PIO	4.29
Z80-SIO/0	11.95	Z80A-SIO/0	12.95
Z80-SIO/1	11.95	Z80A-SIO/1	12.95
Z80-SIO/2	11.95	Z80A-SIO/2	12.95
Z80-SIO/9	11.95	Z80A-SIO/9	12.95

6.0 MHZ		ZILOG	
Z80B-CPU	8.95	Z6132	33.95
Z80B-CTC	12.95	Z8671	38.95
Z80B-PIO	12.95		
Z80B-DART	12.95		

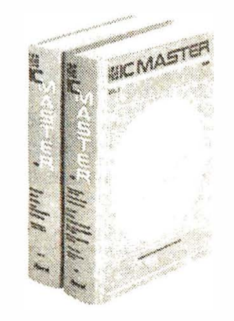
DIP SWITCHES



4 POSITION	.84
5 POSITION	.89
6 POSITION	.89
7 POSITION	.94
8 POSITION	.94

1984
– THE IC MASTER –

Your ticket to fast and easy IC selections



$ 89.95

INTERFACE CHIPS

8T26	1.54	8T98	.88
8T28	1.64	DM8131	2.90
8T95	.88	DP8304	2.24
8T96	.88	DS8835	1.94
8T97	.88	DS8836	.98

CRYSTALS

1.0000 MHz	3.69	8.0000 MHz	2.69
1.8432 MHz	3.69	10.0000 MHz	2.69
2.0000 MHz	2.89	10.7388 MHz	2.69
2.0972 MHz	2.89	12.0000 MHz	2.69
2.4576 MHz	2.89	14.3182 MHz	2.69
3.2768 MHz	2.89	15.0000 MHz	2.69
3.5795 MHz	2.89	16.0000 MHz	2.69
4.0000 MHz	2.89	17.4300 MHz	2.69
4.1943 MHz	2.89	18.0000 MHz	2.69
4.9160 MHz	2.89	18.4320 MHz	2.69
5.0000 MHz	2.69	19.6608 MHz	2.69
5.0688 MHz	2.69	20.0000 MHz	2.69
5.1850 MHz	2.69	22.1184 MHz	2.69
5.2429 MHz	2.69	32.0000 MHz	2.69
5.7143 MHz	2.69	36.0000 MHz	2.69
6.0000 MHz	2.69	48.0000 MHz	2.69
6.1440 MHz	2.69	49.4350 MHz	2.69
6.4000 MHz	2.69	49.8900 MHz	2.69
6.5536 MHz	2.69		

32.768 KHz...... 1.69

CRYSTAL CLOCK OSCILLATORS

PART NO.	FREQUENCY	PRICE
1.000	1.0000 MHz	9.95
1.843	1.8432 MHz	9.95
2.000	2.0000 MHz	9.95
4.000	4.0000 MHz	9.95
6.000	6.0000 MHz	9.95
10.000	10.0000 MHz	9.95
16.000	16.0000 MHz	9.95
18.432	18.4320 MHz	9.95
19.660	19.6608 MHz	9.95
20.000	20.0000 MHz	9.95
32.000	32.0000 MHz	9.95

VOLTAGE REGULATORS

7805T	.74	7905T	.84
78M05C	.34	7908T	.84
7808T	.74	7912T	.84
7812T	.74	7915T	.84
7815T	.74	7924T	.84
7824T	.74	7905K	1.44
7805K	1.34	7912K	1.44
7812K	1.34	7915K	1.44
7815K	1.34	7924K	1.44
7824K	1.34	79L05	.78
78L05	.68	79L12	.78
78L12	.68	79L15	.78
78L15	.68	LM323K	4.90
78H05K	9.90	UA78S40	1.90
78H12K	9.90		

C,T = TO-220   K = TO-3
L = TO-92

Circle 135 on inquiry card.

IC SOCKETS
(1 to 99)

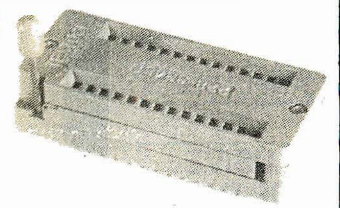
8 pin ST.	.12	8 pin WW.	.58
14 pin ST.	.14	14 pin WW.	.68
16 pin ST.	.16	16 pin WW.	.68
18 pin ST.	.19	18 pin WW.	.96
20 pin ST.	.28	20 pin WW.	1.04
22 pin ST.	.29	22 pin WW.	1.34
24 pin ST.	.29	24 pin WW.	1.44
28 pin ST.	.39	28 pin WW.	1.64
40 pin ST.	.48	40 pin WW.	1.94

ST = Soldertail WW = Wirewrap

ZIF SOCKETS

16 pin ZIF	5.90
24 pin ZIF	7.90
28 pin ZIF	8.90

ZIF = TEXTOOL (Zero Insertion Force)



DISKETTES
5¼"
– ATHANA –

SS/SD 15.90
SS/DD 16.90
DS/DD 22.90

SOFT SECTOR with HUB RING

BULK 5¼" DISKETTES
(NO LABEL)

SS/DD ... 10 for 14.90
100 up 139.00
(Lifetime Warranty)

The FLIP SORT™

The new Flip Sort™ has all the fine qualities of the original with some added benefits: a new design and 50% greater capacity. Holds 75 diskettes and the price is now lower than ever— **$16.95**



The Flip Sort PLUS™

The new Flip Sort PLUS™ adds new dimensions to storage. Its smoked acrylic elegance holds over 100 diskettes with all the features you expect from the Flip Sort Family— **$24.95**



IBM ACCESSORIES

MEMORY EXPANSION KIT



4164 150ns
9 for $45.00

MULTIFUNCTION CARD



- 64K to 384K RAM
- Parallel Port
- Serial Port
- Clock Calendar
- Software Included
- 1-Year Warranty

$249.95

MEMORY CARD



- Expandable to 512K
- Fully compatible with IBM software
- Fully compatible w/IBM diagnostic utilities
- Serial Port Available
- 1-Year Warranty

$199.95

—VUTEK—
Color • Parallel • Serial Card



- Full bit-mapped Color Graphics
- Printer Port (LPT1, LPT2, LPT3)
- Serial Port (Com1, Com2)
- IBM PC, XT and Portable compatible
- Full software compatibility
- Compatible with Lotus 1-2-3, Multi-Plan and Flight Simulator
- Full 2-Year Warranty Parts and Labor

$299.00

DISK DRIVES

Tandon TM100-2	DS/DD	199.00
Teac FD-55B	DS/DD	159.00

KEYBOARD EXTENSION CABLE
$19.95

APPLE ACCESSORIES

80 Column Apple II+	149.95
80 Column Apple IIE	129.95
Z80 Apple II+	89.00
Z80 Apple IIE	89.00
16K Card	39.95
Cooling Fan	38.95
Power Supply	74.95
Joystick	29.95
RF Modulator	13.95
Disk Drive	199.00
Controller Card	59.95
Paddles	7.95

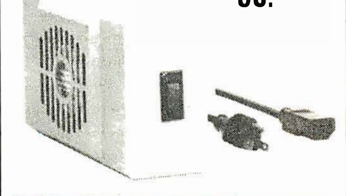
APPLE COMPATIBLE JOYSTICK



29.95

COOLING FAN

38.95



APPLE COMPATIBLE POWER SUPPLY

74.95



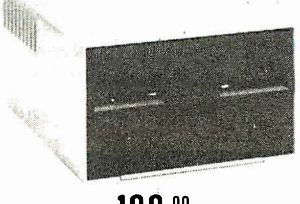
- Powers Apple type systems
- +5V @ 5A +12V @ 3A −5V @ .5A −12V @ .5A
- includes Instructions

16K RAM Card – Apple II+
- 2-Year Warranty



Assembled & Tested **39.95**

APPLE COMPATIBLE DISK DRIVE



199.00

- Shugart mechanism, made in U.S.A.
- Directly replaces Apple Disk II
- Fully compatible with Apple Controller or other Apple compatible controllers.
- One Year Warranty

micromax

VIEWMAX-80 149.95

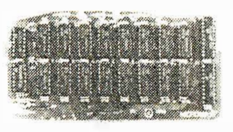
- 80 Col. card for Apple II+
- Video Soft Switch
- Inverse Video
- 2 Year Warranty



VIEWMAX-80e 129.95

- 80 Col. card for Apple IIE
- 64K RAM Expandable to 128K

64K RAM Upgrade 40.00



PRINTMAX

The finest Parallel Printer card for Apple II Series

- Self-Controlled 7 & 8 bit parallel interface compatible with any electronics printer
- Software commands to enable/disable 8th bit transmission for dot/block graphics programs
- Commands to enable/disable auto line feed
- Variable print width (40-255 characters/line)
- Transmission rate up to 5000 characters/sec.
- DOS 3.3, Pascal & CP/M compatible
- High quality amphenol connector, protected low profile header, sturdy 5' cable
- Gold plated edge connector

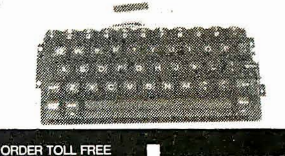
$59.00

Reg. Power Supply
Model 4A/PS (99/4)
3 DC Outputs:
12V @ .4A, +5V @ 1.1A
−5V @ .2A Highly Filtered



6.95

KEYBOARD (99/4)
48 keys 4" x 10" **6.95**



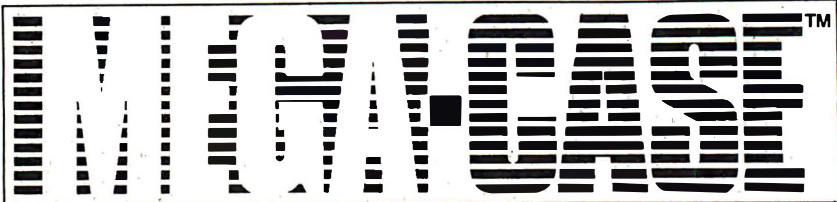
ORDER TOLL FREE
(800) 538-8800

(CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS)
(800) 848-8008

DoKay

Circle 135 on inquiry card.

NEW!!





IDEAL FOR OEM MANUFACTURERS, UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH LABS ETC.

THE ULTIMATE PC COMPATIBLE ENCLOSURE

IDEAL FOR MEGA-BOARD™ XT OR ANY IBM-PC PC-XT COMPATIBLE BOARDS

OEM AND DEALER QUANTITY DISCOUNTS AVAILABLE

EASY ACCESS!!
FLIP-TOP-CASE™ OPENS FOR EASY ACCESS TO INSIDE!!

EXCLUSIVE FLIP-TOP-CASE™
Overcomes Problems With PC Case

Bus Expansion Slot
Allows External Access To PC Bus

MOUNTS STANDARD POWER SUPPLY

Mounts Standard Half or Full Height Floppy Disk or Hard Disk Drives

Blank Label Inset For Your Company Or University Name Here

Rugged Heavy Gauge Steel Construction

***ONLY* $99.95 COMPLETE**

ADVANCED KEYBOARD

Full PC Compatibility

FEATURES:
- Horizontal Return Key
- Caps Lock and Num. Lock Indicators
- Enter Key for Numeric Keypad



***ONLY* $149.95**

Fully Assembled and Tested with One Year Limited Warranty



4100 SPRING VALLEY ROAD
SUITE 400
DALLAS, TX 75234
(214) 991-1644

TERMS: We accept cash, checks, money orders, or purchase orders from qualified firms and institutions. Prices and availability subject to change without notice. Shipping and handling charges via UPS ground 50¢/lb. UPS air $1.00/lb. Minimum charge $3.00

*IBM and IBM PC are trademarks of International Business Machines

Circle 130 on inquiry card.

MEGA-BOARD™-XT

#1 CHOICE OF MAJOR OEM MANUFACTURERS, UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH LABS ETC.

A THOROUGHLY FIELD PROVEN DESIGN.
HIGH VOLUME PRODUCTION ENGINEERED.

- *FULL IBM PC-XT* COMPATIBILITY!*
- *FULL MEGA-BYTE RAM CAPACITY ON MOTHERBOARD!*

THOUSANDS SOLD WORLD WIDE!

DEALERS AND OEM MANUFACTURERS QUANTITY DISCOUNTS AVAILABLE

Standard Keyboard Interface (Full PC compatible)

Eight Compatible I/O Interface Connectors (Full PC compatible) (compatible with all IBM-PC* plug-in cards)

Special J1 Interface (Allows horizontal mounting of compatible expansion cards for easy bus expansion and custom configuring) (Board has 62 pin gold plated compatible connector)

Extended ROM Capability (Runs all compatible PC ROMS) (Jumper programmable to accommodate all popular 8K, 16K, 32K and 64K ROM chips and NEW EE ROMS! VPP power pin available for EP ROM burning!) (External VPP voltage required)

Full Mega-Byte Ram Capacity! On board! (With parity)
☐ 256K Bytes using 64K chips
☐ 1 Mega Bytes using 256K chips

Hardware Reset (Overcomes reset flaw in PC)

Power Connector (Full IBM* pinout compatible)

8088 Processor (Same as PC)

8087 Numeric Processor (Same as PC)

Peripheral Support Circuits (Same as PC)

Configuration Switches (Same as PC)

Speaker/Audio Port (Same as PC)

Wire Wrap Area To facilitate special custom applications!

ONLY! **$99⁹⁵ Evaluation Board Kit**

Mega-Board™ **Evaluation Board Kit!** (Blank board with full assembly instructions and parts list.)

Includes highest quality PC board with gold plating, silk screen, solder mask

Board Size 10.5 inch X 13.5 inch

☐ MEGA-BOARD™ — XT
- ☐ BARE BOARD KIT .... $ 99.95
- ☐ ASSEMBLED AND TESTED SOCKET KIT .... $199.95 (LESS IC'S) (FULLY SOCKETED)
- ☐ ASSEMBLED AND TESTED — COMPLETE .... $499.95 (INCLUDES USERS MANUAL AND MEGA-BIOS ROM)

☐ USERS MANUAL WITH THEORY OF OPERATION, SCHEMATICS, BLOCK DIAGRAM, APPLICATION NOTES .... $ 19.95

☐ MEGA-BIOS™ ROM (2764) FULLY XT COMPATIBLE, MS-DOS, PC DOS .... $ 29.95

☐ HARD TO GET PARTS .... CALL

FREE OFFER

FREE! Displaytel™ Exclusive.
Our Commitment to Microcomputer Education!

FREE Intel 8088 Data Book with each Mega-Board™ Order!

ORDER NOW!!! Fast, friendly service

CALL 214-991-1644

AMERICAN EXPRESS · MasterCard · VISA · EURO CARD

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEE

Immediate shipment! Most instock items shipped same or next day!

10 Day money back guarantee if not completely satisfied!



4100 SPRING VALLEY ROAD
SUITE 400
DALLAS, TX 75234
(214) 991-1644

TERMS: We accept cash, checks, money orders, or purchase orders from qualified firms and institutions. Prices and availability subject to change without notice. Shipping and handling charges via UPS ground 50¢/lb. UPS air $1.00/lb. Minimum charge $3.00

*IBM and IBM PC are trademarks of International Business Machines



TM ESTABLISHED 1977

SALES 800-528-3138

TECHNICAL 602-991-7870
TELEX 165025 FTCC SEC PHX



FLUKE 77 DVO METER 0.3% DC ACCURACY	$119

Votrax

PERSONAL SPEECH SYSTEM	$285



HAYES COMMAND COMPATIBLE W/HELP MENU	$329



U.S. ROBOTICS
FREE TELPAC INCLUDED

PASSWORD 1200 AUTO ANS./DIAL	$359
AUTO DIAL 212A (HAYES COMPAT.)	$459
IBM PERSONAL MODEM W/ SOFTWARE	$297
IBM PERSONAL MODEM W/ 64K, PRT PORT, CLOCK, S.W.	$469
IBM PERSONAL MODEM W/ 266K, ETC.	$759
TELPAC MSDOS/ CP/M 80	$79
HAYES 1200 MODEM	$489

SOFTWARE

SOFTWARE IS NOT RETURNABLE

BDS "C" COMPILER	$99
C86 C COMPILER	$299
COMPUVIEW TRANSYS MS-DOS CP/M86 FILE TRANSFER	$159
COMPUVIEW VEDIT-86=$156	MS-DOS=$120
KNOWLEDGEMAN-86 8" DBMS	$345
K-PAINT	$75
SORCIM SUPER CALC-3 IBM-PC	$245
PERSONAL PEARL DBMS (PC)	$215
ACCOUNTING PEARL (PC)	$635
DATAFLEX MULTI-USER FILE & RECORD LOCKING DBMS AVAIL. FOR MOST O/S FORMATS	CALL
NEW WORD WORD PROCESSOR IS WORD STAR COMPATIBLE & HAS MERGE PRINT SINGLE/MULTI-USER CP/M 80 OR 86 & PC-DOS	$169

DIGITAL RESEARCH

"C" LANGUAGE COMPILER-86		$229
CP/M PLUS (3.0)		$245
ACCESS MNGR.	80 = $195	86 = $260
DISPLAY MNGR.	80 = $260	86 = $325
SPEED PROG. PKG.	80 = $130	86 = $163
GSX	80 = $55	86 = $65
C BASIC COMPILER	80 = $325	86 = $390
PASCAL MT+	80 = $225	86 = $390
PL/1 W/ UTILITIES	80 = $359	86 = $488
ASMBLR + TOOLS	80 = $130	86 = $130

TERMINALS & MONITORS

QUME QVT 102G	$459
FREEDOM 200 TERMINAL - AMBER (EMUL TELEVIDEO 950 & ADM 31)	CALL
LIBERTY FREEDOM 220G DEC VT220 EMUL. W/ FULL SUPERSET OF VT100	CALL
PRINCETON GRAPHICS HX12 HI-RES RGB	$469
TAXAN RGB 420 (IBM LOOK-ALIKE)	$489
USI AMBER 12" HI-RES MON. (20MHz)	$99
WYSE-50 14", 132 COL., EMUL. TVI 910, 920, 925, ADDS-VP & HAZELTINE 1500	$519
ZENITH ZVM122A GRN. NON GLARE	$85
ZENITH ZM123A AMB. NON GLARE	$85

PRINTERS

BROTHER HR-15	$425
BROTHER HR-25	$695
BROTHER HR-35	$975
BROTHER M-2024 MATRIX L.Q.	$1,099
DAISYWRITER 2000 W/48K	$976
EPSON RX80FT	CALL
EPSON FX80FT	FOR
EPSON FX100	LOW
EPSON LQ1500 W/ CENTRONICS I/F	PRICE
OKIDATA 92P	$419
OKIDATA 92S	$489
OKIDATA 93P	$650
OKIDATA 93S	$749
TALLY SPIRIT - 80 PARALLEL	$289
TALLY SPIRIT - 80 2K SERIAL I/F	$85
TALLY MT-160L P&S W/ TRACTOR	$595
TALLY MT-180L P&S W/ TRACTOR	$795
TALLY MT - 1805 SERIAL "DEMO SALE"	$795
TALLY PIXY-3P PLOTTER	$489
TEXAS INST. TI855 W/ TRACT	$798
NEC 2010-1 20 CPS SERIAL/FRICTION	$707
NEC 3510-1 35 CPS SERIAL/FRICTION	$1,339
NEC 7710-1 55 CPS SERIAL/FRICTION	$1,819

PRACTICAL PERIPHERALS

MICROBUFFER EPSON "CARDS":

MBP-16K PARALLEL	$65
MBS 32K SERIAL	$153
MBS 64K PARALLEL	$195
MEM 32K EXPANSION MODULE	$68

MICROBUFFER IN-LINE "STAND ALONES":

MBIS SERIAL 64K	$244
MBIP PARALLEL 64K	$244
MEM-64 EXPANSION MODULE	$118
APPLE II, II+, IIE MICROBUFFER II+ 16K	$181
PROCLOCK/APPLE II, II+, IIE	$108
SERIALL/APPLE II, II+, IIE W/ RS232 COMMUNICATIONS & GRAPHICS	$119
GRAPHICARD W/ ON-BD S.W. FOR 35 PRT	$65
TTX UNIVERSAL 64K BUFFER "IN" S OR P "OUT" S OR P	$209

INDUSTRIAL QUALITY CABINETS

DUAL ½HI HORIZ. 5¼" FLPY.	$75
SINGLE STD HI HORIZ. 5¼" FLPY	$59
5¼" H.D. CABINET KP.S. & FAN	$225
DUAL 8" ½ HI FLPY	$189

INTEGRAND

800 DB2F W/ NECESSARY OPTIONS	$495
800 DW SAME AS ABOVE W/ PROVISION FOR 8" H.D.	$575
1100D W/ OAK SIDE PANELS	$445
2906 DUAL 5¼" W/ 1 SLOT	$159

PARA DYNAMICS

3820S PRONTO W/ SEQUENCER	$1,159
2810 MINI-PRONTO 10 SLOT 2X8" BAYS	$749
3510D 10 SLOT W/ 2X5¼" FLPY BAYS	$669
2200D DUAL STD. 8" DRV. CAB.	$295

POWER SOLUTIONS



JEFFERSON ELECTRIC

TRUE SINE WAVE, 100% BATTERY OPER. W/NO SWITCH-OVER, BYPASS STATIC SWITCH 750 WATTS @ 15 MIN. #370-811-100	$1,675



STAND-BY POWER W/ YUASA BATTERY EXCELLENT FOR SWITCHING P/S PC's

SB-400-LVC 1HR+ @ 400 WATTS	$395
SB-1000 1/2HR+ @ 1000 WATTS	$696

ISOBAR LINE FILTERS:

IBAR 2-6 2 OUTLETS & 6 FT. CORD	$40
IBAR 4-6 4 OUTLETS & 6 FT. CORD	$65
IBAR 8-16 8 OUTLETS & 15 FT. CORD	$66

DISK DRIVES

CALL FOR LOW, LOW PRICES ON SUBSYSTEMS

Tandon 100-2 5¼" DSDD	$159

Qume 1 YEAR WARRANTY

142 DSDD 5¼" ½ HI	$149
242 DSDD 8" ½ HI	$359
842 DSDD 8" STD HI	$449

MITSUBISHI

M2894 STD 8" DSDD	$446
M2896 ½ HI 8" DSDD	$445

NATIONAL/PANASONIC

5¼" ½HI FLPY. DIRECT DRV. 1 YR. WARR.	$129

SANYO

5¼" ½HI FLPY. DIRECT DRV. 1 YR. WARR.	$115

TOSHIBA

FOR IBM-PC & PORTABLE
RATED HIGHEST ENGINEERING QUALITY

5¼" ½HI FLPY. DIRECT DRV. 1 YR. WARR.	$155

WE SERVICE FLOPPY DRIVES

5¼" + PARTS + SHIPPING	$35
8" + PARTS + SHIPPING	$50

ST506 5¼ INCH BARE HARD DRIVES:

QUANTUM

Q540 42.66Mb 45m SEC ACCESS	$1,395

Maxtor

XT-1065 66.99Mb 30m SEC ACCESS	$1,996
XT-1105 105.27Mb 30m SEC ACCESS	$2,995
XT-1140 143.55Mb 30m SEC ACCESS	$3,749



DXS-100 TAPE BACK-UP FOR S-100 BUS COMPUTERS W/HARD DISK 17.6Mb on 555' CARTRIDGE TAPE INCLD.s ALL SOFTWARE, CTRL BD., CABINET, DRIVE, AND CABLES	$1,995
ITS-100 + 42Mb 9-TRACK TAPE SUBSYSTEM	$5,795
PCQICTAPE IBM-PC BACK-UP TO 60Mb IN 10 MIN. OR LESS	$1,995
PC-9 TRACK SUBSYSTEM FOR BACK-UP & MAINFRAME DATA TRANSFER	$5,795

Amcodyne

ARAPAHOE 7110 25Mb FIXED & REMOVABLE 8" H.D. W/35 mSEC. AVG. ACC. FULL CDC LARK COMPATIBLE	$3,995
OPTIONAL P/S	$285
25Mb 8" DYSAN CARTRIDGE	$140

TM


S-100 DIV./696 CORP.
14455 NORTH 79TH ST.
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85260

FULL DEALER SUPPORT
VISIT OUR SHOWROOM

WORLD'S LARGEST SELECTION OF S-100 PRODUCTS



CompuPro®

SYSTEM 816/A SINGLE-USER	$4,199
SYSTEM 816/B TWO-USER	$4,899
SYSTEM 816/C MULTI-USER	$6,299
SYSTEM 816/D 8086-10MHz	$9,299
SYSTEM 816/Dd W/O M-DRIVE/H	$5,699
SYSTEM 816/E 68000-10MHz	$7,099
SYSTEM 816/Ee W/O M-DRIVE/H	$5,099
TO ADD 40Mb H.D. TO ABOVE ADD:	$1,900
TO HAVE 2ND 8" FLPY W/ H.D.	$500
SYSTEM 816/10 4-USERS	$3,495
SYSTEM 816/10 H20 20Mb H.D.	$5,295
SYSTEM 816/10 H40 40Mb H.D.	$5,595
SEE ALLOY FOR TAPE BACK-UP	
CPU 286 A&T W/ 287 MATH CHIP	$1,513
CPU 286 6MHz CSC W/ 287 MATH CHIP	$1,649
CPU Z 6MHz A&T	$229
CPU 8085/88 A&T	$349
HUDSON 8087 PIGGY BACK FOR ABOVE	$446
CPU 8086 10MHz A&T	$569
CPU 86/87 5MHz A&T	$739
CPU 68K W/MMU OPTION CSC	$795
CPU 68K 10MHz CSC	$500
RAM 22 256K STATIC 8&16 A&T	$1,075
M-DRIVE/H 512K RAM-DISK	$895
INTERFACER 3-8 SERIAL A&T	$489
INTERFACER 4-3 SERIAL/2 PARALLEL	$319
SYSTEM SUPPORT 1 A&T	$319
DISK 1A 5¼" & 8" FLPY CTRL	$489
DISK 2 A&T 8" H.D. CNTRL SET	$559
DISK 3 A&T 5¼" H.D. CNTRL W/CP/M 80&86	$559

KONAN

SMC-200 DUAL DRV. SMD I/F CTRL BD.	$500
DGC-100 CTRL BD/5¼" H.D., ST-506 I/F	$325

MORROW

MD2 SYSTEM W/ TERMINAL & EPSON RX80FT PRT.	$1,599
MD3 AS ABOVE W/ PEARL DBMS	$1,999
MD-1E PLUS W/2 DSDD DRVS. AND ONLY CP/M 2.2, NEW WORD, & CO-PILOT MENU SYSTEM	$1,059
MD3-MDCP88-256 AS ABOVE W/ 8088 CO-PROC. & 256K RAM UPGRD.	$2,498
MDP-3 PORT. SAME AS MD3 EXCEPT WITH 5X7" SCREEN & EPSON RX80FT PRT.	$1,599

SUPER WORD PROCESSOR SALE

MD3-E PLUS W/ 2 DSDD DRVS., TERMINAL, NEW WORD, CO-PILOT MENU SYSTEM, SPELLING CHECKER, PLUS BROTHER HR-15 PRT.	$1,499
MD5-E W/ 1 FLPY & 5Mb H.D.	$1,825
MD5-E W/ 2 FLPY & 5Mb H.D.	$1,895
MD11 SYSTEM W/11Mb H.D., 128K, 1DSDD DRV., TERMINAL, CP/M 3.0, ALL MD3 SOFTWARE EPSON FX80 160 CPS DOT MATRIX OR BROTHER HR-15 13 CPS DAISY PRINTER	$2,995
MD-16 SAME AS MDII W/ 16.44Mb	$3,495
MD-34 SAME AS MDII W/ 34Mb	$4,995

COLUMBIA

1600-VP PORTABLE W/CURRENT S.W. PKG AND DUAL DS DD DRVS.	$1,795

ZENITH data systems

MICROSOFT WORD W/MAIL LIST & MULTI-PLAN INCLUDED W/ALL ZENITH CPU'S UNTIL JAN. 85.

Z-150 PC THE MOST COMPATIBLE PC	$2,095
Z-150 PC (W/10.6Mb H.D.)	$3,369
Z-160 PC PORTABLE	$2,249
ZF-121-22 SYS. W/ 2 DRVS., COLOR, MSDOS 2.0, LOTUS 1-2-3, ZVM135 HI-RES RGB 13" MONITOR	$3,395
CV-1952 19" HI-RES RGB MON.	$395

STANDARD-NET

FOR IBM & Z150 PC'S INCLD.'s BD., SOFTWARE & INSTALL GUIDE	$599

ADVANCED DIGITAL CORPORATION

SUPER SIX 128-6MHz	$595
SUPER SLAVE 128-6MHz	$570
SUPER 186/256K MSTR/SLAVE-4 USERS	$1,439
CP/M 3.0	$350
TURBODOS MULTI-USER	$650
HDC 1001-5 5¼" H.D. CONTROLLER W/ S.W. DRIVERS	$450



CPZ 48006 6MHz MASTER	$739
256KMB MEMORY BOARD	$709
CPS-B4D 64K RAM SLAVE 6MHz	$389
CPS-B6A 128K RAM SLAVE 6MHz	$529
MUTO-E Z80 MULTI-TURBODOS	$556

Electralogics INCORPORATED

QUASI-DISK 512K RAM-DISK W/ON-BD. DRV. STATUS LED'S WRITE PROTECT, DMA E-Z INSTALL W/SAMPLE CP/M BIOS	$895
512K PIGGY-BACK EXPANSION	$695
BATTERY BACK-UP W/PWR. SUPPLY	$169
MFIO ALL-IN-ONE I/O BD. IEEE S-100/696 8 ASYNCH. SERIAL, 2 PARA., BAUD RATE GEN., CLOCK-CAL/BATT., PROG PRIORITY INTERRUPT W/8 LEVEL CTRL PERSONALITY BDS & CBLS OPTIONAL	$469
SERIAL OPTION BD. FOR MFIO	$25
CENTRONICS PARA OPTION FOR MFIO	$39
STD PARALLEL OPTION BD. FOR MFIO	$25



SBC-300 MASTER OR SLV-6MHz, 64K, 1S, 1P, SASI PORT	$595
EXPANDORAM IV 256 W/ PARITY	$825
I/O 8 W/8 ASYNCHRONOUS RS232	$435
SBC8/16 DUAL CPU EXECUTES Z80 & 8088 CODE, 5¼" & 8" FLPY CTRL, 2S, 8 VECTORED & REAL TIME INTERRUPTS	$689
EXPANDORAM V 256K	$652

Cromemco

DPU 68000 & Z80A	$669
FFP FAST FLOATING POINT	$2,369
MCU MEMORY CONTROL/FOR 512MSU	$419
512MSU ERROR CORRECTING MEMORY	$2,119
68000 CROMIX MULTI-USER/TASK. DOS	$506

IBM®

BUILD YOUR OWN P.C.

IBM-PC W/256K RAM, PC-DOS 2.1 1 DSDD DRV. & CONTROLLER W/K.B.	$1,695
1 TANDON TM 100-2 (SEE DISK DRVS.)	$159
STB GRAPHICS PLUS II MONO & COLOR GRAPHICS W/CLOCK, PRT. PORT	$325
64K RAM 4164-150 NS 9 CHIPS/SET	**$39**
U.S.I. 20MHz 12" AMBER MONITOR	$109
PGS HX12 HI-RES RGB MONITOR	$495
INTEGRATION, BURN-IN & TEST	$95
5Mb REMOV. CARTRIDGE H.D. IN P.C. (WILL BOOT FROM THE HARD DISK)	$1,395
10Mb "PC-INSIDER" H.D. SUBSYS	769
16Mb "PC-OUTSIDER" H.D. SUBSYS.	$1,225
21Mb "PC-OUTSIDER" H.D. SUBSYSTEM	$1,375
33.3Mb "PC-OUTSIDER" H.D. SUBSYS	$1,775
WESTERN DIGITAL ST-506 H.D. CTRL	$245

TECMAR FOR IBM-PC

CAPTAIN 64K, IS, IP, CLK/CAL	$269
WAVE 'XT' MEMORY BD 64K	$210
DYNAMIC MEMORY W/ 256K	$335
INTERNAL REMOV. H.D. IN PC - INSTALLS DIRECTLY INTO PC, STORES 30X MORE THAN FLPYS & IS 9X FASTER	$1,456
5Mb REMOV. H.D. & 33Mb IN EXPAN. CHASIS - HIGH DENSITY PRIMARY STORAGE, MANY CONFIG. POSS., STORES 100X MORE THAN FLPYS., 5 ADDITIONAL SLOTS FOR OPTS.	$3,995
EXPANSION CHASSIS W/ 8 SLOTS	$689
GRAPHICS MASTER - HIGH RES. COL. (640X400), MONO (720X700), RGB, NTSC COMPOSITE & IBM MONO. MON., 128K, LT. PEN INTERFACE	$495
SCRIBE TENDER - IP & IS CABLE, IP & 2S PORTS, MULT. I/O CAPABILITIES	$169
TIME MASTER - W/BATTERY	$99
jrCAPTAIN 64K P, C, 1 YR BATT LIFE	$255
jrWAVE 64K	$239
jrCADET 64K ADD ON PIGGYBACK BD. FOR jr CAPTAIN/WAVE	$159
jr 2ND MATE 64K, P, C, 1YR BATT LIFE	$119

Mac Drive

73200 - 10Mb FIXED H.D.	$1,496
73020 - ABOVE W/ 5Mb REMOV. H.D.	$2,468
73010 - 5Mb REMOV. H.D.	$1,496
73210 - 2.5Mb REMOV. H.D.'s	$2,468



RIO PLUS: RS232 S, P I/O, G, CLK/ CAL. 64K & PC ACCEL. STB-RIO+64	$257
GRAPHIX PLUS II: RGB & MONOCHROME PRINTER & LT. PEN PORTS	$325
SUPER RIO: RAM-IO MULTI-FUNC. W/ 64K (UPGRD TO 768K), 2S, 1P (IBM COMPAT.) 1G, CLK/ CAL. STB-SRIO-64	$275
STB-PB-64 PIGGYBK (EXPAND. TO 512K)	$165
MEMORY EXPAN. BD: 64K (EXPAND TO 384K) STB-1-64	$195

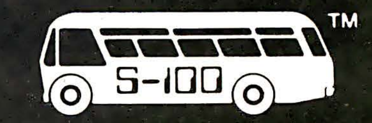
IBM-AT COMPATIBLE BDS:

QUARTER BYTE 64K (CAN USE 256K CHIPS)	$165
RIO PLUS II 64K TO 384K, 1S (2ND S OPTIONAL), 1P, CLOCK, GAME, PC ACCELERATOR	$259

PRICES ARE CASH PREPAID & MAY CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. SHIPPING, INS., HANDLING EXTRA

Circle 360 for Dealer inquiries.
Circle 361 for End-User inquiries.

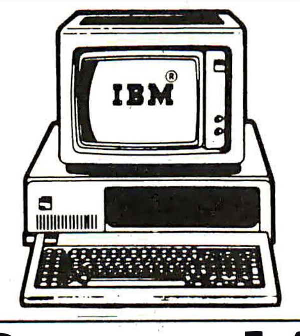
SUBJECT TO AVAILABLE QUANTITIES
HRS: 8:30AM — 5:00PM M-F



AMERICA'S NO. 1
IBM® Systems Specialists

WE CUSTOMIZE IBM PC SYSTEMS

IBM PC $1899
256K, two disk drives 360K each, Drive Controller and Keyboard



IBMPC w/10MB $2599
256K, one floppy Drive, Keyboard
10 MB Hard Disk with Controller
BOOTS FROM HARD DISK Backup also available

ALL SYSTEMS ARE CONFIGURED AND TESTED AT NO EXTRA CHARGE

IBMPC w/30MB $3699
256K, one floppy Drive, Keyboard
30 MB Hard Disk with Controller and Booster Power Supply
BOOTS FROM HARD DISK

★ PRICE WAR ★ CALL US LAST WITH YOUR BEST QUOTES ★

PRINTERS

EPSON RX-80 ..... $259 FX-80 ..... $429
RX-80FT .... $299 FX-100 .... $629
LQ-1500 Parallel ... $1,149 Serial $1199
LQ-1500 Tractor ...... $50 Cutsheet feeder $399

OKIDATA 92P $399
93P $619
84P $749
INCLUDES PLUG & PLAY

JUKI 6100 Ltr Quality, 18 CPS, 13" wide $399
Tractor $129

NEC 2050 .... $799
3550 .... $1,499
PINWRITER P2 and P3 .... CALL

DYNAX DX-15 $399
Keyboard ... $149 Tractor ... $99 Sheet Feeder ... $199

BROTHER HR-25 .. $619 HR-35 .. $899
Tractor .... $119 Cut Sheet Feeder $199

DATA PRODUCTS **IDS PRISM** COLOR PRINTER
80 ...... $999 132 ...... $1199 OPTIONS ...... CALL

ANADEX • DIABLO
QUME • TOSHIBA CALL

MONITORS

PGS MAX-12 Amber—Monochrome $179
HX-12—Hi-Res Color $449
SR-12—Super Hi-Res Color $599

TAXAN COLOR & MONOCHROME .... CALL

310A ...... $169 300A ...... $149 300G $119
AMDEK COLOR MONITORS .. CALL

MODEMS

MICROCOM ERA 2 $359
PC Internal 1200 Baud w/software, 4 Yr. Warranty

HAYES SMARTMODEM 1200 Standalone . $469
1200B w/software $389

QUBIE Standalone .... $329 Internal $299

POPCOM Internal or Standalone ...... CALL

NOVATION • ANCHOR
PROMETHEUS • RIXON
U.S. ROBOTICS CALL

P.O. & FOREIGN ORDERS
Call, write or telex for details

HARD DRIVES

TALL GRASS TECHNOLOGY
20 MB w/20 MB Backup $3,099
35 MB w/45 MB Backup $4,299
70 MB w/60 MB Backup $5,999

QUBIE 10MB $888

EVEREX 10MB ... $888

MAYNARD 10MB/30MB
10MB/WS-1 ...... $888 10MB/WS-2 ...... $1,029
30MB/WS1A ..... $1999 30MB/WS-2A $2,099
WS-1 Gemini ...... $1049 WS-2 Gemini $1149
"The Gemini" includes 10MB Hard Disk & Half Ht. Floppy

FLOPPY DRIVES

TEAC HALF HEIGHT 55B-DSDD $149
55F-QUAD $199

CDC Full Ht - DSDD $199
Half Ht. - DSDD $179

TANDON 100-2 $179
Full Ht. DSDD

★ SUPER SPECIALS ★

64K RAM Set of 9 chips $45

HAYES SMARTMODEM 1200 Standalone . $469
1200B w/Software $389

8087 CHIP $159

JUKI 6100 .... $399

MAYNARD 10MB/WS-2 .. $1,029

IBM PC Keyboard (original) .. $129

OKIDATA 92P $399
93P $619
84P $749
INCLUDES PLUG & PLAY

BROTHER HR-25 (23CPS) $619
HR-35 (36CPS) $899

KEYTRONIC $179
Deluxe Keyboard KB5151

LOTUS 1-2-3/SYMPHONY
Will Call Only





AMERICAN EXPRESS

NO SURCHARGE ON COD, VISA or MC AMEX 5%

NETWORKING

ORCHID TECHNOLOGY
PC Net PLUS Starter Kit $899
PC netBlossom, PC turbo, PC netPlusRam .... CALL

CORVUS OMNINET
CALL FOR YOUR CONFIGURATION AND PRICES

MULTI-DISPLAY CARDS

PERSYST Mono OR Color $199
BOB Mono and Color .... CALL

Profit Systems **MULTIGRAPH** CALL

EVEREX Graphics Edge $399

TECMAR Graphics Master CALL

HERCULES Mono Graphics $329
Color Graphics $199

NEW **STB** Graphix Plus **II** $349

PLANTRONIC Color Plus $366

PARADISE Multi-display Card $299
NEW Multidisplay Card .... CALL

MULTI-FUNCTION CARDS

ORCHID TECHNOLOGY
Blossom - 0K (to 384K) .... Best Price
PC net/upgrades .... CALL

NEW **QUADBOARD** 0-K (to 384K) $219

AST SIX PAK with 64K (to 384K) $249

EVEREX Magic Card w/software 0-K (to 384K) $199

MISC. ADD ONS

8087 CHIP $159
Math Software .... $130 Both $269

CABLE Parallel .... $20 Serial $25
Keyboard Extension, 6 ft. $10

BOOSTER POWER SUPPLY
ADDS POWER TO PC .... CALL

VERBATIM Datalife DSDD
Box of 10 .... $29

COMPUTER ACCESSORIES POWER DIRECTOR P2 $109
P12 $149

STANDBY POWER SUPPLY 200 WATTS...... $279
300 WATTS...... $379
Surge Protection, up to 30 minutes Standby Power

WILL CALL: Please call first for workorder number.

COMPUMAIL 805-498-6635

3541 OLD CONEJO ROAD, SUITE 102, THOUSAND OAKS, CA 91320 TELEX 888522 Ad #191

Circle 70 on inquiry card.

4164 64K DYNAMIC 200ns 9/44.95

SSI 263 SPEECH SYNTHESIZER 39.95

STATIC RAMS

2101	256x4	(450ns)	1.95
5101	256x4	(450ns)(cmos)	3.95
2102-1	1024x1	(450ns)	.89
2102L-4	1024x1	(450ns)(LP)	.99
2102L-2	1024x1	(250ns)(LP)	1.45
2125	1024x1	(45ns)	2.95
2111	256x4	(450ns)	2.49
2111L	256x4	(450ns)(LP)	2.95
2112	256x4	(450ns)	2.99
2114L-15	1024x4	(150ns)(LP)	8/19.95
2114	1024x4	(450ns)	8/9.95
2114-25	1024x4	(250ns)	8/10.95
2114L-4	1024x4	(450ns)(LP)	8/12.95
2114L-3	1024x4	(300ns)(LP)	8/13.45
2114L-2	1024x4	(200ns)(LP)	8/13.95
TC5514	1024x4	(650ns)(cmos)	4.95
2141	4096x1	(200ns)	2.95
2147	4096x1	(55ns)	4.95
2148	1024x4	(70ns)	4.95
TMS4044-4	4096x1	(450ns)	3.49
TMS4044-3	4096x1	(300ns)	3.99
TMS4044-2	4096x1	(200ns)	4.49
TMS40L44-2	4096x1	(200ns)(LP)	4.95
UPD410	4096x1	(100ns)	3.95
MK4118	1024x8	(250ns)	9.95
TMM2016-200	2048x8	(200ns)	4.15
TMM2016-150	2048x8	(150ns)	4.95
TMM2016-100	2048x8	(100ns)	6.15
HM6116-4	2048x8	(200ns)(cmos)	4.75
HM6116-3	2048x8	(150ns)(cmos)	4.95
HM6116-2	2048x8	(120ns)(cmos)	8.95
HM6116LP-4	2048x8	(200ns)(cmos)(LP)	5.95
HM6116LP-3	2048x8	(150ns)(cmos)(LP)	6.95
HM6116LP-2	2048x8	(120ns)(cmos)(LP)	10.95
TC5516	2048x8	(250ns)(cmos)	9.95
TMS4016	2048x8	(200ns)	6.95
Z-6132	4096x8	(300ns)(Qstat)	34.95
HM6264P-15	8192x8	(150ns)(cmos)	34.95
HM6264LP-12	8192x8	(120ns)(cmos)	49.95
HM6264LP-15	8192x8	(150ns)(cmos)	39.95

LP=Low power Qstat=Quasi-Static

DYNAMIC RAMS

TMS4027	4096x1	(250ns)	1.99
2107	4096x1	(200ns)	1.95
MM5280	4096x1	(300ns)	1.95
TMS4050	4096x1	(300ns)	1.95
UPD411	4096x1	(300ns)	1.95
TMS4060	4096x1	(300ns)	1.95
MK4108	8192x1	(200ns)	1.95
MM5298	8192x1	(250ns)	1.85
4118-300	16384x1	(300ns)	8/11.75
4116-250	16384x1	(250ns)	8/7.95
4116-200	16384x1	(200ns)	8/12.95
4116-150	16384x1	(150ns)	8/14.95
4116-120	16384x1	(120ns)	8/29.00
2118	16384x1	(150ns)(5v)	4.95
MK4332	32768x1	(200ns)	9.95
4164-200	65536x1	(200ns)(5v)	9/44.95
4164-150	65536x1	(150ns)(5v)	9/49.00
4164-120	65536x1	(120ns)(5v)	8.95
MCM6665	65536x1	(200ns)(5v)	8.95
TMS4164	65536x1	(150ns)(5v)	8.95
4164-REFRESH	65536x1	(150ns)(5V)(REFRESH)	8.95
TMS4416	16384x4	(150ns)(5v)	9.95
41256-150	262144x1	(150ns)(5v)	44.95
41256-200	262144x1	(200ns)(5v)	39.95

5v=Single 5 Volt Supply REFRESH=Pin 1 Refresh

EPROMS

1702	256x8	(1us)	4.50
2708	1024x8	(450ns)	3.95
2756	1024x8	(450ns)(5V)	5.95
2716-6	2048x8	(650ns)	2.95
2716	2048x8	(450ns)(5V)	3.95
2716-1	2048x8	(350ns)(5V)	5.95
TMS2616	2048x8	(450ns)(5V)	5.50
TMS2716	2048x8	(450ns)	7.95
TMS2532	4096x8	(450ns)(5V)	5.95
2732	4096x8	(450ns)(5V)	4.95
2732-250	4096x8	(250ns)(5V)	8.95
2732-200	4096x8	(200ns)(5V)	11.95
2732A-4	4096x8	(450ns)(5V)(21V PGM)	4.95
2732A-35	4096x8	(350ns)(5V)(21V PGM)	4.95
2732A	4096x8	(250ns)(5V)(21V PGM)	9.95
2732A-2	4096x8	(200ns)(5V)(21V PGM)	13.95
2764	8192x8	(450ns)(5V)	6.95
2764-250	8192x8	(250ns)(5V)	7.95
2764-200	8192x8	(200ns)(5V)	19.95
TMS2564	8192x8	(450ns)(5V)	14.95
MCM68764	8192x8	(450ns)(5V)(24 pin)	39.95
MCM68766	8192x8	(350ns)(5V)(24 pin)	42.95
27128-45	16384x8	(450ns)(5V)	19.95
27128-30	16384x8	(300ns)(5V)	22.95
27128	16384x8	(250ns)(5V)	24.95

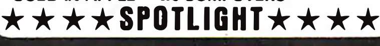
5V=Single 5 Volt Supply 21V PGM=Program at 21 Volts

★★★★HIGH TECH★★★★

65C02 $12.95

CMOS VERSION OF THE 1 MHz 6502 MICROPROCESSOR

* LOW POWER-8ma OPERATION, 10 MICROAMP STANDBY
* SINGLE POWER SUPPLY: 3-6 VOLTS
* 27 NEW INSTRUCTIONS AND ADDRESS MODES
* PIN FOR PIN COMPATIBILITY WITH 6502
* BUS ENABLE AND MEMORY LOCK FEATURES
* USED IN APPLE™ IIc COMPUTERS



ORDER TOLL FREE

800-538-5000

800-662-6279 (CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS)

CRYSTALS

32.768 KHz	1.95
1.0 MHz	3.95
1.8432	3.95
2.0	2.95
2.097152	2.95
2.4576	2.95
3.2768	2.95
3.579545	2.95
4.0	2.95
4.032	2.95
5.0	2.95
5.0688	2.95
5.185	2.95
5.7143	2.95
6.0	2.95
6.144	2.95
6.5536	2.95
8.0	2.95
10.0	2.95
10.738635	2.95
14.31818	2.95
15.0	2.95
16.0	2.95
17.430	2.95
18.0	2.95
18.432	2.95
20.0	2.95
22.1184	2.95
24.0	2.95
32.0	2.95

CRYSTALS OSCILLATORS

1.0MHz	7.95	18.432	7.95
1.8432	7.95	20.0	7.95
2.0	7.95	24.0	7.95
2.4576	7.95		
2.5	7.95		
4.0	7.95		
5.0688	7.95		
6.0	7.95		
6.144	7.95		
8.0	7.95		
10.0	7.95		
12.0	7.95		
15.0	7.95		
16.0	7.95		

GENERATORS BIT RATE

MC14411	11.95
BR1941	11.95
4702	12.95
COM5016	16.95
COM8116	10.95
MM5307	10.95

FUNCTION

MC4024	3.95
LM566	1.49
XR2206	3.75
8038	3.95

CRT CONTROLLERS

8645	14.95
68B45	19.95
HD46505SP	15.95
6845	12.95
6847	12.95
MC1372	6.95
68047	24.95
8275	29.95
7220	39.95
CRT5027	19.95
CRT5037	34.95
TMS9918A	39.95
DP8350	49.95

DISK CONTROLLERS

1771	15.95
1791	23.95
1793	23.95
1795	23.95
1797	23.95
2791	54.95
2793	54.95
2795	59.95
2797	59.95
6843	34.95
8272	39.95
UPD765	19.95
MB8876	29.95
MB8877	34.95
1691	7.95
2143	7.95

KEYBOARD CHIPS

AY5-2376	11.95
AY5-3600	11.95
AY5-3600PRO	11.95

CLOCK CIRCUTS

MM5314	4.95
MM5369	3.95
MM5369-EST	4.25
MM5375	4.95
MM58167	8.95
MM58174	11.95
MSM5832	3.95

74LS00

74LS00	.24	74LS189	8.95
74LS01	.25	74LS190	.89
74LS02	.25	74LS191	.89
74LS03	.25	74LS192	.79
74LS04	.24	74LS193	.79
74LS05	.25	74LS194	.69
74LS08	.28	74LS195	.69
74LS09	.29	74LS196	.79
74LS10	.25	74LS197	.79
74LS11	.35	74LS221	.89
74LS12	.35	74LS240	.95
74LS13	.45	74LS241	.99
74LS14	.59	74LS242	.99
74LS15	.35	74LS243	.99
74LS20	.25	74LS244	1.29
74LS21	.29	74LS245	1.49
74LS22	.25	74LS247	.75
74LS26	.29	74LS248	.99
74LS27	.29	74LS249	.99
74LS28	.35	74LS251	.59
74LS30	.25	74LS253	.59
74LS32	.29	74LS257	.59
74LS33	.55	74LS258	.59
74LS37	.35	74LS259	2.75
74LS38	.35	74LS260	.59
74LS40	.25	74LS261	2.25
74LS42	.49	74LS266	.55
74LS47	.75	74LS273	1.49
74LS48	.75	74LS275	3.35
74LS49	.75	74LS279	.49
74LS51	.25	74LS280	1.98
74LS54	.29	74LS283	.69
74LS55	.29	74LS290	.89
74LS63	1.25	74LS293	.89
74LS73	.39	74LS295	.99
74LS74	.35	74LS298	.89
74LS75	.39	74LS299	1.75
74LS76	.39	74LS322	5.95
74LS78	.49	74LS323	3.50
74LS83	.60	74LS324	1.75
74LS85	.69	74LS348	2.50
74LS86	.39	74LS352	1.29
74LS90	.55	74LS353	1.29
74LS91	.89	74LS363	1.35
74LS92	.55	74LS364	1.95
74LS93	.55	74LS365	.49
74LS95	.75	74LS366	.49
74LS96	.89	74LS367	.45
74LS107	.39	74LS368	.45
74LS109	.39	74LS373	1.39
74LS112	.39	74LS374	1.39
74LS113	.39	74LS375	.95
74LS114	.39	74LS377	1.39
74LS122	.45	74LS378	1.18
74LS123	.79	74LS379	1.35
74LS124	2.90	74LS385	3.90
74LS125	.49	74LS386	.45
74LS126	.49	74LS390	1.19
74LS132	.59	74LS393	1.19
74LS133	.59	74LS395	1.19
74LS136	.39	74LS396	1.89
74LS137	.99	74LS399	1.49
74LS138	.55	74LS424	2.95
74LS139	.55	74LS447	.95
74LS145	1.20	74LS490	1.95
74LS147	2.49	74LS540	1.95
74LS148	1.35	74LS541	1.95
74LS151	.55	74LS624	3.99
74LS153	.55	74LS640	2.20
74LS154	1.90	74LS645	2.20
74LS155	.69	74LS668	1.69
74LS156	.69	74LS669	1.89
74LS157	.65	74LS670	1.49
74LS158	.59	74LS674	14.95
74LS160	.69	74LS682	3.20
74LS161	.65	74LS683	3.20
74LS162	.69	74LS684	3.20
74LS163	.65	74LS685	3.20
74LS164	.69	74LS688	2.40
74LS165	.95	74LS689	3.20
74LS166	1.95	81LS95	1.49
74LS168	1.75	81LS96	1.49
74LS169	1.75	25LS2518	4.13
74LS170	1.49	25LS2521	2.80
74LS173	.69	25LS2538	3.74
74LS174	.55	25LS2569	2.80
74LS175	.55	26LS31	2.19
74LS181	2.15	26LS32	2.19

Z-80

2.5 MHz

Z80-CPU	3.95
Z80-CTC	3.95
Z80-DART	10.95
Z80-DMA	14.95
Z80-PIO	3.95
Z80-SIO/0	11.95
Z80-SIO/1	11.95
Z80-SIO/2	11.95
Z80-SIO/9	11.95

4.0 MHz

Z80A-CPU	4.49
Z80A-CTC	4.95
Z80A-DART	9.95
Z80A-DMA	12.95
Z80A-PIO	4.49
Z80A-SIO/0	12.95
Z80A-SIO/1	12.95
Z80A-SIO/2	12.95
Z80A-SIO/9	12.95

6.0 MHz

Z80B-CPU	9.95
Z80B-CTC	12.95
Z80B-PIO	12.95
Z80B-DART	19.95
Z80B-SIO/0	29.95
Z80B-SIO/2	29.95

ZILOG

Z6132	34.95
Z8671	39.95

6500

1.0 MHz

6502	4.95
65C02(CMOS)	12.95
6504	6.95
6505	8.95
6507	9.95
6520	4.35
6522	6.95
6532	9.95
6545	22.50
6551	11.85

2.0 MHz

6502A	6.95
6522A	9.95
6523A	11.95
6545A	27.95
6551A	11.95

3.0 MHz

6502B	9.95

UARTS

AY5-1013	3.95
AY3-1015	6.95
PT1472	9.95
TR1602	3.95
2350	9.95
2651	8.95
IM6402	7.95
IM6403	8.95
UPD7201	19.95
INS8520	10.95

6800

68000-8	49.95
6800	2.95
6802	7.95
6803	19.95
6808	13.90
6809E	14.95
6809	11.95
6810	2.95
6820	4.35
6821	2.95
6828	14.95
6840	12.95
6843	34.95
6844	25.95
6845	12.95
6847	11.95
6850	3.25
6852	5.75
6860	7.95
6875	6.95
6880	2.25
6883	22.95
68047	24.95
68488	19.95

6800=1 MHz

68B00	10.95
68B02	22.95
68B09E	29.95
68B09	29.95
68B10	6.95
68B21	6.95
68B40	19.95
68B45	19.95
68B50	5.95

68B00=2 MHz

8000

8031	29.95
8035	5.95
8039	5.95
INS-8060	17.95
INS-8073	49.95
8080	3.95
8085	4.95
8085A-2	11.95
8086	24.95
8087	175.00
8088	29.95
8089	69.95
8155	6.95
8155-2	7.95
8156	6.95
8185	29.95
8185-2	39.95
8741	29.95
8748	24.95
8749	39.95
8755	24.95

MISC.

UPD7201	19.95
TMS99531	9.95
TMS99532	29.95
ULN2003	2.49
3242	7.95
3341	4.95
MC3470	4.95
MC3480	9.00
11C90	13.95
95H90	7.95
2513-001 up	9.95
2513-002 low	9.95

8200

8202	24.95
8203	39.95
8205	3.50
8212	1.80
8214	3.85
8216	1.75
8224	2.25
8226	1.80
8228	3.49
8237	19.95
8237-5	21.95
8238	4.49
8243	4.45
8250	10.95
8251	4.49
8253	6.95
8253-5	7.95
8255	4.49
8255-5	5.25
8257	7.95
8257-5	8.95
8259	6.90
8259-5	7.50
8271	79.95
8272	39.95
8274	39.95
8275	29.95
8279	8.95
8279-5	10.00
8282	6.50
8283	6.50
8284	5.50
8286	6.50
8287	6.50
8288	25.00
8289	49.95
8292	14.95

VISIT OUR NEW, EXPANDED RETAIL STORE AT 1256 SOUTH BASCOM IN SAN JOSE

HOURS: M-W-F, 9-5 T-TH., 9-9 SAT., 10-3

JDR Microdevices

1224 S. Bascom Avenue, San Jose, CA 95128
800-538-5000 • 800-662-6279 (CA)
(408) 995-5430 • Telex 171-110
FAX (408) 275-8415

PLEASE USE YOUR CUSTOMER NUMBER WHEN ORDERING

TERMS: Minimum order $10. For shipping and handling include $2.50 for UPS Ground and $3.50 for UPS Air. Orders over 1 lb. and foreign orders may require additional shipping charges — please contact our sales department for the amount. CA residents must include 6% sales tax. Bay Area and LA residents include 6½%. Prices subject to change without notice. We are not responsible for typographical errors. We reserve the right to limit quantities and to substitute manufacturer. All merchandise subject to prior sale

Circle 229 on inquiry card.

41256 256K DYNAMIC 200ns 39.95 — HM6264P-15 8Kx8 STATIC 150ns 34.95

74S00

74S00	.32	74S135	.89	74S244	2.20
74S02	.35	74S138	.85	74S251	.95
74S03	.35	74S139	.85	74S253	.95
74S04	.35	74S140	.55	74S257	.95
74S05	.35	74S151	.95	74S258	.95
74S08	.35	74S153	.95	74S260	.79
74S09	.40	74S157	.95	74S273	2.45
74S10	.35	74S158	.95	74S274	19.95
74S11	.35	74S161	1.95	74S275	19.95
74S15	.35	74S162	1.95	74S280	1.95
74S20	.35	74S163	1.95	74S283	3.29
74S22	.35	74S168	3.95	74S287	1.90
74S30	.35	74S169	3.95	74S288	1.90
74S32	.40	74S174	.95	74S289	6.98
74S37	.88	74S175	.95	74S299	7.35
74S38	.85	74S180	11.95	74S301	6.95
74S40	.35	74S181	3.95	74S373	2.45
74S51	.35	74S182	2.95	74S374	2.45
74S64	.40	74S185	16.95	74S381	7.95
74S65	.40	74S188	1.95	74S387	1.95
74S74	.50	74S189	6.95	74S399	2.95
74S85	1.99	74S194	1.49	74S412	2.98
74S86	.50	74S195	1.49	74S470	6.95
74S112	.50	74S196	1.49	74S471	4.95
74S113	.50	74S197	1.49	74S472	4.95
74S114	.55	74S201	6.95	74S474	4.95
74S124	2.75	74S225	7.95	74S570	2.95
74S132	1.24	74S226	3.99	74S571	2.95
74S133	.45	74S240	2.20	74S573	9.95
74S134	.50	74S241	2.20	87S181	16.25
				87S185	16.95

7400

7400	.19	7483	.50	74172	5.95
7401	.19	7485	.59	74173	.75
7402	.19	7486	.35	74174	.89
7403	.19	7489	2.15	74175	.89
7404	.19	7490	.35	74176	.89
7405	.25	7491	.40	74177	.75
7406	.29	7492	.50	74178	1.15
7407	.29	7493	.35	74179	1.75
7408	.24	7494	.65	74180	.75
7409	.19	7495	.55	74181	2.25
7410	.19	7496	.70	74182	.75
7411	.25	7497	2.75	74184	2.00
7412	.30	74100	1.75	74185	2.00
7413	.35	74105	1.14	74189	2.99
7414	.49	74107	.30	74190	1.15
7416	.25	74109	.45	74191	1.15
7417	.25	74110	.45	74192	.79
7420	.19	74111	.55	74193	.79
7421	.35	74116	1.55	74194	.85
7422	.35	74120	1.20	74195	.85
7423	.29	74121	.29	74196	.79
7425	.29	74122	.45	74197	.75
7426	.29	74123	.49	74198	1.35
7427	.29	74125	.45	74199	1.35
7428	.45	74126	.45	74221	1.35
7430	.19	74128	.55	74246	1.35
7432	.29	74132	.45	74247	1.25
7433	.45	74136	.50	74248	1.85
7437	.29	74141	.65	74249	1.95
7438	.29	74142	2.95	74251	.75
7439	.79	74143	4.95	74259	2.25
7440	.19	74144	2.95	74265	1.35
7442	.49	74145	.60	74273	1.95
7443	.65	74147	1.75	74276	1.25
7444	.69	74148	1.20	74278	3.11
7445	.69	74150	1.35	74279	.75
7446	.69	74151	.55	74283	2.00
7447	.69	74152	.65	74284	3.75
7448	.69	74153	.55	74285	3.75
7450	.19	74154	1.25	74290	.95
7451	.23	74155	.75	74293	.75
7453	.23	74156	.65	74298	.85
7454	.23	74157	.55	74351	2.25
7460	.23	74159	1.65	74365	.65
7470	.35	74160	.85	74366	.65
7472	.29	74161	.69	74367	.65
7473	.34	74162	.85	74368	.65
7474	.33	74163	.69	74376	2.20
7475	.45	74164	.85	74390	1.75
7476	.35	74165	.85	74393	1.35
7480	.59	74166	1.00	74425	3.15
7481	1.10	74167	2.96	74426	.85
7482	.95	74170	1.65	74490	2.55

CMOS

4000	.29	4532	1.95
4001	.25	4538	1.95
4002	.25	4539	1.95
4006	.89	4541	2.64
4007	.29	4543	1.19
4008	.95	4553	5.79
4009	.39	4555	.95
4010	.45	4556	.95
4011	.25	4558	2.45
4012	.25	4560	4.25
4013	.38	4569	3.49
4014	.79	4581	1.95
4015	.39	4582	1.95
4016	.39	4584	.75
4017	.69	4585	.75
4018	.79	45151	12.95
4019	.39	4702	12.95
4020	.75	4724	1.50
4021	.79	74C00	.35
4022	.79	74C02	.35
4023	.29	74C04	.35
4024	.65	74C08	.35
4025	.29	74C10	.35
4026	1.65	74C14	.59
4027	.45	74C20	.35
4028	.69	74C30	.35
4029	.79	74C32	.39
4030	.39	74C42	1.29
4034	1.95	74C48	1.99
4035	.85	74C73	.65
4040	.75	74C74	.65
4041	.75	74C76	.80
4042	.69	74C83	1.95
4043	.85	74C85	1.95
4044	.79	74C86	.39
4046	.85	74C89	4.50
4047	.95	74C90	1.19
4048	.69	74C93	1.75
4049	.35	74C95	.99
4050	.35	74C150	5.75
4051	.79	74C151	2.25
4052	1.99	74C154	3.25
4053	.79	74C157	1.75
4060	.89	74C160	1.19
4066	.39	74C161	1.19
4068	.39	74C162	1.19
4069	.29	74C163	1.19
4070	.35	74C164	1.39
4071	.29	74C165	2.00
4072	.29	74C173	.79
4073	.29	74C174	1.19
4075	.29	74C175	1.19
4076	.79	74C192	1.49
4077	.59	74C193	1.49
4078	.29	74C195	1.39
4081	.29	74C200	5.75
4082	.29	74C221	1.75
4085	.95	74C224	2.25
4086	.95	74C373	2.45
4093	.49	74C374	2.45
4094	2.99	74C901	.39
4098	2.49	74C902	.85
4099	1.95	74C903	.85
14409	12.95	74C905	10.95
14410	12.95	74C906	.95
14411	11.95	74C907	1.00
14412	12.95	74C908	2.00
14419	7.95	74C909	2.75
14433	14.95	74C910	9.95
4502	.95	74C911	8.95
4503	.65	74C912	8.95
4507	1.25	74C914	1.95
4508	1.95	74C915	1.19
4510	.85	74C918	2.75
4511	.85	74C920	17.95
4512	.85	74C921	15.95
4514	1.25	74C922	4.49
4515	1.79	74C923	4.95
4516	1.55	74C925	5.95
4518	.89	74C926	7.95
4519	.39	74C927	7.95
4520	.79	74C928	7.95
4521	4.99	74C929	19.95
4522	1.25	74C930	4.95
4526	1.25	80C95	.85
4527	1.95	80C96	.95
4528	1.19	80C97	.95
4529	2.95	80C98	1.20
4531	.95		

HIGH SPEED CMOS

A new family of high speed CMOS logic featuring the speed of low power Schottky (8ns typical gate propagation delay), combined with the advantages of CMOS: very low power consumption, superior noise immunity, and improved output drive.

74HC00

74HC: Operate at CMOS logic levels and are ideal for new, all-CMOS designs.

74HC00	.59	74HC175	.99
74HC02	.59	74HC193	1.25
74HC04	.59	74HC194	1.04
74HC08	.59	74HC195	1.09
74HC10	.59	74HC238	1.35
74HC11	.59	74HC240	1.89
74HC14	.79	74HC241	1.89
74HC20	.59	74HC242	1.89
74HC27	.59	74HC243	1.89
74HC30	.59	74HC244	1.89
74HC32	.69	74HC245	1.89
74HC51	.59	74HC251	.89
74HC74	.75	74HC257	.85
74HC75	.85	74HC259	1.39
74HC85	1.35	74HC273	1.89
74HC86	.69	74HC299	4.99
74HC93	1.19	74HC367	.99
74HC125	1.19	74HC373	2.29
74HC132	1.19	74HC374	2.29
74HC138	.99	74HC393	1.39
74HC139	.99	74HC4017	1.99
74HC151	.89	74HC4020	1.39
74HC153	.89	74HC4024	1.59
74HC154	2.49	74HC4040	1.39
74HC157	.89	74HC4049	.89
74HC161	1.15	74HC4050	.89
74HC164	1.25	74HC4060	1.29
74HC166	2.95	74HC4511	2.39
74HC174	.99	74HC4538	2.29

74HCT00

74HCT: Direct, drop-in replacements for LS TTL and can be intermixed with 74LS in the same circuit.

74HCT00	.69	74HCT175	1.09
74HCT02	.69	74HCT193	1.39
74HCT04	.69	74HCT194	1.19
74HCT08	.69	74HCT195	1.29
74HCT10	.69	74HCT238	1.49
74HCT11	.69	74HCT240	2.19
74HCT14	.89	74HCT241	2.19
74HCT20	.69	74HCT242	2.19
74HCT27	.69	74HCT243	2.19
74HCT30	.69	74HCT244	2.19
74HCT32	.79	74HCT245	2.19
74HCT51	.69	74HCT251	1.09
74HCT74	.85	74HCT257	.99
74HCT75	.95	74HCT259	1.59
74HCT85	1.49	74HCT273	2.09
74HCT86	.79	74HCT299	5.25
74HCT93	1.29	74HCT367	1.09
74HCT125	1.29	74HCT373	2.49
74HCT132	1.29	74HCT374	2.49
74HCT138	1.15	74HCT393	1.59
74HCT139	1.15	74HCT4017	2.19
74HCT151	1.05	74HCT4020	1.59
74HCT153	1.05	74HCT4024	1.79
74HCT154	2.99	74HCT4040	1.59
74HCT157	.99	74HCT4049	.99
74HCT161	1.29	74HCT4050	.99
74HCT164	1.39	74HCT4060	1.49
74HCT166	3.05	74HCT4511	2.69
74HCT174	1.09	74HCT4538	2.59

SPECTRONICS CORPORATION

EPROM ERASERS

	Timer	Capacity Chip	Intensity (uW/Cm²)	
PE-14		9	8,000	$83.00
PE-14T	x	9	8,000	$119.00
PE-24T	x	12	9,600	$175.00
PL-265T	x	30	9,600	$255.00
PR-125T	x	25	17,000	$349.00
PR-320T	x	42	17,000	$595.00

VOLTAGE REGULATORS

TO-220 CASE PACKAGE

7805T	.75	7905T	.85
7808T	.75	7908T	.85
7812T	.75	7912T	.85
7815T	.75	7915T	.85
7824T	.75	7924T	.85

TO-3 CASE PACKAGE

7805K	1.39	7905K	1.49
7812K	1.39	7912K	1.49
7815K	1.39	7915K	1.49
7824K	1.39	7924K	1.49

TO-92 CASE PACKAGE

78L05	.69	79L05	.79
78L12	.69	79L12	.79
78L15	.69	79L15	.79

OTHER VOLTAGE REGS

78M05C	5volt	½amp	TO-220	.35
LM323K	5volt	3amp	TO-3	4.95
LM338K	Adj.	5amp	TO-3	3.95
78H05K	5volt	5amp	TO-3	9.95
78H12K	5volt	5amp	TO-3	9.95
78P05K	5volt	10amp	TO-3	14.95
UA78S40	FAIRCHILD		DIP	1.95

LINEAR

LM301	.34	LM567	.89
LM301H	.79	NE570	3.95
LM307	.45	NE571	2.95
LM308	.69	NE590	2.50
LM308H	1.15	NE592	2.75
LM309H	1.95	LM709	.59
LM309K	1.25	LM710	.75
LM310	1.75	LM711	.79
LM311	.64	LM723	.49
LM311H	.89	LM723H	.55
LM312H	1.75	LM733	.98
LM317K	3.95	LM741	.35
LM317T	1.19	LM741N-1	4.35
LM318	1.49	LM741H	.40
LM318H	1.59	LM747	.69
LM319H	1.90	LM748	.59
LM319	1.25	LM1014	1.19
LM320	see 7900	LM1303	1.95
LM322	1.65	LM1310	1.49
LM323K	4.95	MC1330	1.69
LM324	.59	MC1349	1.89
LM329	.65	MC1350	1.19
LM331	3.95	MC1358	1.69
LM334	1.19	MC1372	6.95
LM335	1.40	LM1414	1.59
LM336	1.75	LM1458	.59
LM337K	3.95	LM1488	.69
LM338K	3.95	LM1489	.69
LM339	.99	LM1496	.85
LM340	see 7800	LM1558H	3.10
LM348	.99	LM1800	2.37
LM350K	4.95	LM1812	8.25
LM350T	4.60	LM1830	3.50
LM358	.69	LM1871	5.49
LM359	1.79	LM1872	5.49
LM376	3.75	LM1877	3.52
LM377	1.95	LM1889	1.95
LM378	2.50	LM1896	1.75
LM379	4.50	ULN2003	2.49
LM380	.89	LM2877	2.05
LM380N-8	1.10	LM2878	2.25
LM381	1.60	LM2900	.85
LM382	1.60	LM2901	1.00
LM383	1.95	MPQ2907	1.95
LM384	1.95	LM2917	2.95
LM386	.89	LM3900	.59
LM387	1.40	LM3905	1.25
LM389	1.35	LM3909	.98
LM390	1.95	LM3911	2.25
LM392	.69	LM3914	3.95
LM393	1.29	LM3915	3.95
LM394H	4.60	LM3916	3.95
LM399H	5.00	MC4024	3.95
NE531	2.95	MC4044	4.50
NE555	.34	RC4136	1.25
NE556	.65	RC4151	3.95
NE558	1.50	LM4250	1.75
NE564	2.95	LM4500	3.25
LM565	.99	RC45580	.69
LM566	1.49	LM13600	1.49
		LM13700	1.45

H=TO-5 CAN, K=TO-3, T=TO-220

RCA

CA3023	2.75	CA3083	1.55
CA3039	1.29	CA3086	.80
CA3046	1.25	CA3089	2.99
CA3059	2.90	CA3096	3.49
CA3060	2.90	CA3130	1.30
CA3065	1.75	CA3140	1.15
CA3080	1.10	CA3146	1.85
CA3081	1.65	CA3160	1.19
CA3082	1.65	CA3183	.99

TI

TL494	4.20	75365	1.95
TL496	1.65	75450	.59
TL497	3.25	75451	.39
75107	1.49	75452	.39
75108	1.49	75453	.39
75110	1.95	75454	.39
75150	1.95	75491	.79
75154	1.95	75492	.79
75188	1.25	75493	.89
75189	1.25	75494	.89

BI FET

TL066	.99	LF347	2.19
TL071	.79	LF353	1.00
TL072	1.19	LF355	1.10
TL081	.79	LF356	1.10
TL082	1.19	LF357	1.40
TL083	1.19	LF411	1.29
TL084	2.19	LF412	1.99

TRANSISTORS

2N918	.50	2N3772	1.85
MPS918	.25	2N3903	.25
2N2102	.75	2N3904	.10
2N2218	.50	2N3906	.10
2N2218A	.50	2N4122	.25
2N2219	.50	2N4123	.25
2N2219A	.50	2N4249	.25
2N2222	.25	2N4304	.75
PN2222	.10	2N4401	.25
MPS2369	.25	2N4402	.25
2N2484	.25	2N4403	.25
2N2905	.50	2N4857	1.00
2N2907	.25	PN4916	.25
PN2907	1.25	2N5086	.25
2N3055	.79	PN5129	.25
3055T	.69	PN5139	.25
2N3393	.30	2N5209	.25
2N3414	.25	2N6028	.35
2N3563	.40	2N6043	1.75
2N3565	.40	2N6045	1.75
PN3565	.25	MPS-A05	.25
MPS3638	.25	MPS-A06	.25
MPS3640	.25	MPS-A13	.40
PN3643	.25	MPS-A55	.25
PN3644	.25	MPU-131	.99
MPS3704	.15	TIP29	.65
MPS3706	.15	TIP31	.75
		TIP32	.79

IC SOCKETS

	1-99	100
8 PIN ST	.13	.11
14 PIN ST	.15	.12
16 PIN ST	.17	.13
18 PIN ST	.20	.18
20 PIN ST	.29	.27
22 PIN ST	.30	.27
24 PIN ST	.30	.27
28 PIN ST	.40	.32
40 PIN ST	.49	.39
64 PIN ST	4.25	CALL

ST=SOLDERTAIL

8 PIN WW	.59	.49
14 PIN WW	.69	.52
16 PIN WW	.69	.58
18 PIN WW	.99	.90
20 PIN WW	1.09	.98
22 PIN WW	1.39	1.28
24 PIN WW	1.49	1.35
28 PIN WW	1.69	1.49
40 PIN WW	1.99	1.80

WW=WIREWRAP

INTERFACE

8T26	1.59
8T28	1.98
8T95	.89
8T96	.89
8T97	.89
8T98	.89
DM8131	2.95
DP8304	2.29
DS8833	2.25
DS8835	1.99
DS8836	.99
DS8837	1.65
DS8838	1.30

INTERSIL

ICL7106	9.95
ICL7107	12.95
ICL7660	2.95
ICL8038	3.95
ICM7207A	5.59
ICM7208	15.95

DATA AQC

ADC0800	15.55
ADC0804	3.49
ADC0809	4.49
ADC0816	14.95
ADC0817	9.95
ADC0831	8.95
DAC0800	4.49
DAC0806	1.95
DAC0808	2.95
DAC1020	8.25
DAC1021	7.95
DAC1022	5.95
MC1408L6	1.95
MC1408L8	2.95

EXAR

XR2206	3.75
XR2207	3.75
XR2208	3.75
XR2211	5.25
XR2240	3.25

9000

9304	.95
9316	1.00
9328	1.49
9334	2.50
9368	3.95
9401	9.95
9601	.75
9602	1.50
9637	2.95
96S02	1.95

SOUND CHIPS

76477	3.95
76488	5.95
76489	8.95
SSI-263	39.95
AY3-8910	12.95
AY3-8912	12.95
MC3340	1.49
SP1000	39.00

OPTO-ISOLATORS

4N26	1.00	MCA-7	4.25
4N27	1.10	MCA-225	1.75
4N28	.69	IL-1	1.25
4N33	1.75	ILA-30	1.25
4N35	1.25	ILQ-74	2.75
4N37	1.25	H11C5	1.25
MCT-2	1.00	TIL-111	1.00
MCT-6	1.50	TIL-113	1.75

"...I would like to take this opportunity to say I think JDR is super. I have ordered from other companies and had to wait 3-4 weeks while my check cleared and then they were slow in filling the order. I shall continue to buy from JDR as much as possible. Also, you have good merchandise and nice people."

Robert L. Singleton

VISA — MasterCard

MPI B52 DS/DD FULL HEIGHT FDD FOR IBM $139.95

130W POWER SUPPLY



XT COMPATIBLE
+5V @ 15A
+12V @ 4.2A
-5V @ .5A
-12V @ .5A
$175.00
1 YEAR WARRANTY

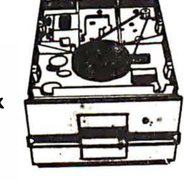
PROTOTYPE BOARDS

BOTH CARDS FEATURE GLASS EPOXY WITH PLATED-THROUGH HOLES, SOLDER MASK, SILK-SCREENED, GOLD CARD-EDGE, MOUNTING BRACKETS AND INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED.

IBM-PR1 $27.95
GENERAL PURPOSE DEVELOPMENT BOARD WITH CONVENIENT LINES FOR POWER AND GROUND. HOLES ON .1" CENTERS.

IBM-PR2 $29.95
AS ABOVE, WITH MODULAR SIGNAL DECODING AREA PROVIDING BUSS BUFFERING, BLOCK DECODING, AND ADDITIONAL DECODING.

TANDON TM 100-2



* SAME DRIVE AS SUPPLIED BY IBM
* DS/DD — 320K

$199.00

TEAC FD 55-B 1/2 HEIGHT

* 6ms STEP RATE
* DS/DD
* INCLUDES INSTRUCTIONS

$159.00

BUY 2/$299.00, AND GET FREE MOUNTING BRACKETS!

MAXIMIZER by SIGMA DESIGNS, INC.



MAXIMIZE YOUR IBM OR XT

	MAXIMIZER	AST 6-PACK+
Maximum Memory	384K/512K[1]	384K
RS-232 Serial	2[2]	1
Parallel Port	1	1
Clock Calendar	YES	YES
Game Adaptor	OPTIONAL	OPTIONAL

[1] With Optional 128K MAXISTACK
[2] Second Serial Port Optional

OPTIONS:

$259.95 (64K)

* 2nd Serial Port $49.95
* Game Adaptor $29.95
* 128K MAXISTACK $159.95
* Additional 64K Ram $44.95

ONE YEAR WARRANTY

FOR APPLE COMPUTER USERS

JDR 16K RAM CARD

* 2 YEAR WARRANTY
* EXPAND YOUR 48K APPLE TO 64K
* USE IN PLACE OF APPLE LANGUAGE CARD

$39.95



BARE PC CARD $9.95

JDR HALF HEIGHT DISK DRIVE

* TEAC MECHANISM-DIRECT DRIVE
* 100% APPLE COMPATIBLE-35 TRACK
* 40 TRACK WHEN USED WITH OPTIONAL CONTROLLER

$169.95

MITAC AD-1

$179.95

* FULL HEIGHT SHUGART MECHANISM
* DIRECT REPLACEMENT FOR APPLE DISK II

CONTROLLER CARD $49.95

RP 525 EPROM PROGRAMMER

FOR APPLE COMPUTERS $79.95

Low cost eprom programmer for Apple and Apple compatible machines. Allows copying and burning of all standard 27 series (2716-27128) eproms. A very simple menu operated display gets you on your way in seconds.

* NO EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY NEEDED
* NO SOFTWARE NEEDED
* AUTOMATIC SELECTION FOR 2716, 2732, 2723A, 2764 & 27128
* LED INDICATORS FOR ACTIVITY
* HIGH SPEED WRITE ALGORITHM

micromax

ALL WITH A 2 YEAR WARRANTY

VIEWMAX-80 $159.95
* 80 COLUMN CARD FOR APPLE II+

VIEWMAX 80-e $129.95
* 80 COLUMN CARD FOR APPLE IIe
* 64K RAM EXPANDABLE TO 128K

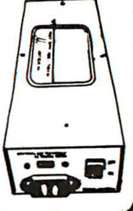
GRAPHMAX $129.95
* HIGH RESOLUTION GRAPHICS
* PRINTER CARD

OTHER ACCESSORIES FOR APPLE II

THUNDERCLOCK $129.95
* OFFICIAL PRODOS CLOCK CALENDAR
* 100% MOUNTAIN SOFTWARE COMPATIBLE
* BSR CONTROL OPTIONS AVAILABLE

KRAFT JOYSTICK $39.95
* SELF CENTERING
* AXIS ISOLATION

APPLE COMPATIBLE POWER SUPPLY

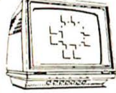


* USE TO POWER APPLE TYPE SYSTEMS
* +5V @ 4A +12V @ 2.5A -5V @ .5A -12V @ .5A
* APPLE POWER CONNECTOR
* INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED

$49.95

PERIPHERALS AND ACCESSORIES

MONITORS



AU9191U

BMC MONITOR STAND MODEL PA-900
Your Display will Tilt & Swivel $29.95

MONOCHROME

BMC BM JJ1201G GREEN 12"	89.98
BMC BM 12EUY 18MHz AMBER	139.95
BMC BM 12EUN 18MHz HIGH RES GREEN	115.00
NEC JB 1201M 20MHz GREEN	169.00
ZENITH ZVM-123 15MHz GREEN	105.00

COLOR

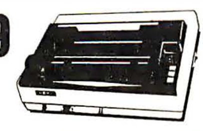
BMC BM AU9191U COMPOSITE 13" 279.00

NO C.O.D. ORDERS PLEASE

BMC BX-80 PRINTER

* 80 CPS DOT MATRIX PRINTER
* PRINTS BI-DIRECTIONAL IN 40, 80, 71 OR 142 COLUMNS IN NORMAL, DOUBLE WIDTH OR COMPRESSED TEXT.
* PRINT SUPERSCRIPT AS WELL AS SUPERB GRAPHICS IN CHARACTER OR BIT IMAGE.

$249



5¼" DISKFILE

* ATTRACTIVE, FUNTIONAL DISK STORAGE SYSTEM
* 75 DISK STORAGE CAPACITY

$16.99

NASHUA DISKETTES

5¼" WITH HUB RINGS

MD1 Soft, SS/SD	19.95
MD1D Soft, SS/DD	26.25
MD2D Soft, DS/DD	30.75
MD2F Soft, DS/4D	45.00
MD110 10 Sector, SS/DD	19.95
MD210D 10 Sector, DS/DD	30.75

8 INCH

FD1 Soft, SS/SD	24.74
FD1D Soft, SS/DD	30.00
FD2D Soft, DS/DD	36.75

VERBATIM

DATALIFE DISKETTES

SS/DD Soft Sector	29.95
SS/DD 10 Sector Hard	29.95
DS/DD Soft Sector	34.95

VISIT OUR NEW, EXPANDED RETAIL STORE AT 1256 SOUTH BASCOM IN SAN JOSE

HOURS: M-W-F, 9-5 T-TH., 9-9 SAT., 10-3

JDR Microdevices
1224 S. Bascom Avenue, San Jose, CA 95128
800-538-5000 • 800-662-6279 (CA)
(408) 995-5430 • Telex 171-110
FAX (408) 275-8415

PLEASE USE YOUR CUSTOMER NUMBER WHEN ORDERING

TERMS: Minimum order $10. For shipping and handling include $2.50 for UPS Ground and $3.50 for UPS Air. Orders over 1 lb. and foreign orders may require additional shipping charges — please contact our sales department for the amount. CA residents must include 6% sales tax, Bay Area and LA residents include 6½%. Prices subject to change without notice. We are not responsible for typographical errors. We reserve the right to limit quantities and to substitute manufacturer. All merchandise subject to prior sale.

Circle 230 on inquiry card.

HM6116-4 2Kx8 STATIC cmos 200ns 4.75

2732 4Kx8 EPROM 450ns 4.95

CABINETS FOR 5¼" DISK DRIVES

CABINET #1 $29.95
- ★ Dimensions 8⅝ x 5¹⁵⁄₁₆ x 3¹⁵⁄₁₆"
- ★ Color matches Apple
- ★ Fits standard 5¼" drives, inc. Shugart
- ★ Includes mounting hardware and feet

CABINET #2 $79.00
- ★ Complete with power supply, switch, line cord, fuse & standard power connector
- ★ Dimensions: 11½ x 5¾ x 3¹⁵⁄₁₆"
- ★ +5V @ 1 AMP, +12V @ 1.5 AMP
- ★ Please specify gray or tan

NOTE: Please include sufficient amount for shipping on above items.

TRANSFORMERS

FRAME STYLE

12.6VAC	2amp	4.95
12.6VAC CT	2amp	5.95
12.6VAC CT	4amp	7.95
12.6VAC CT	8amp	10.95
25.2VAC CT	2amp	7.95

PLUG CASE STYLE

12VAC	250ma	3.95
12VAC	500ma	4.95
12VAC	1amp	5.95
12VAC	2amp	6.95

DC ADAPTER

6, 9, 12 VDC selectable with univeral adapter 8.95

Please include sufficient amount for shipping on above items.

DISK DRIVES

TANDON

TM 100-1 5¼" (FOR IBM) SS/DD $199.00
TM 100-2 5¼" (FOR IBM) DS/DD $199.00

MPI

MPI-B52 5¼" (FOR IBM) DS/DD $139.95

TEAC

FD-55B ½ HEIGHT DS/DD $159.00
FD-55F ½ HEIGHT DS/QUAD $200.00

SHUGART

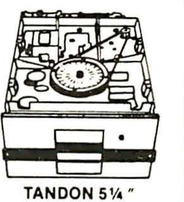
SA 400L 5¼" (40 TRACK) SS/DD $199.95

8" DISK DRIVES

FD100-8 BY SIEMENS, SHUGART 801 EQUIV.
SS/DD 10/$129.95 ea. $149.95
FD200-8 BY SIEMENS, SHUGART 851 EQUIV.
DS/DD 10/$185.00 ea. $195.00

JFORMAT-2 $59.95
SUPPORT FOR QUAD DENSITY DRIVES
FROM TALL TREE SYSTEMS

PLEASE INCLUDE SUFFICIENT AMOUNT FOR SHIPPING ON ABOVE ITEMS


TANDON 5¼"


TEAC HALF HEIGHT

MICROCOMPUTER HARDWARE HANDBOOK FROM ELCOMP — $14.95

Over 800 pages of manufacturers data sheets on most commonly used IC's.

Includes:
- ★ TTL — 74/74LS and 74F
- ★ CMOS
- ★ Voltage Regulators
- ★ Memory — RAM, ROM, EPROM
- ★ CPU's — 6800, 6500, Z80, 8080, 8085, 8086/8
- ★ MPU support & interface — 6800, 6500, Z80, 8200, etc.

ORDER TOLL FREE

800-538-5000

800-662-6279

(CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS)

MasterCard VISA

CENTRONICS

IDCEN36	Ribbon Cable	36 Pin Male	8.95
IDCEN36/F	Ribbon Cable	36 Pin Female	8.95
CEN36	Solder Cup	36 Pin Male	7.95

RIBBON CABLE

CONTACTS	SINGLE COLOR 1'	SINGLE COLOR 10'	COLOR CODED 1'	COLOR CODED 10'
10	.50	4.40	.83	7.30
16	.55	4.80	1.00	8.80
20	.65	5.70	1.25	11.00
25	.75	6.60	1.32	11.60
26	.75	6.60	1.32	11.60
34	.98	8.60	1.65	14.50
40	1.32	11.60	1.92	16.80
50	1.38	12.10	2.50	22.00

HARD TO FIND "SNAPABLE" HEADERS

Can easily be snapped apart to make any size header, all with .1" centers

1x36	STRAIGHT LEAD	.99
2x40	STRAIGHT LEAD	2.49
2x40	RIGHT ANGLE	2.99

SHORTING BLOCKS



SPACED AT .1" CENTERS
IDEAL FOR DISK DRIVES
OR ANY .1" HEADER

5/1.00

EDGECARD CONNECTORS

S-100ST	3.95
S-100 WW	4.95
72 pin ST	6.95
72 pin WW	7.95
50 pin ST	4.95
44 pin ST	2.95
44 pin WW	4.95

DIP CONNECTORS

DESCRIPTION	ORDER BY	8	14	16	18	20	22	24	28	40
HIGH RELIABILITY TOOLED ST IC SOCKETS	AUGATxx-ST	.99	.99	.99	1.69	1.89	1.89	1.99	2.49	2.99
COMPONENT CARRIERS (DIP HEADERS)	ICCxx	.65	.75	.85	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.50	2.10
RIBBON CABLE DIP PLUGS (IDC)	IDPxx	----	1.45	1.65	----	----	----	2.50	----	4.15

(Columns 8–40: CONTACTS)

For order instructions see "IDC Connectors" below.

D-SUBMINIATURE

DESCRIPTION		ORDER BY	9	15	25	37	50
SOLDER CUP	MALE	DPxxP	2.08	2.69	2.50	4.80	6.06
	FEMALE	DBxxS	2.66	3.63	3.25	7.11	9.24
RT. ANGLE PC SOLDER	MALE	DBxxPR	1.65	2.20	3.00	4.83	---
	FEMALE	DBxxSR	2.18	3.03	4.42	6.19	---
IDC RIBBON CABLE	MALE	IDBxxP	3.37	4.70	6.23	9.22	---
	FEMALE	IDBxxS	3.69	5.13	6.84	10.08	---
HOODS	BLACK	HOOD-B	---	---	1.25	---	---
	GREY	HOOD	1.60	1.60	1.25	2.95	3.50

(Columns 9–50: CONTACTS)

MOUNTING HARDWARE - $1.00

For order instructions see "IDC Connectors" below.

IDC CONNECTORS

DESCRIPTION	ORDER BY	10	20	26	34	40	50
SOLDER HEADER	IDHxxS	.82	1.29	1.68	2.20	2.58	3.24
RT. ANGLE SOLDER HEADER	IDHxxSR	.85	1.35	1.76	2.31	2.72	3.39
WW HEADER	IDHxxW	1.86	2.98	3.84	4.50	5.28	6.63
RT. ANGLE WW HEADER	IDHxxWR	2.05	3.28	4.22	4.45	4.80	7.30
RIBBON HEADER SOCKET	IDSxx	1.15	1.86	2.43	3.15	3.73	4.65
RIBBON HEADER	IDMxx	----	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.50	8.50
RIBBON EDGE CARD	IDExx	2.25	2.36	2.65	3.25	3.80	4.74

(Columns 10–50: CONTACTS)

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS: Insert the number of contacts in the position marked "xx" of the "order by" part number listed. EXAMPLE: A 10 pin right angle solder style header would be IDH 10 SR.

Circle 230 on inquiry card.

27128 16Kx8 EPROM 250ns 24.95 4116 16K DYNAMIC 250ns 8/7.95

BARGAIN HUNTERS CORNER

FLOPPY SALE

FD200-8 For S-100 **$195.00**
- ★ Manufactured by Siemens w/ 90 day warranty
- ★ 8" Double sided, double density
- ★ Manual included
- ★ NEW (not surplus as sold by others)

MPI-B52 FOR IBM PC **$139.95**
- ★ Manufactured by MPI w/ 90 day warranty
- ★ 5¼" DS/DD, better than Tandon
- ★ NEW (not surplus as sold by others)

BAL-525 FOR APPLE USERS **$139.95**
- ★ ½ Height — ALPS mechanism
- ★ 100% Apple compatible
- ★ Full 1 YEAR WARRANTY

NEW

*NASHUA DISKETTES

5¼" SOFT SECTOR
DOUBLE SIDED, DOUBLE DENSITY
WITH HUB RINGS

BULK PACKAGED IN FACTORY SEALED BAGS OF 50. INCLUDES DISKETTE SLEEVES AND WRITE PROTECT TABS. IDEAL FOR SCHOOLS, CLUBS, AND USERS GROUPS. THIS IS A SPECIAL PURCHASE, SO QUANTITIES ARE LIMITED.
5 YEAR WARRANTY.

$1.39 ea. QTY 250 **$1.49** ea. QTY 100 **$1.59** ea. QTY 50

*NASHUA DISKETTES WERE JUDGED TO HAVE THE HIGHEST POLISH AND RECORDED AMPLITUDE OF ANY DISKETTES TESTED. (SEE "COMPARING FLOPPY DISKS", BYTE 9/84)

DISKETTE FILE $9.95 ea.

BY DEALING DIRECT WITH THE FACTORY WE CAN MAKE THIS UNBEATABLE OFFER!



- ATTRACTIVE SMOKED ACRYLIC CASE WITH 6 INDEXED DIVIDERS
- RUGGED, HIGH QUALITY CONSTRUCTION
- HOLDS 70 5¼" DISKETTES WITH ROOM TO SPARE

ORDER 50 NASHUA DISKETTES, AND GET THIS DISKETTE FILE FOR ONLY $6.95

SPECIALS END 11/30/84

RF MODULATOR

(ASTEC UM1082) QUANTITIES LIMITED
- ★ PRESET TO CHANNEL 3
- ★ USE TO BUILD TV-COMPUTER INTERFACE
- ★ +5 VOLT OPERATION

NOW ONLY $6.95

ZIF SOCKETS

ZIF = Zero Insertion Force



LEADS	UNIT PRICE
14	5.95
16	5.95
24	7.95
28	8.95
40	10.95

EMI FILTER

- MFG BY CORONA
- LOW COST
- FITS LC-HP BELOW

$4.95

LINE CORDS

LC-2	2 CONDUCTOR	6 ft	.39
LC-3	3 CONDUCTOR	6 ft	.99
LC-HP	3 CONDUCTOR WITH STANDARD FEMALE SOCKET	6 ft	1.49
LC-CIR	CIGARETTE LIGHTER PLUG WITH 6 ft COILED CORD		2.95

MUFFIN FANS

4.68" SQUARE	14.95
3.125" SQUARE	14.95

HEAT SINKS

TO-220	SCREW ON	.35
TO-220	CLIP ON	.35
TO-3	SCREW ON	.95
TO-220	INSULATOR	10/1.00
TO-3	INSULATOR	10/1.00

SWITCHES

SPDT	MINI-TOGGLE ON-ON	1.25
DPDT	MINI-TOGGLE ON-ON	1.50
DPDT	MINI-TOGGLE ON-OFF-ON	1.75
SPST	MINI-PUSHBUTTON N.O.	.39
SPST	MINI-PUSHBUTTON N.C.	.39
BCD OUT	10 POSITION 6 PIN DIP	1.95





BYPASS CAPS

.01 µf DISC	100/$6.00
.01 µf MONOLITHIC	100/$12.00
.1 µf DISC	100/$8.00
.1 µf MONOLITHIC	100/$15.00

RESISTORS

¼ WATT 5% CARBON FILM
ALL STANDARD VALUES
FROM 1 OHM TO 10 MEG OHM

50 PIECES SAME VALUE	.025
100 PIECES SAME VALUE	.02
1000 PIECES SAME VALUE	.015

DIODES

1N751	5.1 VOLT ZENER	.25
1N759	12.0 VOLT ZENER	.25
1N4148	(1N914)SWITCHING	25/1.00
1N4001	50PIV 1A	12/1.00
1N4004	400PIV RECTIFIER	10/1.00
1N5402	200PIV 3A	.25
KBP02	200PIV 1.5A BRIDGE	.45
KBP04	400PIV 1.5A BRIDGE	.55
MDA801	50PIV 12A BRIDGE	1.39
MDA980-1	50PIV 12A BRIDGE	1.95
MDA980-2	100PIV 12A BRIDGE	2.25
VM48	DIP-BRIDGE	.35

CAPACITORS

TANTALUM

	6V	10V	15V	20V	25V	35V
.22uf						.40
.27						.40
.33						.40
.47				.35		.50
.68						.45
1.0			.40	.40	.45	.45
1.5				.45		.50
1.8						.75
2.2		.35	.40	.45		.65
2.7		.40	.45			.90
3.3		.45	.50	.55	.60	.65
3.9			.45			
4.7	.45	.55		.60	.85	.85
6.8			.70		.75	
10	.55	.85	.80	.85	.90	1.00
12	.85		.85	.90		
15	.75	.85	.90			
18			1.25			
22		1.00	1.35			
27			2.25			
39		1.50				
47	1.35					
56	1.75					
100		3.25				
270	3.75					

DISC

10pf	50V	.05	470	50V	.05
22	50V	.05	560	50V	.05
25	50V	.05	680	50V	.05
27	50V	.05	820	50V	.05
33	50V	.05	.001uf	50V	.05
47	50V	.05	.0015	50V	.05
56	50V	.05	.0022	50V	.05
68	50V	.05	.005	50V	.05
82	50V	.05	.01	50V	.07
100	50V	.05	.02	50V	.07
220	50V	.05	.05	50V	.07
330	50V	.05	.1	12V	.10
			.1	50V	.12

MONOLITHIC

.1uf-mono	50V	.18	.47uf-mono	50V	.25
.047uf-mono	50V	.15	.01uf-mono	50V	.14

ELECTROLYTIC

RADIAL			AXIAL		
.47uf	50V	.14	1uf	50V	.14
1	25V	.14	4.7	16V	.14
2.2	35V	.15	10	16V	.14
4.7	50V	.15	10	50V	.16
10	50V	.15	22	16V	.14
47	35V	.18	47	50V	.20
100	16V	.18	100	15V	.20
220	35V	.20	100	35V	.25
470	25V	.30	150	25V	.25
2200	16V	.60	220	25V	.30
			330	16V	.40
			500	16V	.42
			1000	16V	.60
			1500	16V	.70
			6000	16V	.85

COMPUTER GRADE

44,000uf	30V	3.95

LED LAMPS

	1-99	100-up
JUMBO RED	.10	.09
JUMBO GREEN	.18	.15
JUMBO YELLOW	.18	.15
LED MOUNTING HARDWARE	.10	.09

LED DISPLAYS

HP 5082-7760	.43"	CC	1.29
MAN 72	.3"	CA	.99
MAN 74	.3"	CC	.99
FND-357 (359)	.375"	CC	1.25
FND-500 (503)	.5"	CC	1.49
FND-507 (510)	.5"	CA	1.49
TIL-311 4x7	.270"	HEX W/LOGIC	9.95

DIP SWITCHES

4 POSITION	.85
5 POSITION	.90
6 POSITION	.90
7 POSITION	.95
8 POSITION	.95

VISIT OUR NEW, EXPANDED RETAIL STORE AT 1256 SOUTH BASCOM IN SAN JOSE
HOURS: M-W-F, 9-5 T-TH., 9-9 SAT., 10-3

JDR Microdevices

1224 S. Bascom Avenue, San Jose, CA 95128
800-538-5000 • 800-662-6279 (CA)
(408) 995-5430 • Telex 171-110
FAX (408) 275-8415

PLEASE USE YOUR CUSTOMER NUMBER WHEN ORDERING

TERMS: Minimum order $10. For shipping and handling include $2.50 for UPS Ground and $3.50 for UPS Air. Orders over 1 lb. and foreign orders may require additional shipping charges — please contact our sales department for the amount. CA residents must include 6% sales tax, Bay Area and LA residents include 6½%. Prices subject to change without notice. We are not responsible for typographical errors. We reserve the right to limit quantities and to substitute manufacturer. All merchandise subject to prior sale.

 Circle 231 on inquiry card.

U·N·C·L·A·S·S·I·F·I·E·D A·D·S

BYTE is concerned about software piracy. Unclassified ads proposing exchanges of software must specify that the software was written by the individual or is in the public domain. BYTE reserves the right to reject any unclassified ad that does not meet this criterion.

NEEDED: Nonprofit organization seeks tax-deductible donations of disk-based computers and peripherals (Apple II, IBM PC, VIC-20) to teach computer technology and programming to economically disadvantaged students. American Philanthropy Association Inc., 101 Santa Barbara Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90008, (213) 295-3707.

WANTED: Apple II or CP/M-compatible hardware for a financially distressed grade/high school seeking to expand computer training program. Will pay shipping and provide receipt for tax purposes. Yeshiva Achei Tmimim, 2408 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213, (412) 681-2446.

WANTED: Small grade school seeks donation of Apple II+ or IIe to introduce small children to computers. Donation is tax deductible. Dick Stringham, St. Mary's School, 195th St., Mokena, IL 60448, (312) 479-2526.

WANTED: Tax-deductible donation of Commodore 64 computers and appropriate hardware accessories for Commodore 64 and TRS-80 for use in K–12 school system classroom activities and programming. W. David Turner, Superintendent, Mt. Morris Community Unit School, District #261, 401 South Fletcher, Mt. Morris, IL 61054, (815) 734-6032.

WANTED: Tax-deductible donation of computer, monitor, disk drives, and printer for nonprofit "rights of animals and those who protect them" group. B. J. Huffman, Robinwood, 8591 Kennard Rd., Lodi, OH 44254, (216) 948-4101.

WANTED: New England Sierra Club needs a computer for filing, accounting, mass mailing, and word processing. Two workstations, letter-quality printer, and modem needed. Tax-deductible contribution; we pay shipping. IBM compatibility preferred. Jonathan Driller, (617) 227-5339 or (617) 522-9239 evenings.

WANTED: Biologist needs donation of IBM or compatible computer for environmental water quality study. Goals are to improve supply, quality, and cost-effectiveness of present system. Resulting simulation software will become public domain. Grant Barkman, 2602 Edgar St., Regina, Saskatchewan S4N 3L7, Canada.

NEEDED: Near-bankrupt, nonprofit public-domain software group would appreciate CP/M-86 or MS-DOS business computer (Fujitsu, DEC Rainbow, TI Professional, etc.) for organization automation. Will pay shipping. Alex Gray, 922 West Duarte, Apt. 3, Arcadia, CA 91006.

WANTED: Apple computer for church to keep member mailing lists, personal information files, and bookkeeping. Donation is tax deductible and a letter of confirmation will be sent. St. James Baptist Church, c/o Stuart H. Brooks Jr., 1429 Briarcliff Ave., Charlottesville, VA 22903, (804) 979-0146.

WANTED: Missionary responsible for introduction of computer system (MC68000 multiuser micro with UNIX) in Christian publishing organization needs books (UNIX, C, DBMS, word processing, etc.) or magazines. Anything will help. Ingo Haake, Beth-Shalom, Caixa Postal 1688, 90000 Porto Alegre RS, Brazil.

NEEDED: I need help (including modems) to form the first international bulletin-board service in Europe. The Commodore 64 will be the first system. Contributors will come on line first. SFC C. P. Daniels, HQ 7th Medcom, Box #1, APO NY 09102.

NEEDED: Donated computer equipment for noncommercial, open-access RBBS/RCPM. Need 1200-bps modem, 8-inch disk drives, and computer. Prefer MITS Altair but can use any CP/M computer. Mark D. Pickerill, 80 Desmond Rd., Salinas, CA 93907.

WANTED: Computer engineer seeks donation of hardware to set up full-time, nonprofit bulletin-board service. Robert F. Foery Jr., 103 Smith-Monroe Hill, Charlottesville, VA 22904, (215) 436-0266.

NEEDED: Information on good statistical and other software packages available for the NCR Decision Mate V. Plan to purchase; need opinions on performance. J. E. Bangali, PEMSU, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

WANTED: Tax-deductible donation of a computer system for nonprofit arts organization in Appalachian mountains. For use with mailing lists, accounting, word processing, graphics, and teaching youth. Will pay shipping. James Agee Film Project, 316 East Main St., Johnson City, TN 37601, (615) 926-8637.

WANTED: Small church needs computer for word processing and newsletter mailing-list maintenance. Donation is tax deductible. United Church of God, POB 45, Lake Winola, PA 18625, (717) 378-2056.

NEEDED: Nonprofit organization researching schizophrenia and drug abuse needs donation of computer, disk drives, printer, and information on computer diagnosis systems. Stephen Resch, PSR Research Group, 651 Lakecrest Dr., Menasha, WI 54952, (414) 722-9626.

NEEDED: New York scriptwriter requests advice on using WordStar to write and edit scripts. Gary Apple, 165 West 47th St., New York, NY 10036, (212) 787-8741.

WANTED: A used printer for a VIC-20. I will pay for shipping and will accept almost any reasonable offer. Brett Greenberg, POB 1553-VHFS, Warrenton, VA 22186, (703) 754-8621 weekends or evenings.

FOR SALE: Micromation chassis, IMSAI chassis, IMSAI SIO board, four PTC 3P+S I/O boards, four S-100 32K memory boards, two IMS PIO boards, two INFO 2000 adapter boards, Dynabyte Naked Terminal board, Exercisor and parts for PerSci floppy-disk drive, two digital voltmeters, and Educassette data recorder. For prices send SASE. John Freeman, 855 West 1800 North Place, Grove, UT 84062.

WANTED: Information on laser, artificial intelligence, and holography. Donald Sutherland, C-60410/N-162-L, POB 2000, Vacaville, CA 95696.

WANTED: People interested in joining a Televideo users group for the East Coast. Jon Cohen, 115 Country Club Place, Cherry Hill, NJ 08003.

FOR SALE: CDR FDC 880H 5¼- and 8-inch disk controller with dual board modification kit and Livingston Logic Labs CDR BIOS. Best offer or trade. Jim Cunningham, 1563 Van Wyck Rd., Bellingham, WA 98226, (206) 733-8820 evenings.

FOR SALE: Netronics Explorer-85 with 4K RAM, six-slot S-100 card cage, RS-232C, cassette interface, and power supply: $400. Netronics terminal; 64 by 16, RS-232C, case, cable: $150. S-100 64K dynamic RAM board: $225. All three: $650. Cassette deck with power supply and cables: $50. Sanyo 12-inch monitor: $75. Richard J. Havanec, 575 Sedgewick Ave., Stratford, CT 06497, (203) 377-4080 evenings.

FOR SALE: Two Std-Bus Z80 systems: each has Mostek MDX-CPU-11 Z80 board, MDX-SIO board, and prolog #7702 2716 EPROM card (16K). One system with monitor and keyboard. Excellent working order with documentation: $500 firm. Larry Stack, 9037 Stack Rd., Colfax, NC 27235, (919) 993-5828.

FOR SALE: ERG-68000 System II with 24-megabyte 8-inch Winchester disk, DMA controller, 10-MHz CPU, eight serial I/O lines, and 18-slot solid card cage with 30-amp power supply. Like new. Original cost $13,000; asking $8000 or best offer. Mitch Bogart, 268 Foster St., Brighton, MA 02135, (617) 890-8558 days, (617) 782-5789 evenings.

FREE: Information about public-domain software and a directory of users groups for the Commodore 64. Dallas Computer Club, C-64, 2914 Poplar Trail, Garland, TX 75042.

FOR SALE: S-100, Z80 microcomputer, 48K single Micropolis Model II drive, with Amdek 100 monitor and Centronics 779 printer: $950. Atari 800 bare boards: $50. TI 59: $50. Pat Fitzgibbons, 235 East Viking Dr., #355, St. Paul, MN 55117, (612) 481-9296, 5–6 or 10–11 p.m.

WANTED: Information on 3-bit red and white plastic computer circa 1968, that programmed with different lengths of drinking straws and ran programs as fast as you could cycle the clock lever by hand. It also played NIM and did binary arithmetic. David Dubowski, Q9 Estes Park, POB 3318, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-3318.

FOR SALE: Back issues of BYTE. Two sets, 1976–January 1978. Many still in orginal wrapper. Singly: $5 an issue. Quantity discounts. Chuck Markham, 362 Commonwealth Ave., #2E, Boston, MA 02115.

FOR SALE: TRS-80 Model I Level II expansion interface, 48K, RS-232 interface, single disk. Asking $800, will consider reasonable offer. Albert Kasenter, POB 2026, Lynchburg, VA 24501.

FOR SALE: Complete 6809 system includes: SWTPCo mainframe, Percom 6809 CPU, 40K static memory, real-time clock, floppy-disk system with 80-track double-density disks, 40-column printer, cassette interface, and modified CT-1024 terminal. SASE for complete list. No reasonable offer refused. S. Brown, 35 Kettle Pond Rd., Amherst, MA 01002, (413) 253-3183 evenings.

FOR SALE: H-11A computer. Compatible with DEC PDP-11/03. Serial and parallel interfaces, extended arithmetic chip, 32K bytes. Manuals and relevant Heath Users Group Remarks. Will consider trade for $3000 value, but prefer cash offer. John Potter, RR 5, Eganville, Ontario K0J 1T0, Canada, (613) 625-2137.

FOR SALE: TRS-80 Model I with 48K expansion interface, monitor, external disk drive, RS-232, voice synthesizer, quick printer II, cassette recorder, all cables, and reference literature. Fully operational: $950. Joseph J. Cappello, Eagle Valley Rd., Sloatsburg, NY 10974, (914) 753-5536 after 7 p.m.

FOR SALE: DEC PDP-8, complete documentation, less rack cabinet and teletype. Best reasonable offer plus shipping. Also need any information on the F-8 based Video Brain Computer System: schematics, ROM packs, interpreter listings, etc. Bryan McPhee, 418 Virginia Dr., Browns Mills, NJ 08015.

FOR SALE: Godbout desktop S-100 enclosure with 20-slot motherboard, CPU-Z 6-MHz Z80 card, one DMA floppy-disk controller, two RAM 20 boards, Interfacer 2, memory-mapped video board, dual Shugart 801Rs with power supply, monitor, and keyboard: $3000 or best offer. Bjorn Helgaas, RR 2, Luverne, MN 56156, (507) 283-4751.

FOR SALE: S-100 boards. Vector Electronics motherboard and power supply: $100. Extra motherboard: $50. Wameco front panel board: $75. G.R.I. 771 keyboard: $50. IMSAI 8085 MPU-B: $75. Vector Graphics 8080 CPU and PROM boards: $50/set. IMS 8K RAM: $50. Tarbell cassette I/O: $50. Cromemco Color Dazzler: $75. Wanted: printer, 1200-bps modem, or SixPakPlus for IBM PC. David Deelstra, Box 520402, Salt Lake City, UT 84152, (801) 278-7040.

FOR SALE: HP Series 80 package. Includes HP-87A: $990. HP9121: $990. Both for $1800. HP-86A: $850. Three Epson IEEE-488 adapters: $50 ea. Many accessory modules, ROMs, and supplies: 50–75 percent off list or best offer. Don Person, Box 3103, Albany, NY 12203, (518) 482-9023.

FOR SALE: Apple Silentype thermal printer with interface for Apple II/II+ and IIe, and five rolls of thermal paper: $300 or best offer. Warren Spivack, 6625 Ave. H, Brooklyn, NY 11234, (212) 494-5250.

UNCLASSIFIED POLICY: *Readers who have computer equipment to buy, sell, or trade or who are requesting or giving advice may send a notice to BYTE for inclusion in the Unclassified Ads section. To be considered for publication, an advertisement must be noncommercial and nonprofit (individuals or bona fide computer clubs), typed double-spaced, contain 60 words or less, and include name and address. This is a free service; notices are printed as space permits. Your confirmation of placement is appearance in an issue of BYTE as we engage in no correspondence. Please allow at least four months for your ad to appear. Send your notices to BYTE, Unclassified Ads, POB* 372, *Hancock,* NH 03449.

B·O·M·B

BYTE's Ongoing Monitor Box

ARTICLE#	PAGE	ARTICLE	AUTHOR(S)
1	102	The Data General/One	Williams, Sheldon
2	110	Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar: The Lis'ner 1000	Ciarcia
3	125	A Go Board for the Macintosh	Webster
4	129	A Travesty Generator for Micros	Kenner, O'Rourke
5	132	The Pick Operating System, Part 2: System Control	Cook, Brandon
6	134	AGAT: A Soviet Apple II Computer	Bores
7	143	Introduction to Semiconductors	Miller
8	159	The MC68020 32-bit Microprocessor	Groepler, Kennedy
9	179	The Xtar Graphics Microprocessor	Coleman, Powers
10	191	RISC Chips	Markoff
11	211	Gallium Arsenide Chips	Robinson
12	231	The 80286 Microprocessor	Wells
13	247	The PF474	Rosenthal
14	262	The HP 150 Computer	Haas
15	276	The Columbia Multipersonal Computer-VP	Callamaras
16	287	Leading Edge and MultiMate	Puotinen
17	303	polyFORTH and PC/FORTH	Tello
18	319	Samna Word III	Rabinovitz
19	335	The Mannesmann Tally Spirit 80 Printer	Welch
20	341	The Brother HR-15 Letter-Quality Printer	Callamaras
21	361	Computing at Chaos Manor: NCC Reflections	Pournelle
22	387	BYTE West Coast: New Developments	Markoff, Robinson, Shapiro
23	401	BYTE Japan: Technology Shock	Raike
24	413	BYTE U.K.: A Plethora of Portables	Pountain
25	425	Mathematical Recreations: Toggling Functions	Ecker

THE PICK OF THE CROP

Readers selected the review of "The Macintosh" for the top spot in the August tally. Bruce F. Webster will be sent the $100 bonus because he reviewed the Mac prior to his appointment as a Contributing Editor. Jerry Pournelle's variety of reflections, obtained "Between Conventions" while Computing at Chaos Manor, wins second mention. In third place is the renowned Niklaus Wirth, who wins $50 for "History and Goals of Modula-2." Steven Hendrix's "The 65816 Microprocessor, Part 1: Software" about the successor to the 6502 takes fourth place. And in fifth place is the BYTE West Coast interview conducted by editors John Markoff and Ezra Shapiro, "Macintosh's Other Designers."

BIG BLUE BOMB RESULTS

The results for the *BYTE Guide to the IBM Personal Computers* are in as well. First place and a c-note go to Stephen S. Fried for "Evaluating 8087 Performance on the IBM PC." William J. Claff's "An Introduction to PC Assembly-Language Programming" takes second place and $50. "Modems: The Next Generation" by Mark Klein wins third place. BYTE congratulates all these writers.

BYTE ADVERTISING SALES STAFF:

J. Peter Huestis, Advertising Sales Manager, 70 Main Street, Peterborough, NH 03458, tel. (603) 924-9281

NEW ENGLAND
ME, NH, VT, MA, RI
Paul McPherson Jr. (617) 262-1160
McGraw-Hill Publications
575 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

ATLANTIC
NY, NYC, CT
Dick McGurk (212) 512-3588
Leah Goldman (212) 512-2096
McGraw-Hill Publications
1221 Avenue of the Americas—39th Floor
New York, NY 10020

EAST
PA (EAST), NJ (SOUTH),
MD, VA, W.VA, DE, D.C.
Daniel Ferro (215) 496-3833
McGraw-Hill Publications
Three Parkway
Philadelphia, PA 19102

SOUTHEAST
NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, TN
Maggie M. Dorvee (404) 252-0626
McGraw-Hill Publications
4170 Ashford-Dunwoody Road—Suite 420
Atlanta, GA 30319

MIDWEST
IL, MO, KS, IA, ND, SD, MN, WI, NB
Bob Denmead (312) 751-3740
McGraw-Hill Publications
Blair Building
645 North Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611

GREAT LAKES, OHIO REGION
MI, OH, PA (ALLEGHENY), KY, IN,
EASTERN CANADA
Mike Kisseberth (313) 352-9760
McGraw-Hill Publications
4000 Town Center—Suite 770
Southfield, MI 48075

SOUTHWEST, ROCKY MOUNTAIN
UT, CO, WY, OK, TX, AR, MS, LA
Dennis Riley (214) 458-2400
McGraw-Hill Publications
Prestonwood Tower—Suite 907
5151 Beltline
Dallas, TX 75240

SOUTH PACIFIC
SOUTHERN CA, AZ, NM, LAS VEGAS
Jack Anderson (714) 557-6292
McGraw-Hill Publications
3001 Red Hill Ave.
Building #1—Suite 222
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Karen Niles (213) 480-5243, 487-1160
McGraw-Hill Publications
3333 Wilshire Boulevard #407
Los Angeles, CA 90010

NORTH PACIFIC
HI, WA, OR, ID, MT, NORTHERN CA,
NV (except LAS VEGAS), W. CANADA
David Jern (415) 362-4600
McGraw-Hill Publications
425 Battery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Bill McAfee (415) 964-0624
McGraw-Hill Publications
1000 Elwell Court—Suite 225
Palo Alto, CA 94303

WEST COAST SURPLUS AND RETAIL ACCOUNTS
Tom Harvey (805) 964-8577
3463 State Street—Suite 256
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Post Card Mailings
National
Bradley Browne (603) 924-6166
BYTE Publications
70 Main Street
Peterborough, NH 03458

International Advertising Sales Representatives:

Mr. Hans Csokor
Publimedia
Reisnerstrasse 61
A-1037 Vienna, Austria

Mrs. Gurit Gepner
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.
PO Box 2156
Bat Yam, 59121 Israel
866 561 321 39

Mr. Fritz Krusebecker
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.
Liebigstrasse 19
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 1
West Germany
72 01 81

Mrs. Maria Sarmiento
Pedro Teixeira 8, Off. 320
Iberia Mart 1
Madrid 4, Spain
45 52 891

Mr. Andrew Karnig
Andrew Karnig & Associates
Finnbodavagen
S-131 31 Nacka, Sweden
46-8-44 0005

Mr. Jean Christian Acis
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.
17 rue Georges Bizet
F 75116 Paris
France
720 33 42

Mr. Arthur Scheffer
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.
34 Dover St.
London W1X 3RA
England 01 493 1451

Mr. Savio Pesavento
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.
Via Flavio Baracchini 1
20123 Milan, Italy
86 90 656

Seavex Ltd.
05-49/50 Tanglin Shopping Center
19 Tanglin Rd.
Singapore 1024
Republic of Singapore

Seavex Ltd.
503 Wilson House
19-27 Wyndham St.
Central, Hong Kong
Tel: 5-260149
Telex: 60904 SEVEX HX

Hiro Morita
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.
Overseas Corp.
Room 1528
Kasumigaseki Bldg.
3-2-5 Kasumigaseki,
Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo 100, Japan
581 9811

R·E·A·D·E·R S·E·R·V·I·C·E

TO GET FURTHER information on the products advertised in BYTE, fill out the reader service card with your name and address. Then circle the appropriate numbers for the advertisers you select from the list. Add a 20-cent stamp to the card, then drop it in the mail. Not only do you gain information, but our advertisers are encouraged to use the marketplace provided by BYTE. This helps us bring you a bigger BYTE. The index is provided as an additional service by the publisher, who assumes no liability for errors or omissions. *Correspond directly with company.

* *Correspond directly with company.*

INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING SECTION

No domestic inquiries, please.

SUBSCRIBERS ONLY!

Use BYTE'S Automated Inquiry Management System Available 24 Hours, 7 Days a Week

GET PREPARED

1) Write your Subscriber Number, as printed on your Subscriber I.D. Card, in boxes in Step 4 below. (Do not add 0's to fill in blank boxes)
2) Write numbers for information desired in boxes in Step 6b below. (Do not add 0's to fill in blank boxes.)

CALL AIMS

3) Now, on a Touch-Tone telephone dial: **(413) 442-2668** and wait for voice commands.

ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIBER AND ISSUE NUMBERS

4) When AIMS says: "Enter Subscriber Number" (Enter by pushing the numbers and symbols [# or * enclosed in the boxes] on telephone pad ignoring blank boxes)
Enter ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
5) When AIMS says "Enter magazine code & issue code"
Enter [1] [#] [1] [1] [4] [#] [#]

ENTER YOUR INQUIRIES

6a) When AIMS says "Enter (next) Inquiry Number"
Enter one inquiry selection from below (ignore blank boxes)
b) Repeat 6a as needed (maximum 17 inquiry numbers)

1. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
2. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
3. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
4. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
5. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
6. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
7. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
8. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
9. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
10. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
11. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
12. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
13. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
14. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
15. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
16. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]
17. ☐ ☐ ☐ [#] [#]

END SESSION

7) End session by entering [*] [*] [9] [1] [#] [#]
8) Hang up after hearing final message

If you are a subscriber and need assistance, call (603) 924-9281.

If you are not a subscriber fill out the subscription card found in this issue or, call BYTE Circulation 800-258-5485.

BYTE READER SERVICE

Fill out this coupon carefully. PLEASE PRINT. Requests cannot be honored unless the zip code is included. This card is valid for 6 months from cover date.

NOVEMBER 1984
41B4

Name ______________________

(Title) ______________ (Company) ______________

Address ______________ Telephone ______________

City ______________ State ______ Zip ______

I purchased this copy by ☐ Subscription ☐ Newsstand, computer store, or bookstore

1	23	45	67	89	111	133	155	177	199	221	243	265	287	309	331	353	375	397	419	441	463	485	507	529	551	573	595	617	639	661	683	705	727	749	771	793
2	24	46	68	90	112	134	156	178	200	222	244	266	288	310	332	354	376	398	420	442	464	486	508	530	552	574	596	618	640	662	684	706	728	750	772	794
3	25	47	69	91	113	135	157	179	201	223	245	267	289	311	333	355	377	399	421	443	465	487	509	531	553	575	597	619	641	663	685	707	729	751	773	795
4	26	48	70	92	114	136	158	180	202	224	246	268	290	312	334	356	378	400	422	444	466	488	510	532	554	576	598	620	642	664	686	708	730	752	774	796
5	27	49	71	93	115	137	159	181	203	225	247	269	291	313	335	357	379	401	423	445	467	489	511	533	555	577	599	621	643	665	687	709	731	753	775	797
6	28	50	72	94	116	138	160	182	204	226	248	270	292	314	336	358	380	402	424	446	468	490	512	534	556	578	600	622	644	666	688	710	732	754	776	798
7	29	51	73	95	117	139	161	183	205	227	249	271	293	315	337	359	381	403	425	447	469	491	513	535	557	579	601	623	645	667	689	711	733	755	777	799
8	30	52	74	96	118	140	162	184	206	228	250	272	294	316	338	360	382	404	426	448	470	492	514	536	558	580	602	624	646	668	690	712	734	756	778	800
9	31	53	75	97	119	141	163	185	207	229	251	273	295	317	339	361	383	405	427	449	471	493	515	537	559	581	603	625	647	669	691	713	735	757	779	801
10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450	472	494	516	538	560	582	604	626	648	670	692	714	736	758	780	802
11	33	55	77	99	121	143	165	187	209	231	253	275	297	319	341	363	385	407	429	451	473	495	517	539	561	583	605	627	649	671	693	715	737	759	781	803
12	34	56	78	100	122	144	166	188	210	232	254	276	298	320	342	364	386	408	430	452	474	496	518	540	562	584	606	628	650	672	694	716	738	760	782	804
13	35	57	79	101	123	145	167	189	211	233	255	277	299	321	343	365	387	409	431	453	475	497	519	541	563	585	607	629	651	673	695	717	739	761	783	805
14	36	58	80	102	124	146	168	190	212	234	256	278	300	322	344	366	388	410	432	454	476	498	520	542	564	586	608	630	652	674	696	718	740	762	784	806
15	37	59	81	103	125	147	169	191	213	235	257	279	301	323	345	367	389	411	433	455	477	499	521	543	565	587	609	631	653	675	697	719	741	763	785	807
16	38	60	82	104	126	148	170	192	214	236	258	280	302	324	346	368	390	412	434	456	478	500	522	544	566	588	610	632	654	676	698	720	742	764	786	808
17	39	61	83	105	127	149	171	193	215	237	259	281	303	325	347	369	391	413	435	457	479	501	523	545	567	589	611	633	655	677	699	721	743	765	787	809
18	40	62	84	106	128	150	172	194	216	238	260	282	304	326	348	370	392	414	436	458	480	502	524	546	568	590	612	634	656	678	700	722	744	766	788	810
19	41	63	85	107	129	151	173	195	217	239	261	283	305	327	349	371	393	415	437	459	481	503	525	547	569	591	613	635	657	679	701	723	745	767	789	811
20	42	64	86	108	130	152	174	196	218	240	262	284	306	328	350	372	394	416	438	460	482	504	526	548	570	592	614	636	658	680	702	724	746	768	790	812
21	43	65	87	109	131	153	175	197	219	241	263	285	307	329	351	373	395	417	439	461	483	505	527	549	571	593	615	637	659	681	703	725	747	769	791	813
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	242	264	286	308	330	352	374	396	418	440	462	484	506	528	550	572	594	616	638	660	682	704	726	748	770	792	814

BYTE's BOMB is your direct line to the editor's desk. Each month, the two top-rated authors receive bonuses based on your evaluation. First look at the list of this month's articles and corresponding article numbers (located on the page preceding the Reader Service list), then rate each article you've read as **Excellent**, **Good**, **Fair**, or **Poor**, based on your overall impression of the article, by circling the appropriate number in each column below. Your feedback helps us produce the best possible magazine each month.

Article No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Excellent	1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29	33	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69	73	77	81	85	89	93	97
Good	2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86	90	94	98
Fair	3	7	11	15	19	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67	71	75	79	83	87	91	95	99
Poor	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100

Article No.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Excellent	101	105	109	113	117	121	125	129	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	161	165	169	173	177	181	185	189	193	197
Good	102	106	110	114	118	122	126	130	134	138	142	146	150	154	158	162	166	170	174	178	182	186	190	194	198
Fair	103	107	111	115	119	123	127	131	135	139	143	147	151	155	159	163	167	171	175	179	183	187	191	195	199
Poor	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	144	148	152	156	160	164	168	172	176	180	184	188	192	196	200

BYTE READER SERVICE



Fill out this coupon carefully. PLEASE PRINT. Requests cannot be honored unless the zip code is included. This card is valid for 6 months from cover date.

NOVEMBER 1984
41B4

Name ______________________

(Title) ______________ (Company) ______________

Address ______________ Telephone ______________

City ______________ State ______ Zip ______

I purchased this copy by ☐ Subscription ☐ Newsstand, computer store, or bookstore

1	23	45	67	89	111	133	155	177	199	221	243	265	287	309	331	353	375	397	419	441	463	485	507	529	551	573	595	617	639	661	683	705	727	749	771	793
2	24	46	68	90	112	134	156	178	200	222	244	266	288	310	332	354	376	398	420	442	464	486	508	530	552	574	596	618	640	662	684	706	728	750	772	794
3	25	47	69	91	113	135	157	179	201	223	245	267	289	311	333	355	377	399	421	443	465	487	509	531	553	575	597	619	641	663	685	707	729	751	773	795
4	26	48	70	92	114	136	158	180	202	224	246	268	290	312	334	356	378	400	422	444	466	488	510	532	554	576	598	620	642	664	686	708	730	752	774	796
5	27	49	71	93	115	137	159	181	203	225	247	269	291	313	335	357	379	401	423	445	467	489	511	533	555	577	599	621	643	665	687	709	731	753	775	797
6	28	50	72	94	116	138	160	182	204	226	248	270	292	314	336	358	380	402	424	446	468	490	512	534	556	578	600	622	644	666	688	710	732	754	776	798
7	29	51	73	95	117	139	161	183	205	227	249	271	293	315	337	359	381	403	425	447	469	491	513	535	557	579	601	623	645	667	689	711	733	755	777	799
8	30	52	74	96	118	140	162	184	206	228	250	272	294	316	338	360	382	404	426	448	470	492	514	536	558	580	602	624	646	668	690	712	734	756	778	800
9	31	53	75	97	119	141	163	185	207	229	251	273	295	317	339	361	383	405	427	449	471	493	515	537	559	581	603	625	647	669	691	713	735	757	779	801
10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450	472	494	516	538	560	582	604	626	648	670	692	714	736	758	780	802
11	33	55	77	99	121	143	165	187	209	231	253	275	297	319	341	363	385	407	429	451	473	495	517	539	561	583	605	627	649	671	693	715	737	759	781	803
12	34	56	78	100	122	144	166	188	210	232	254	276	298	330	342	364	386	408	430	452	474	496	518	540	562	584	606	628	650	672	694	716	738	760	782	804
13	35	57	79	101	123	145	167	189	211	233	255	277	299	321	343	365	387	409	431	453	475	497	519	541	563	585	607	629	651	673	695	717	739	761	783	805
14	36	58	80	102	124	146	168	190	212	234	256	278	300	322	344	366	388	410	432	454	476	498	520	542	564	586	608	630	652	674	696	718	740	762	784	806
15	37	59	81	103	125	147	169	191	213	235	257	279	301	323	345	367	389	411	433	455	477	499	521	543	565	587	609	631	653	675	697	719	741	763	785	807
16	38	60	82	104	126	148	170	192	214	236	258	280	302	324	346	368	390	412	434	456	478	500	522	544	566	588	610	632	654	676	698	720	742	764	786	808
17	39	61	83	105	127	149	171	193	215	237	259	281	303	325	347	369	391	413	435	457	479	501	523	545	567	589	611	633	655	677	699	721	743	765	787	809
18	40	62	84	106	128	150	172	194	216	238	260	282	304	326	348	370	392	414	436	458	480	502	524	546	568	590	612	634	656	678	700	722	744	766	788	810
19	41	63	85	107	129	151	173	195	217	239	261	283	305	327	349	371	393	415	437	459	481	503	525	547	569	591	613	635	657	679	701	723	745	767	789	811
20	42	64	86	108	130	152	174	196	218	240	262	284	306	328	350	372	394	416	438	460	482	504	526	548	570	592	614	636	658	680	702	724	746	768	790	812
21	43	65	87	109	131	153	175	197	219	241	263	285	307	329	351	373	395	417	439	461	483	505	527	549	571	593	615	637	659	681	703	725	747	769	791	813
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	242	264	286	308	330	352	374	396	418	440	462	484	506	528	550	572	594	616	638	660	682	704	726	748	770	792	814

To get further information on the products advertised in BYTE, fill out the reader service card with your name and address. Then circle the appropriate numbers for the advertisers you select from the list. Add a 20-cent stamp to the card, then drop it in the mail. Not only do you gain information, but our advertisers are encouraged to use the marketplace provided by BYTE. This helps us bring you a bigger BYTE. The index is provided as an additional service by the publisher, who assumes no liability for errors or omissions.

PLACE
20¢ POSTAGE
HERE

BYTE
READER SERVICE
PO BOX 298
DALTON, MA 01227-0298
USA

PLACE
20¢ POSTAGE
HERE

BYTE
READER SERVICE
PO BOX 298
DALTON, MA 01227-0298
USA



SUBSCRIPTIONS

41B4

For a subscription to BYTE, please complete this card.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

City ______________________

State__________ Zip_______ Country__________

Card No.______________________

Expiration date______________________

Four digits above name—Master Charge only__________

Signature______________________ Date__________

Please allow eight weeks for processing. Thank you.

	USA	Canada Mexico
☐ 1 year	☐ $21	☐ $23
☐ 2 years	☐ $38	☐ $42
☐ 3 years	☐ $55	☐ $61

☐ $53 Europe (air delivery) payment enclosed
☐ $37 Elsewhere (surface mail) payment enclosed

(Air mail rates available upon request)

Please remit in US funds drawn on a US bank. Thank you.

☐ Check enclosed (Bonus: [North American only] one EXTRA issue—receive 13 issues for the price of 12)

☐ VISA ☐ master charge

☐ Bill me (North America only)

BYTE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

41B4

For a subscription to BYTE, please complete this card.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

City ______________________

State__________ Zip_______ Country__________

Card No.______________________

Expiration date______________________

Four digits above name—Master Charge only__________

Signature______________________ Date__________

Please allow eight weeks for processing. Thank you.

	USA	Canada Mexico
☐ 1 year	☐ $21	☐ $23
☐ 2 years	☐ $38	☐ $42
☐ 3 years	☐ $55	☐ $61

☐ $53 Europe (air delivery) payment enclosed
☐ $37 Elsewhere (surface mail) payment enclosed

(Air mail rates available upon request)

Please remit in US funds drawn on a US bank. Thank you.

☐ Check enclosed (Bonus: [North American only] one EXTRA issue—receive 13 issues for the price of 12)

☐ VISA ☐ master charge

☐ Bill me (North America only)

Note our special offer! Send cash with your order and receive 13 issues for the price of 12 for each year you subscribe. (North America only, please)

Don't Miss An Issue!

Have BYTE delivered to your door.

Each month BYTE will bring you the latest in microcomputer technology.

DISCOVER and IMPLEMENT new ideas. Don't miss the original information presented in the pages of BYTE.

With BYTE you'll always be among the first to know about the important breakthroughs, worthwhile new equipment, and innovative projects in the world of computing.

CHALLENGE US to deliver the very best idea in microcomputers and advanced technology to you. Return the attached card today!

Subscribe to BYTE—the world's leading computer magazine.

PLACE
20¢ POSTAGE
HERE



PLACE
20¢ POSTAGE
HERE

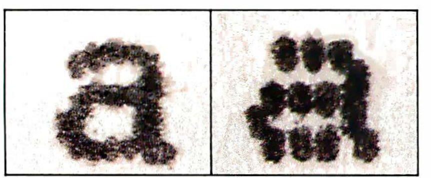


INTRODUCING PINWRITER DOT MATRIX PRINTERS. AND A HEAD TO HEAD COMPARISON OF WHY THEY'RE BETTER.

Our new multi-mode Pinwriter® dot matrix printers have a lot in common with our Spinwriter® letter-quality printers. Designed and manufactured with the same quality and reliability that has made our Spinwriters the best selling letter-quality printers to PC users. We also gave them many unique capabilities you won't find on other dot matrix printers. Especially at such an affordable price.

More dots, more fonts, more versatility.

One thing that makes Pinwriters stand out from other



Our exclusive 18-pin print head is graphically sharper than a 9-pin printer, as this unretouched photo shows.

dot matrix printers is our printhead. It has 18 pins. Compared to the usual nine. It also has true dual-pass printing. The result: an amazing 240x240 dots per inch.

```
The quick brown fox

The quicker brown fox

The quickest brown fox
```

Three speeds cover all your printing needs.

That's why the print is as close to letter quality as you can get without getting a Spinwriter. And why charts, illustrations and graphics look so crisp.



Our new P2 and P3 dot matrix printers give you everything our Spinwriter letter-quality printers are famous for, including forms handlers.

Pinwriters have something else no other dot matrix printers have. Eight operator-selectable print styles, plus as many as 11 international character sets. And an LED display to tell you which style has been selected.

What else? Three printing speeds. 300, 900 or 1800 words per minute to handle all your printing needs from word processing to data processing.

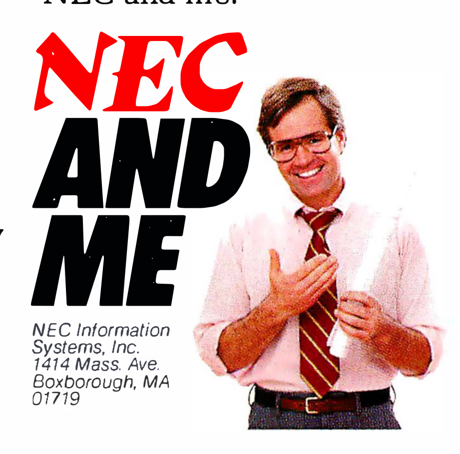
Plus, a variety of forms handlers to speed up all your paperwork. All made and designed by NEC. And all easily installed and changed by the operator.

For the final word, see your NEC dealer.

Only a demonstration can show you how clearly superior the Pinwriter is compared to other dot matrix printers. And how versatile it is.

For the Pinwriter retailer nearest you, call 1-800-343-4419. In Massachusetts call 617-264-8635.

And find out why more and more PC users are saying, "NEC and me."

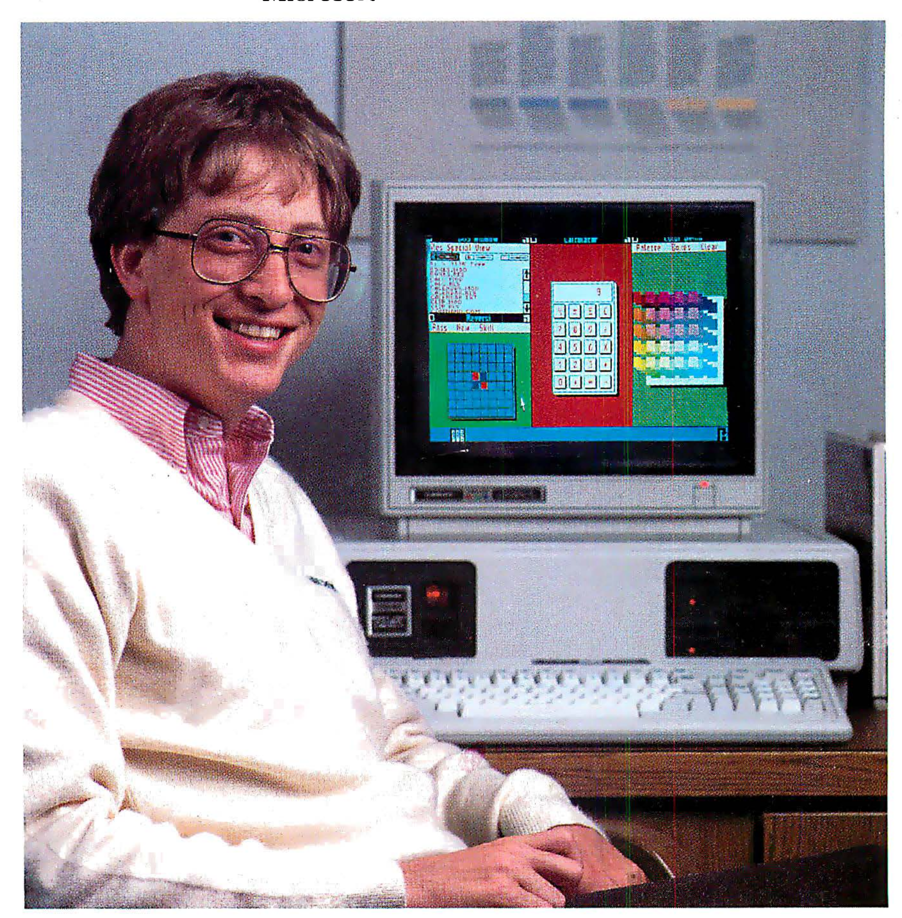


NEC Information Systems, Inc.
1414 Mass. Ave.
Boxborough, MA
01719

Circle 303 on inquiry card.

"Designing a revolutionary concept in software demanded a computer with extraordinary performance. The Tandy 2000 delivered."

—Bill Gates
Chairman of the Board,
Microsoft



Bill Gates has been at the leading edge of personal computing from the very beginning. His company is a leading producer of microcomputer software.

"Our newest software product, MS-Windows, is an integrated windowing environment. It will let personal computer users combine individual programs into a powerful, integrated system.

"When we set out to design MS-Windows in color, we knew that the Tandy 2000 computer would let us turn an extraordinary product into a work of art. The graphics are sharp and crisp, and gave us a degree of creativity like nothing before.

"Our engineers were quite impressed with the processing speed of the Tandy 2000's 80186 microprocessor, too. And while the finished product will utilize the 2000's Digi-Mouse, the well-laid out keyboard has helped us speed through the design stage.

"We're proud of our work. So when we want to show someone how great MS-Windows really is, we give them a demonstration. On the Tandy 2000."

Isn't it time you enjoyed peak performance from a personal computer? Go ahead, watch how much faster today's most sophisticated programs run on the high-technology Tandy 2000.

You can choose from the hottest programs around, too, with our exclusive Express Order Software service.

Tandy 2000 systems start at $2999, and can be leased for only $105 per month*. Come in today and see what you've been missing.

Our new 1985 computer catalog is yours for the asking at any Radio Shack Computer Center or participating Radio Shack store or dealer. Check out our complete line of microcomputers—from pocket models to lap-size portables, from powerful desktop computers to multi-user office systems. We have it all. That's why we invite comparison!

Available at over 1200 Radio Shack Computer Centers and at participating Radio Shack stores and dealers.



Engineered for Excellence!

We've introduced the latest in technology for over 60 years. The Tandy 2000 offers twice the speed, graphics resolution and disk storage of other MS-DOS systems.

Radio Shack®
COMPUTER CENTERS

A DIVISION OF TANDY CORPORATION

Circle 355 on inquiry card.

*Plus applicable use/sales tax. Prices apply at Radio Shack Computer Centers and participating stores and dealers. MS is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.